

Theory, Research, and Evidence-Informed Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

- 1. According to the study findings, how should results typically be presented?**
 - A. In narrative form only.**
 - B. Through informal discussions.**
 - C. In words, charts, tables, or graphs.**
 - D. Only via extensive literature reviews.**
- 2. What does "theory" refer to in the context of evidence-based practice?**
 - A. A systematic explanation of an aspect of the world that can be tested through research**
 - B. An unverified assumption about a phenomenon**
 - C. A random collection of thoughts regarding practice**
 - D. A simple hypothesis without testing**
- 3. What is a systematic review?**
 - A. A random collection of articles on a topic**
 - B. A structured synthesis of research addressing a specific question**
 - C. An informal discussion of research findings**
 - D. A brief summary of individual studies**
- 4. What role does stakeholder involvement play in evidence-informed practice?**
 - A. To boost the budget of the project**
 - B. To ensure decisions reflect the needs of affected individuals**
 - C. To recruit participants for studies**
 - D. To conduct surveys related to the study**
- 5. What type of knowledge is illustrated by a client stating, "My grandmother always told me that I needed to include beans in my diet so that my muscles would grow?"**
 - A. Scientific knowledge**
 - B. Authoritative knowledge**
 - C. Traditional knowledge**
 - D. Philosophical knowledge**

- 6. Which research method is primarily focused on how individuals experience events subjectively?**
- A. Grounded theory**
 - B. Quantitative research**
 - C. Qualitative research**
 - D. Experimental research**
- 7. What is the aim of using grounded theory in qualitative research?**
- A. To affirm existing theories**
 - B. To develop a theory based on systematically gathered and analyzed data**
 - C. To gather quantitative data for comparison**
 - D. To summarize opinions of experts in the field**
- 8. Why is a clear methodology important in a research proposal?**
- A. It entertains the reader**
 - B. It helps in defining the intended outcomes only**
 - C. It ensures replicability and understanding of the research process**
 - D. It serves as the only source of funding information**
- 9. What does trustworthiness in qualitative research encompass?**
- A. Credibility, transferability, dependence, and compliance**
 - B. Dependability, validity, reliability, and repeatability**
 - C. Credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability**
 - D. Authenticity, reliability, validity, and dependency**
- 10. How does qualitative research typically gather data?**
- A. Through standardized tests and metrics**
 - B. By using numerical surveys and questionnaires**
 - C. Via interviews, focus groups, and observations**
 - D. Through closed-ended questions only**

Answers

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

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Explanations

1. According to the study findings, how should results typically be presented?

- A. In narrative form only.**
- B. Through informal discussions.**
- C. In words, charts, tables, or graphs.**
- D. Only via extensive literature reviews.**

Presenting results in words, charts, tables, or graphs is essential for effectively communicating findings to a diverse audience. This multifaceted approach allows for clarity and enhances understanding, as different formats can cater to varied preferences among readers or stakeholders. Using narratives provides context, while visual elements such as charts and graphs can quickly convey complex information and highlight key trends or comparisons. Tables can organize data clearly, making it easier to access specific details. By combining these formats, researchers can present their results in a way that is comprehensive, engaging, and accessible, ensuring that the information is easily interpretable by both specialists and non-specialists. In contrast, relying solely on narrative form or informal discussions does not encapsulate the breadth of the data and can hinder the comprehension of nuanced findings. Likewise, extensive literature reviews do not directly convey the original study's results but rather synthesize existing knowledge, which is a different purpose than presenting one's own research outcomes.

2. What does "theory" refer to in the context of evidence-based practice?

- A. A systematic explanation of an aspect of the world that can be tested through research**
- B. An unverified assumption about a phenomenon**
- C. A random collection of thoughts regarding practice**
- D. A simple hypothesis without testing**

In the context of evidence-based practice, "theory" refers to a systematic explanation of an aspect of the world that can be tested through research. This definition emphasizes the importance of theories as structured frameworks that guide scientific inquiry and practice. Theories are built on established principles and knowledge, allowing researchers and practitioners to formulate hypotheses, design studies, and gather data that can support or challenge those theories. Through rigorous testing and empirical research, theories can be refined and adapted, making them fundamental to evidence-based practice. They help in understanding complex phenomena, predicting outcomes, and providing a basis for making informed decisions in professional practice. This connection between theory and research is crucial, as it enables practitioners to apply findings in a way that enhances the effectiveness and quality of services provided in various fields. In contrast, the other options do not align with the established understanding of theory in evidence-based practice. Unverified assumptions or random collections of thoughts lack the systematic and structured nature that defines a true theory. Similarly, a simple hypothesis lacks the depth and rigor required for it to be considered a comprehensive theory.

3. What is a systematic review?

- A. A random collection of articles on a topic
- B. A structured synthesis of research addressing a specific question**
- C. An informal discussion of research findings
- D. A brief summary of individual studies

A systematic review is defined as a structured synthesis of research that addresses a specific question. This process involves a comprehensive and methodical approach to identifying, evaluating, and integrating findings from multiple studies related to a particular research question or topic. The primary goal of a systematic review is to summarize the available evidence in a transparent and reproducible manner, allowing researchers and practitioners to make informed decisions based on the collective results of high-quality studies. This type of review typically follows a predefined protocol that includes clearly defined criteria for inclusion and exclusion of studies, comprehensive literature searching strategies, and rigorous assessment of the quality of the included studies. By synthesizing data from various studies, systematic reviews aim to provide a higher level of evidence by identifying patterns, discrepancies, and overall trends in the available research. This approach is particularly valuable in fields such as healthcare and social sciences, where consolidating findings can lead to better clinical and policy decisions.

4. What role does stakeholder involvement play in evidence-informed practice?

- A. To boost the budget of the project
- B. To ensure decisions reflect the needs of affected individuals**
- C. To recruit participants for studies
- D. To conduct surveys related to the study

Stakeholder involvement is crucial in evidence-informed practice because it ensures that decisions and interventions reflect the actual needs and preferences of the individuals and communities that are directly affected by those decisions. Engaging stakeholders—who may include patients, families, community members, and practitioners—provides valuable insights and perspectives that can lead to more relevant and effective outcomes. Their involvement helps to identify specific challenges and priorities, which in turn fosters collaboration and increases the likelihood that the evidence generated will be applicable and useful in real-world settings. Involving stakeholders also enhances the legitimacy and acceptance of the practices being implemented, as stakeholders often have firsthand experiences that can inform the development of solutions tailored to their contexts. This alignment between research or policy decisions and the needs of the community is fundamental to successful evidence-informed practice, leading to greater sustainability and impact. The other options focus on specific tasks or aims that, while relevant, do not capture the broader significance of stakeholder involvement in shaping evidence-informed practices.

5. What type of knowledge is illustrated by a client stating, "My grandmother always told me that I needed to include beans in my diet so that my muscles would grow?"

- A. Scientific knowledge**
- B. Authoritative knowledge**
- C. Traditional knowledge**
- D. Philosophical knowledge**

The statement made by the client reflects traditional knowledge, which encompasses beliefs, practices, and understandings that are passed down through generations within a culture or community. In this case, the client is sharing advice that comes from their grandmother, suggesting that this piece of information has historical significance and is based on cultural heritage rather than empirical evidence or scientific research. Traditional knowledge often includes insights about health, nutrition, and wellness that are derived from long-established practices and experiences rather than contemporary scientific validation. This knowledge can be important in understanding a client's perspective and values regarding health and nutrition, as it shapes their beliefs and behaviors. Other types of knowledge, such as scientific knowledge, are based on systematic observation, experimentation, and analysis, while authoritative knowledge typically comes from established experts or texts in the field. Philosophical knowledge, on the other hand, involves critical thinking and reasoning about fundamental questions regarding existence and morality. In this case, none of these categories aptly capture the nature of the advice shared by the client, which is firmly rooted in familial and cultural tradition.

6. Which research method is primarily focused on how individuals experience events subjectively?

- A. Grounded theory**
- B. Quantitative research**
- C. Qualitative research**
- D. Experimental research**

The focus on how individuals experience events subjectively aligns closely with the characteristics of qualitative research. This method seeks to understand the meanings, emotions, and interpretations that individuals ascribe to their experiences. Qualitative research often involves in-depth interviews, focus groups, or ethnographic studies, which allow participants to express their views in a narrative form. Through these approaches, researchers can gain insights into the complexities of human behavior, thoughts, and feelings that are often overlooked in more rigidly structured methodologies. On the other hand, grounded theory, while it is a qualitative approach aimed at developing theories based on data, does not inherently focus exclusively on subjective experiences. Instead, it seeks to generate a theory that explains the phenomenon of interest based on data collected from participants' experiences. Quantitative research emphasizes the collection and analysis of numerical data to identify patterns and test hypotheses, which does not capture the nuanced, subjective experiences of individuals. Similarly, experimental research primarily examines cause-and-effect relationships through controlled conditions and often employs quantitative metrics, making it less suited for exploring personal subjective experiences. Thus, qualitative research stands out as the most appropriate method for eliciting detailed accounts of personal experiences and subjective interpretations.

7. What is the aim of using grounded theory in qualitative research?

- A. To affirm existing theories**
- B. To develop a theory based on systematically gathered and analyzed data**
- C. To gather quantitative data for comparison**
- D. To summarize opinions of experts in the field**

The aim of using grounded theory in qualitative research is to develop a theory based on systematically gathered and analyzed data. Grounded theory is particularly valuable in situations where existing theories may not apply or when researchers seek to understand a new phenomenon. By collecting and analyzing data inductively, researchers obtain insights directly from participants, which can lead to the emergence of new theoretical frameworks. This approach allows for a deep exploration of experiences and social processes, capturing the complexity of human behavior. The systematic gathering and analysis of data are key elements in grounded theory, as they enable researchers to build a theory that is closely tied to the realities observed in the data, rather than forcing data to fit pre-existing theoretical constructs. This iterative process ensures that the final theory is grounded in the actual experiences and contexts of those studied, making it more relevant and applicable.

8. Why is a clear methodology important in a research proposal?

- A. It entertains the reader**
- B. It helps in defining the intended outcomes only**
- C. It ensures replicability and understanding of the research process**
- D. It serves as the only source of funding information**

A clear methodology is crucial in a research proposal because it delineates the research process that will be followed, allowing others to understand and replicate the study if desired. When a methodology is well-defined, it specifies the research design, data collection methods, analytical procedures, and steps to ensure the validity and reliability of the findings. This transparency is essential not only for the researcher to stay organized and focused on their objectives but also for peers and evaluators to assess the rigor and credibility of the research. By allowing others to follow the same procedures and achieve similar outcomes, a clear methodology contributes significantly to the advancement of knowledge in the field and strengthens the findings' integrity. In contrast, while a clear methodology may engage a reader, entertainment is not its primary function. Similarly, although it certainly includes defining intended outcomes, its role extends far beyond that by facilitating replicability and thorough understanding. Lastly, while funding information may be part of a broader research proposal, the methodology itself is not the only source of funding insights; various logistical and budgeting considerations are included in a comprehensive proposal.

9. What does trustworthiness in qualitative research encompass?

- A. Credibility, transferability, dependence, and compliance**
- B. Dependability, validity, reliability, and repeatability**
- C. Credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability**
- D. Authenticity, reliability, validity, and dependency**

Trustworthiness in qualitative research is a critical concept that ensures the research findings are credible and reliable. It consists of several key components: credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. Credibility refers to the confidence in the truth of the findings, emphasizing the importance of participant perspectives and the researcher's efforts to ensure accurate representation of those views. Transferability relates to the extent that the findings can be applied or relevant to other contexts or settings, allowing for the potential to generalize insights from one study to another. Dependability addresses the stability of the data over time and in different conditions, which is crucial for establishing consistency in qualitative findings. Lastly, confirmability refers to the degree to which the results can be corroborated by others; it reflects the objectivity of the researcher's findings and their alignment with the data. In contrast, the other options do not accurately capture the elements that constitute trustworthiness in qualitative research. For instance, options that mention reliability and validity are more aligned with quantitative research standards, where repeatability and statistical measures are emphasized. Therefore, acknowledging credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability is paramount for maintaining trustworthiness in qualitative methodologies.

10. How does qualitative research typically gather data?

- A. Through standardized tests and metrics**
- B. By using numerical surveys and questionnaires**
- C. Via interviews, focus groups, and observations**
- D. Through closed-ended questions only**

Qualitative research typically gathers data through methods such as interviews, focus groups, and observations. This approach focuses on understanding the meanings, experiences, and perspectives of participants in a natural setting. By using open-ended questions, researchers can explore in-depth responses that provide rich, contextual insights into the subjects of study. The use of interviews allows for personal, detailed narratives, while focus groups facilitate discussions that can reveal group dynamics and shared perspectives. Observations enable researchers to gather information on behaviors and interactions in real-world situations. These methods are crucial for capturing the complexity and nuance of human behavior and social phenomena, which is the primary goal of qualitative research. In contrast, the other answer choices emphasize quantitative methods that rely on structured data collection formats, which do not align with the qualitative approach.

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://theoryresearchevidenceinformed.examzify.com>

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