

***Critical Thinking TACTICS for Nurses 3rd edition
Rubenfeld Test Bank***

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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