

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

**EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF
SCIENCE IN NURSING (UPGRADING)**

NURU 334: CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION IN NURSING

STREAMS: BSc. Nursing (Upgrading)

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: MONDAY 27/09/2021

11.30 A.M. – 1.30 P.M.

INSTRUCTIONS:

All questions are compulsory

SECTION A : Multiple choice questions (20 marks)

1. The basic principles of teaching and learning in nursing include
 - A. Level of entry and objectives
 - B. The schema Notion theory, Blooms Taxonomy levels of learning
 - C. Relevance, linkage, simplicity
 - D. Levels of learning
2. The purpose of computer assisted learning is to
 - A. Teach distance learners
 - B. Share leaning resources
 - C. Indicate the level of literacy
 - D. Assist students learning
3. The main attributes of power point as an instructional media is to?
 - A. Close-ups, animation, color
 - B. Sound, masking, close-ups
 - C. Masking, overlaying, close-ups
 - D. Overlaying, masking, sound

4. The following are key elements of lesson plan in nursing
 - A. Teacher's notes, pen, chalk board, eraser
 - B. Knowledge, skills, attitude and media
 - C. Course objectives, time, teachers' activity, learners' activity
 - D. Knowledge, attitudes, teachers notes, problems solving skills
5. The acronym SPICES is
 - A. An instructional model
 - B. An evaluation and instructional model
 - C. A theory
 - D. A lesson design
6. Learning of skills involve
 - A. Explaining the steps
 - B. Procedural tasks
 - C. Control situations
 - D. Activities planned
7. The theories of instruction in nursing are prescriptive theories because they,
 - A. Aid design lessons
 - B. Prescribe programmes
 - C. Facilitate the learning process
 - D. Prescribe what a designer/teacher should do for learning
8. The main cognitive expected learning outcome according to Gagne (1985) is?
 - A. Intellectual skills and problem solving skills
 - B. Cognitive strategies and intellectual skills
 - C. Intellectual skills and roles
 - D. Attitudes and mental state
9. The major conditions of effective learning involve
 - A. Problem-solving skills
 - B. Arranging external events that support internal processing
 - C. Concerned events for learning
 - D. Learning to perform

10. Clinical placement in nursing education
 - A. Measures effectiveness of learning in clinical environment
 - B. Provides an opportunity for application of theory to practice
 - C. Enhance development of cognitive domain of learning
 - D. None of the above
11. Curriculum evaluation provides all of the following information except,
 - A. Determine its relevance
 - B. Determine its length
 - C. Determine its effectiveness
 - D. Determine its worth
12. In nursing, the outcome-based curriculum;
 - A. Is where the outcomes are defined and informed decisions are a focused
 - B. Describes the approach to teaching and the nature of learning activities
 - C. Indicates aims and course objectives
 - D. Explain how to teach
13. Content analysis in BSc. N curriculum development start from;
 - A. Problem, tasks, learning outcomes
 - B. Course structure, teaching materials
 - C. Subjects, assessment, teaching strategies
 - D. Teaching materials, assessment, leaning objectives
14. Which of the following are the major components of curriculum:
 - A. Course objectives, content, teaching methods, and evaluation
 - B. The teaching/ learning philosophy, assessment and evaluation
 - C. Quality assurance issues in teaching and learning
 - D. All the above
15. The educational strategies suitable for planning a competency-based curriculum could be:
 - A. Taxonomy of leaning
 - B. Teacher-oriented/content oriented
 - C. Student centred learning
 - D. Information oriented

16. The following factors influence motivation to learn:
- A. Learner personal attributes
 - B. Environmental influences, which include the physical and attitudinal climate
 - C. Learner relationship systems
 - D. All the above.
17. SOLO stands for
- A. System of the observed learning outcome
 - B. Structure of the observed learning output
 - C. Structure of the observed leaning outcome
 - D. System of the observed learning output
18. Which of the following is not included as points to observe when using demonstration as a teaching strategy in the clinical area?
- A. Ste the tone for good communication
 - B. Keep your demonstration simple
 - C. Do not wander from the main idea
 - D. Dragging out the demonstration
19. After the demonstration, it is also necessary to:
- A. Evaluate your demonstration
 - B. Keep the demonstration simple
 - C. Set the time limits
 - D. Keep the sequence and content of the demonstration
20. The ability to think abstractly and to learn readily from the past experience is called?
- A. Memory
 - B. Intelligence
 - C. Learning
 - D. Thinking

SECTION B: Short answer questions (30 marks)

1. Outline the application of competency based learning in nursing education. (4 marks)
2. Explain the application of nursing process in teaching and learning. (8 marks)
3. Discuss experimental learning and its application in nursing education (6 marks)

4. Explain the process a nurse educator will follow in determining readiness to learn among the students. (6 marks)
5. Enumerate the importance of micro-teaching in nursing education (3 marks)
6. Explain any of the 3 domains of learning. (3 marks)

SECTION C: Long answer questions (20 marks)

1. Describe the process that a nurse educator would follow in developing a nursing curriculum. (20 marks)

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