

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

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

NURU 334/NURS 435: CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION IN NURSING

STREAMS: BSC (UP) Y3S2 & BSCN (R) Y4S1

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: FRIDAY 06/12/2019

8.30 A.M. – 10.30 A.M.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- **All questions are compulsory.**

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQS) (20 MARKS)

1. The level cognitive domain of learning that refers to the ability of the learner to recall information is;
 - (a) Mastery
 - (b) Comprehension
 - (c) Knowledge
 - (d) Application
2. Innovative teaching methods include;
 - (a) Computer aided learning, simulations, clinical demonstrations
 - (b) Problem based learning, self-directed learning, computer aided learning
 - (c) Mentorship, computer aided learning, snowballing method
 - (d) Self-directed learning, clinical simulations, discussions
3. Repetition in teaching is important because it;
 - (a) Makes the lesson interesting
 - (b) Fosters mastery in the learner
 - (c) Actively involves the learners
 - (d) Promotes remote learning

4. During a lesson, the teacher reinstated a correct response that had been given by a student. The teacher's actions is best referred to as;
 - (a) Motivation
 - (b) Feedback
 - (c) Reinforcement
 - (d) Reward

5. The initial step in the development of a competency based curriculum is;
 - (a) Job description
 - (b) Task analysis
 - (c) Situation analysis
 - (d) Objective formulation

6. Higher teaching and learning techniques include;
 - (a) Simulations, group discussions, eLearning
 - (b) Role playing, eLearning, tutorials
 - (c) Conferences, symposia, workshops
 - (d) Field trips, lecturing, demonstrations

7. The main elements of an educational objective are;
 - (a) Knowledge, psychomotor, attitude
 - (b) Performance, criterion, goal
 - (c) Performance, condition, criterion
 - (d) Specific, measurable, attainable

8. An example of innovative teaching method is;
 - (a) Demonstration
 - (b) Problem based learning
 - (c) Group discussions
 - (d) Brain storming

9. The major approaches to curriculum development are;
 - (a) Integrated, community based and competency based
 - (b) Subject centered, integrated and competency
 - (c) Subject centered, community based and student centered
 - (d) Integrated, competency based, goal centered

10. When students watch a video on a nursing procedure, they are said to be what level of psychomotor domain?
- (a) Competency
 - (b) Precision
 - (c) Acquisition
 - (d) Manipulation
11. Cognition domain of learning
- (a) Embrace development of motor skills and attitudes.
 - (b) Embraces the intellectual abilities of remembering and reasoning.
 - (c) Emphasizes the emotional qualities and feelings.
 - (d) Emphasizes development of values and reasoning.
12. The third step of the learning process is;
- (a) Perception
 - (b) Retention
 - (c) Acquisition
 - (d) Transfer
13. Dummy patients (manikins) are examples of:
- (a) Projected, real, conventional teaching aids
 - (b) Unprojected, emerging, artificial teaching aids
 - (c) Unprojected, conventional, artificial teaching aids
 - (d) Emerging, projected, artificial teaching aids
14. Objective type of tests include;
- (a) Completion type, matching format
 - (b) Restricted response essay test, multiple choice questions
 - (c) Unrestricted response essay test, multiple choice questions
 - (d) Matching format, unrestricted response essay test
15. Lecture method of teaching;
- (a) Cannot be used with illiterate learners
 - (b) Is only effective with large group of learners
 - (c) Is not learner-oriented
 - (d) Is time consuming

16. The process of determining the professional roles and functions in curriculum development is referred to as;
- (a) Situational analysis
 - (b) Job specification
 - (c) Needs assessment
 - (d) Job description
17. The correct order in using teaching aids is;
- (a) Selecting, previewing, planning, presenting
 - (b) Previewing, selecting, planning, presenting
 - (c) Planning, selecting, previewing, presenting
 - (d) Selecting, planning, previewing, presenting
18. A student will demonstrate achievement of a psychomotor learning objective by;
- (a) Recalling information presented earlier
 - (b) Accepting the patients as an individual
 - (c) Performing wound dressing procedure
 - (d) Restating information acquired earlier
19. Learning is;
- (a) A method of shaping habits and skills acquired
 - (b) A process of changing behaviour patterns of students
 - (c) A process of acquiring new habits, knowledge and skills
 - (d) A process of teaching new skills, knowledge and habits
20. Set induction can be done through;
- (a) Questioning and recapping the main points.
 - (b) Stating the objectives and summarizing.
 - (c) Introductions and writing the topics on the flip chart.
 - (d) Previewing previous topic and use of gestures
21. A lesson plan is best defined as;
- (a) A written description of teaching and learning in a course
 - (b) A written description of all activities that happen in a teaching learning situation
 - (c) A written description of all subjects and learning experiences in a course
 - (d) A written description of all teaching activities performed by a teacher in a classroom.

PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (50 MARKS)

1. Explain three (3) advantages of using a lesson plan. (6 marks)
 2. State four (4) factors to consider when selecting teaching media. (4 marks)
 3. State six (6) advantages of lecturing as a teaching method. (6 marks)
 4. Explain (4) components of a lesson plan. (8 marks)
 5. Outline four (4) elements of a curriculum. (4 marks)
 6. Explain three (3) components of an educational objectives. (6 marks)
 7. State four (4) characteristics of a good test. (4 marks)
 8. State four (4) characteristics of learning. (4 marks)
 9. Explain four (4) methods used to teach attitudes. (8 marks)
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