

BScN EXAMINATION: PAPER FOUR: JANUARY 2015
PAR I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

Q:1: Role play is an effective means of developing:-

- a) Acting skills which can be used after college.
- b) Decision-making and problem-solving skills.
- c) Interpersonal skills.
- d) Communication skills.

Q:2: A teaching strategy that is best used for linking of theory to practice is:-

- a) Clinical concept mapping.
- b) Clinical journaling.
- c) Clinical instruction.
- d) Clinical assessments.

Q:3: The upper most level in cognitive domain is:-

- a) Analysis.
- b) Synthesis.
- c) Evaluation.
- d) Application.

Q:4: Examples of audio teaching aids include:-

- a) Record discs and slides.
- b) Film-strips and transparencies.
- c) Audio cassettes and tapes.
- d) Audio tapes and record discs.

Q:5: The main purpose of clinical instruction is:-

- a) Task mastery and professional identity mentoring.
- b) Task mastery and patient interaction.
- c) Professional – identity mentoring and student fulfillment.
- d) Improvement of student theoretical knowledge and orientation into the clinical settings.

Q:6: A theory that is based on non-linear approaches of change is:-

- a) Planned change models.
- b) Chaos theory.
- c) Kurt Lewin's force field analysis.
- d) Innovation-Diffusion theory.

Q:7: In reference to organizational structures "chain of command" refers to:-

- a) The channels of communication.
- b) Lines of authority and responsibility.
- c) Lines of authority in supervision.
- d) Locations where decisions are made in an organization.

Q:8: When a nurse manager is doing a "SWOT" analysis of an organization, strengths and weaknesses represent assessment of:-

- a) The organizations external environment.
- b) The financial and technological capabilities of an organization.
- c) Internal environment of the organization.
- d) Objectives and strategies of the organization.

Q:9: The difference between delegation and assignment is that delegation entails:-

- a) Transferring responsibility but retaining accountability.
- b) Transferring both responsibility and accountability.
- c) Transferring accountability and retaining responsibility.
- d) Transferring responsibility, authority and accountability.

Q:10: The pareto's principle, when applied to time management, enables nurse manager to:-

- a) Delegate tasks.
- b) Prioritize tasks.
- c) Be more accountable.
- d) Reduce time wasters.

Q:11: Variables that exist in a study and can affect the measurement of study variables and the relationship between these variables are called:-

- a) Independent variables.
- b) Extraneous variables.
- c) Manipulatable variables.
- d) Confounding variables.

Q:12: Limitations in a study are:-

- a) Restrictions in a study that may reduce the generalizability of findings.
- b) Restrictions in a study that specifically affect the sampling process.
- c) Difficulties in a study due to scarcity of money and time.
- d) Restrictions in a study that delay the reporting of study findings.

Q:13: A primary source of literature is better than a secondary source in that:-

- a) Secondary sources contain a lot of misinterpretations of the primary sources.
- b) Interpretation of the primary sources may be negatively influenced by the authors perception and bias.
- c) Secondary sources are always of lower quality compared to primary sources.
- d) Primary sources of literature are more readily available than secondary sources.

Q:14: An hypothesis that is used for statistical testing and interpreting statistical outcomes is called:-

- a) Directional hypothesis.
- b) Complex hypothesis.
- c) Causal hypothesis.
- d) Null hypothesis.

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Q:15: Internal validity refers to:-

- a) The extent to which the effects detected in the study are a true reflection of reality rather than the result of the effects of extraneous variables.
- b) The extent to which study findings can be generalized beyond the sample used in the study.
- c) The extent to which the extraneous variables have influenced the study variables.
- d) The extent to which the dependent variables influences the independent variable.

Q:16: Loosening of association often occurs in:-

- a) Mania.
- b) Drug induced psychosis.
- c) Schizophrenia.
- d) Temporal epilepsy.

Q:17: Body dysmorphic disorder is an example of a:-

- a) Somatoform disorder.
- b) Conversion disorder.
- c) Dissociative disorder.
- d) Personality disorder.

Q:18: The most appropriate therapy for a client who has been diagnosed with acrophobia is:-

- a) Flooding.
- b) Electroconvulsive therapy.
- c) Modeling.
- d) Systematic desensitization.

Q:19: A typical neuroleptics produce less extra-pyramidal effects because of their reduced effect on:-

- a) D5 receptors.
- b) D4 receptors.
- c) D2 receptors.
- d) D3 receptors.

Q:20: A nursing intervention for a client diagnosed with conversion disorder which has resulted to the paralysis of lower extremity is:-

- a) Be empathetic with them for suffering paralysis.
- b) Give positive reinforcement for any improvement.
- c) Advice patient to rest for many hours.
- d) Advice the client to apply for sick leave from the employer.

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

MARKS

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| Q:1: State six (6) gains achieved by the mentee during the mentorship process. | 6 |
| Q:2: Outline five (5) characteristics of problem-based learning. | 5 |
| Q:3: Outline the four (4) elements of product model of a curriculum development according to Ralph Tyler (1949). | 4 |
| Q:4: Explain four (4) strategies to enhance effectiveness of meetings. | 6 |
| Q:5: a) Define role transition. | 1½ |
| b) Explain five (5) strategies that promote role transition. | 7½ |
| Q:6: Explain two (2) main characteristics of pure experimental studies. | 5 |
| Q:7: State the five stages of grief according to Elizabeth Kubler-Ross. | 5 |

PART III: ESSAY/LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

MARKS

Q:1: Mr X, 30 year old teacher is admitted into a psychiatric unit suffering from severe undifferentiated schizophrenia.

- a) Explain the ^{biochemical} biodermical theory of causation of schizophrenia. 2
- b) State six (6) main nursing diagnoses you will make for Mr X's condition. 6
- c) Describe four psychosocial treatment modalities of Mr X, giving a rationale for each. 12

Q:2: Quantitative research and qualitative research are two scientific approaches for establishing truth about a certain phenomenon.

- a) State five (5) aspects that a researcher has to disclose to the subjects to achieve informed consent. 5
- b) Describe the quantitative research process. 15

50/100

1. Identification of topic
2. Research objectives and goals
3. Problem statement
4. Rationale
5. Study design
6. Identification of ways to measure
7. Data collection
8. Data analysis and interpretation
9. Writing

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