

**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING SCIENCE**



PROGRAMME : PROFESSIONAL NURSING SCIENCE 2B

SUBJECT : MODULE 1: HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND FOUNDATION OF
NURSING EDUCATION
: MODULE 2: EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN NURSING

CODE : PNS02A1 / PNS2B10/20

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EXAMINER : DR M KRIEL (UNISA)

MODERATOR : MRS IJ KEARNS

NUMBER OF PAGES : THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF EIGHTEEN (18) PAGES

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Students registered for section 1 and section 2 answer **both** sections (questions 1-11)
- Students who have credit for section 1 **only** answer the questions in section 2 (questions 8-11)
- Students who have credit for section 2 **only** answer section 1
- Answer section 1 in book no.1
- Answer section 2 in a separate book no.2

REQUIREMENTS: ONE EXAMINATION BOOK PER MODULE

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES: This examination paper remains the property of the University of Johannesburg and may not be removed from the examination room.

SECTION 1**QUESTION 1*****[12]**

- 1.1 The nurses of this country owe a tremendous debt to those who fought for a sound educational system for nurses.

Those who fought for a sound educational system for nurses are:

- a members of the health matters advisory committee
- b principles of teacher training colleges
- c the National Health Policy Council
- d the advisory committees of the universities
- e the committee of university Principals

Choose the correct combination of responses:

- 1 a c e
- 2 c d
- 3 b c d e
- 4 a b d e
- 5 a c d e

- 1.2 Factors which exerted pressure for change that diploma nursing education must be placed on par with that of teacher education includes the:

- a drop of nurses into the existing nursing education system
- b pressure by SANC and SA Nursing Association on health and university authorities
- c statements by various ministers of health that there is a necessity for comprehensive approach to the education and training of nurses
- d increased awareness of nurse educators of the benefits of a university-linked system of nursing education
- e shortage of nurses

Choose the correct combination of responses:

- 1 a c e
- 2 c d e
- 3 b c d
- 4 a b c
- 5 a b c d e

1.3 The first university nursing degree programmes in the country were introduced in:

- 1 1956
- 2 1877
- 3 1985
- 4 1958
- 5 1983

Choose the correct number

1.4 Which of the following programmes will no longer be offered after June 2015?

- a Course leading to Enrolment as a Nurse (R2175 of 19 November as amended)
- b The education and training programme leading to registration as a Nurse (General, Psychiatric and Community) and Midwife. ((R425 of February 1985)
- c Course leading to Enrolment as Nursing Auxiliary (R2176 of 19 November 1993 as amended).
- d Bridging Course for Enrolled Nurses leading to Registration as a General Nurse or Psychiatric Nurse (R 683)

Choose the correct combination of the responses:

- 1 a c
- 2 c d
- 3 b c d
- 4 a b d
- 5 a b c d

1.5 Which of the following qualifications are on the same NQF level?

- a Registered auxiliary nurse
- b Registered staff nurse
- c Registered midwife
- d Registered professional nurse and midwife
- e Specialist nurse

Choose the correct combination of the responses:

- 1 a c
- 2 c d
- 3 d e
- 4 b c
- 5 b d

1.6 The new nursing education policy reformation includes:

- a the rationalisation of nurse training institutions
- b changing the scope of practice
- c revising of nursing qualifications
- d contributing to the profession
- e to assess all qualifications in nursing

Choose the correct combination from the responses:

- 1 a c
- 2 c d
- 3 a b c
- 4 b d e
- 5 d e

1.7 A registered Auxiliary nurse is on NQF level 6

- a True
- b False

- 1.8 The value of notional hours are determined by SAQA
- a True
 - b False
- 1.9 Students who keep journals will become reflective practitioners
- a True
 - b False
- 1.10 Nurse educators should understand reflection
- a True
 - b False
- 1.11 Critical thinking is a positive activity
- a True
 - b False
- 1.12 Critical thinking is a mental process
- a True
 - b False

QUESTION 2

***[3]**

- 2.1 Choose the most appropriate combination regarding the South African Nursing Council to do accreditation:
- (a) The ability to assess
 - (b) The ability to endorse the quality of education
 - (c) The capacity to sustain the service
 - (d) The mandate from its constituency to fulfil this role and function
 - (e) Monitor nursing programmes

1. a b
2. a e d
3. a b c
4. a b c d
5. a b c d e

2.2 The NQF is a comprehensive system of quality -assured national qualifications:

- (a) classification,
- (b) registration
- (c) publication
- (d) articulation
- (e) acceleration

1. a b c
2. a b c d e
3. a c d
4. a d e
5. b c d e

2.3 The bodies ensuring SA qualifications:

- (a) SAQA
- (b) NQF
- (c) SANC
- (d) ETQA

1. a c
2. b c
3. a b
4. c d

QUESTION 3***[6]**

Select the description of reflection from Column B that matches the concepts on reflective practice in Column A.

E.g. 3.1=a

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
3.1 Reflection	a. Thinking through what we want to do and how we intend doing it, before taking action
3.2 Reflection on action	b. Reflecting on something while we are doing it with the aim to reshape
3.3 Reflection in action	c. Thinking back to discover how knowing contributed to the action
3.4 Reflection before	d. Internal thought processes and external action
3.5 Essence of reflection	e. Use reflection to plan, monitor and evaluate
3.6 In reflection there is always a relationship between	f. Action, awareness and action
	g. A specialised way of thinking

QUESTION 4***[5]**

Match the descriptions on andragogy assumptions in Column B with the assumptions in Column A.

E.g. 4.1=a

ASSUMPTIONS	ANDRAGOGY
4.1 Need to know	a Adults have greater and much varied experience
4.2 Self-concept	b Motivation is internal
4.3 Role experience	c Self-direction adults take responsibility for their own learning
4.4 Readiness to learn	d Adults have a life centered orientation to learning and problem solving
4.5 Orientation to learning	e Adults need to know why they must learn something
	f Adults readiness relates to the things he/ she need to know and do in real life

QUESTION 5

*[4]

Select the description of reflection from Column B that matches the statement on reflection in Column A. E.g. 5.1=a

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
5.1 Stage one	a. Development of a new perspective
5.2 Stage two	b. Possible behavioural changes
5.3 Stage three	c. Limitations on predicting what students will learn
5.4 Result of the reflection process	d. Awareness
	e. Critical analysis

QUESTION 6

*[5]

List five (5) functions of SANC in respect of assessors.

QUESTION 7

*[5]

Motivate why evidence-based practice should lead to clinical effectiveness.

* [40]

SECTION 2**QUESTION 8**

*[6]

Match each of the terms in column A with the correct description in column B

E.g. 8.1 a

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
8.1 Formal education needs	a Didactics is one of its disciplines
8.2 Didactics studies	b Teaching
8.3 Ontology	c Educative teaching and learning
8.4 Anthropology	d Studies the fundamental features of man as a cultural being
8.5 Sociology	e Studies human society as an aspect of reality
8.6 Psychology	f Studies one's mind and intellect
	g Explains the existence of reality as a whole

QUESTION 9

***[20]**

9.1 Choose the correct combination to identify motivation.

- (a) Effectiveness of teaching depends on it
- (b) It leads to achievement of objectives
- (c) Learners differ from each other
- (d) A single learner is given full attention
- (e) Meets the needs of a heterogeneous group

- 1. a c
- 2. b c
- 3. a b
- 4. c d
- 5. d e

9.2 Choose the correct combination to identify individualised teaching.

- (a) The classroom should be attractive
- (b) Ensure success for all
- (c) Learners differ from each other
- (d) Abstract concepts
- (e) Learners receive personal attention

- 1. a c
- 2. b c
- 3. a b
- 4. c d
- 5. c e

9.3 Choose the correct combination to identify active participation as a didactic principle.

- (a) There should be time to practice
- (b) It needs subject content
- (c) First-hand experience of reality
- (d) Assessment of data, sorting and classification
- (e) Observation

-
1. a c e
 2. b c a
 3. a b e
 4. c d e
 5. b d e

9.4 Choose the correct combination to identify control as a didactic principle.

- (a) The lecturer should know the science of the subject
- (b) It results in change of behaviour
- (c) The lecturer is responsible for all instructional activities
- (d) It needs subject contents
- (e) The purpose is to monitor events

1. a c
2. b a
3. b d
4. c e
5. a e

9.5 Select the correct combination to describe the Field dependant learning style.

- (a) Less able to analyse detail
- (b) Excels in classroom learning
- (c) Give attention to details
- (d) People orientated
- (e) Attitudes guided by authority

1. a c e
2. b c a
3. a d e
4. c d e
5. b d e

9.6 Select the correct combination to describe the Field dependant learning style.

- (a) Perceive analytically
- (b) Learns best by giving examples
- (c) Ignore detail
- (d) Pronounced self-identity
- (e) Learns material with social content best

- 1. a c e
- 2. b c a
- 3. a b e
- 4. c d e
- 5. b d e

9.7 Select the correct combination to describe the Field dependant learning style.

- (a) Dependent on the total field
- (b) Recognise hidden parts of a picture
- (c) Can overlook problems to see the general problem
- (d) Require extremely defined goals and reinforcements
- (e) Give attention to details

- 1. a b c
- 2. b c a
- 3. a c d
- 4. b d e
- 5. c d e

9.8 Select the correct combination to describe the Field independent learning style.

- (a) Learns best by example
- (b) Can see a human face in 3D
- (c) See them as others see them
- (d) Can make concept destinations
- (e) Give attention when analysing

1. a c e
2. b c a
3. a b d
4. c d e
5. b d e

9.9 Select the correct combination to describe the Field independent learning style.

- (a) Ignore details
- (b) Excels in classroom learning
- (c) Requiring interpersonal communication skills
- (d) More task orientated
- (e) More affected by criticism

1. a c
2. b a
3. b d
4. c e
5. a e

9.10 Select the correct combination to describe the Field dependant teaching style.

- (a) Prefer a style that allows interaction with students
- (b) Strong in organising and guiding student learning
- (c) Uses student centered activities
- (d) Viewed by students as encouraging
- (e) Provides less feedback

1. c d e
2. b c a
3. a b d
4. a c e
5. b d e

9.11 Select the correct combination to describe the Field independent teaching style.

- (a) Gives corrective feedback
- (b) Strong in organising
- (c) Guiding students
- (d) Viewed by students as teaching facts
- (e) Strong in establishing a warm learning environment

- 1. a c e
- 2. b c a
- 3. a b c
- 4. c d e
- 5. b d e

9.12 Select the correct combination to describe the syllabus -bound learning style.

- (a) Wish to explore
- (b) Much examination orientated
- (c) Accept the system
- (d) Like to know exactly what is required for assignments
- (e) Take responsibility for learning

- 1. c d e
- 2. b c d
- 3. a b d
- 4. a c e
- 5. b d e

9.13 Select the correct combination to describe the syllabus-free learning style.

- (a) Happy to discover information for themselves
- (b) Examination orientated
- (c) Accept the system
- (d) Find syllabus limiting
- (e) Take responsibility for learning

-
1. c d e
 2. b c a
 3. a b c
 4. a c e
 5. a d e

9.14 The science which studies teaching and learning is:

- a. didactics
- b. pedagogic
- c. pedagogy
- d. andragogic
- e. andragogy

9.15 The science which studies education as an aspect of reality is:

- a. pedagogy
- b. andragogic
- c. andragogy
- d. pedagogic
- e. sociology

9.16 Pedagogy is the activity engaged when teaching:

- a. adults
- b. students
- c. children
- d. peer group
- e. teachers

9.17 Choose the correct combination of the criteria for the **superficial atomistic** learning approach

- (a) Extrinsic motivation
- (b) Learning is interesting
- (c) Shows conception of learning
- (d) Avoids personal meaning
- (e) Focuses on isolated parts of study

1. a c
2. b a
3. b d
4. c e
- 5 a d

9.18 Choose the correct combination of the criteria for the **deep holistic** approach

- (a) Achievement orientated
- (b) Does not draw associations
- (c) Focuses on memorising
- (d) Intrinsic interest in learning
- (e) Develop comprehension

1. a c
2. b a
3. c d
4. d e
- 5 a e

9.19 Choose the correct combination of the criteria for the **achievement-orientated** learning approach

- (a) Competes for the highest marks
- (b) Shows conception of learning
- (c) Personal involvement
- (d) To develop understanding
- (e) Planning ahead

1. a b e
2. b c a
3. a b c
4. c b d
- 5 a d e

9.20 Choose the correct statements describing Meta teaching

- (a) Meta teaching is teaching about teaching
- (b) Meta teaching can serve to design
- (c) It is used to examine
- (d) It provides opportunity to reflect on teaching
- (e) The teacher is available at all times

- 1. a c d e
- 2. b c d a
- 3. a b c d
- 4. b c d e
- 5. a b d e

QUESTION 10

*[4]

Match each of the learning styles in column A with the correct characteristic in column B

COLUMN A

- 10.1 Converger
- 10.2 Diverger
- 10.3 Assimilator
- 10.4 Accommodate

COLUMN B

- (a) Abstract conceptualisation
- (b) Use imagination
- (c) Reflective observation
- (d) Risk takers
- (e) Prefer things to people

QUESTION 11

*[10]

State whether the following statements are true or false:

- 11.1 Meta learning is a concept that describes the process of becoming aware of oneself as a learner and applying this knowledge toward becoming a more effective learner

- a True
- b False

11.2 Meta learning is a concept where the learners are not aware of task demands

- a True
- b False

11.3 Meta learners know what expectations of the discipline are

- a True
- b False

11.4 Meta learners take control of own learning

- a True
- b False

11.5 A meta learner have a theory however primitive

- a True
- b False

11.6 Meta teaching can assist teachers to solve problems

- a True
- b False

11.7 Meta teaching promotes student learning

- a True
- b False

11.8 When implementing meta teaching in the classroom no lessons are planned

- a True
- b False

11.9. Didactics is a discipline of pedagogic

- a True**
- b False**

11.10 Extrinsic motivation is from a stimulus external to the learner

- a True**
- b False**

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