

Teaching and Learning Test Questions

1. Before teaching a 60 year old woman how to use an inhaler for medication administration, what does the nurse do first?

- a. select teaching strategies
- b. write learning objectives
- *c. analyze client's learning strengths and deficits
- d. develop an educational nursing diagnosis

2. " A change in human disposition or capability that persists and cannot be solely accounted for by growth" is the definition of

- a. compliance
- b. adherence
- c. teaching
- *d. learning

3. As a nurse educator teaches adults, she understands that andragogic concepts for teaching include

- a. as people mature, they move from independence to dependence
- *b. an adult's previous experiences can be used as a resource for learning
- c. readiness to learn is based on learning environment, not developmental tasks or social roles
- d. An adult prefers to learn when materials are oriented toward the future

4. The Diabetic educator who gives praise and encouragement for correct behavior, and provides role modeling to facilitate learning is using the learning theory of

- *a. behaviorism
- b. cognitivism
- c. humanism
- d. conceptualism

5. The nurse who structures information to optimize the teacher-learner relationship, learning environment, developmental and individual readiness, utilizes the learning theory of

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- a. behaviorism
- *b. cognitivism
- c. humanism
- d. conceptualism

6. The nurse who focuses learning on relevant areas for the patient's self-development and striving to achieve her full potential values the learning theory of

- a. behaviorism
- b. cognitivism
- *c. humanism
- d. conceptualism

7. Which of Bloom's 3 domains of learning are important to include when teaching a 45 year old client how, when and why to do a self-catheterization program

- a. cognitive
- b. affective
- c. psychomotor
- *d. all of the above

8. Teaching a 12 year old boy with diabetes how to give himself an insulin injection is an example of what domain of learning?

- a. cognitive
- b. affective
- *c. psychomotor
- d. all of the above

9. Teaching a 12 year old boy with diabetes why it is important to check his blood glucose four times a day is an example of what domain of learning?

- a. cognitive

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- *b. affective
- c. psychomotor
- d. all of the above

10. Teaching a 12 year old boy with diabetes the signs and symptoms of hypoglycemia is an example of what domain of learning?

- *a. cognitive
- b. affective
- c. psychomotor
- d. all of the above

11. The 45 year old woman is learning about stress reduction techniques to decrease cardiac risk. What behavior is the best indicator that she is involved in learning?

- a. listening to the information presented
- b. watching a video
- *c. planning and discussing
- d. reviewing what the nurse thinks is important

12. Learning is most effective when information is presented

- a. logically by organizing information from complex to simple
- *b. by repeating key concepts and facts
- c. with negative feedback for meeting objectives
- d. when patients have not had pain medications

13. For clients with visual impairment, learning is most inhibited by

- a. providing audio tools or large print materials
- b. talking louder and slower
- *c. asking the patient's support person to leave the room during teaching

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d. Reading written information to the patient

14. A 56 year old renal dialysis patient who will not make recommended changes in diet and fluid restrictions. His nurse should assume he is

a. being noncompliant and unwilling to change

b. developing learning disability or sensory deficit

*c. having different values than the health care team

d. all of the above

e. none of the above

15. When teaching prenatal classes, the nurse realizes that the learning environment is enhanced by

a. utilizing background music or TV

b. arranging instruction into 5 minutes blocks to decrease anxiety

c. welcoming visitors who come in and out during the class session

*d. good lighting, ventilation, and room temperature

16. When doing an admission, the nursing history, a nurse educator finds clues to the patient's learning needs, including

a. client's understanding and perception of their health problem

b. economic factors

c. learning style

* d. all of the above

e. none of the above

17. In order to teach new therapy exercises to a child, the pediatric nurse selects appropriate approaches for the child's development stage by

a. watching the child at play so favorite activities can be incorporated

b. using simple conversation and questioning when teaching child

c. observing relationships among family member and others who will be involved with follow-through

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- *d. all of the above
- e. none of the above

18. What is the most direct question for a surgical nurse to assess the learning style of her client who needs pre-op teaching?

- a. What level of education have you received?
- *b. How do you best learn new things?
- c. What is your age?
- d. Where do you obtain health information?

19. When the surgical nurse assesses the patient's need for discharge teaching, and his understanding of health problems, she will include

- a. questions about the community resources and services he utilizes
- b. diagnosis of knowledge deficits or misinformation
- c. asking about the effect of the present illness on his usual functional abilities
- *d. all of the above
- e. none of the above

20. Health practices and beliefs of a 40 year old Mexican man effect the plan for patient teaching because

- a. client should be taught not to use folk medicine practices at home
- b. by using his preferred learning style, health beliefs and values can be dicredited
- *c. nurse realizes he may not follow the medical advice if it doesn't fit with his beliefs, values, and lifestyle
- d. health-illness beliefs are very similar to Anglo-American culture

21. A 36 year old man who needs to begin diabetic education shows readiness to learn when he

- a. allows the diabetic educator to come, but he is nervous and anxious
- b. postponing teaching sessions until the day of discharge

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*c. asks questions and talks to others about diabetes

d. participates in teaching sessions, but says he already knows all about diabetes

22. A health educator sees a learning need related to illness as the primary concern. What are the most appropriate NANDA diagnoses?

a. Risk for Injury or Risk for Infection

b. Ineffective Health Maintenance or Ineffective Coping

c. Health Seeking Behaviors or Impaired Adjustment

*d. Knowledge Deficit or Noncompliance

23. Guidelines for a 56 year old cardiac rehabilitation patient's teaching plan include

a. maintaining a slow pace when presenting information

*b. using layperson's terms, and simplified explanations

c. using available computer assisted instruction for all patients

d. nurse demonstrating exercises to patient without hands-on participation

24. The pediatric nurse understands that teaching children can be effectively done by involving the children with

a. visiting hospital and treatment rooms prior to using them

b. using coloring books and story books

c. demonstrating and practicing procedures on dolls or Teddy bears

*d. all of the above

e. none of the above

25. When a patient is from a different culture or ethnicity than the nurse, Transcultural teaching is optimized by

* a. integrating visual aids and pamphlets in languages used by the patient

b. expecting the patient to be noncompliant due to fatalism

c. setting long term goals because of their present time orientation

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d. all of the above

e. none of the above

26. The nurse knows that the patient teaching has been unsuccessful if

a. the patient forgets some of what was taught

b. behavior change doesn't take place immediately

c. modification of teaching strategy is recommended on the evaluation

*d. patient does not achieve the measurable outcome

27. After patient teaching, documentation in the patient record must include

*a. whether or not the patient outcomes were met

b. teaching outcomes and methods of evaluation

c. time frame for teaching the patient

d. specific teaching strategies and details of the information taught

28. A nurse educator who teaches a parenting skills class evaluates affective learning by

a. grading written tests

*b. noticing behavior and response of the parents

c. observing demonstration of a skill or procedure

d. asking parents to self-monitor, using a skills checklist

29. After the teaching session was completed, if the evaluation of the learners showed that the objectives had not been met, the nurse could

a. modify the teaching plan

b. repeat the teaching plan

c. follow-up teaching by phone

*d. all of the above

e. none of the above

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30. When evaluating her teaching in the parenting class, the most difficult problem for the nurse to solve was

- a. parents were overwhelmed by the amount and pace of information presented
- b. significant cultural barriers existed with the Hispanic couples
- c. teaching strategies did not engage the learners
- *d. parents had a lack of motivation for learning

31. When teaching the Hispanic couples, the nurse should

- a. explain that she plans to have a cultural discussion forum "down the road".
- *b. find out if the client's cultural beliefs are in conflict with what is being taught
- c. assume that if no one asks questions, the information is fully understood
- d. expand teaching session to include child development along with nutrition and discipline issues

32. The nurse teaching the parenting class promotes Transcultural learning by

- a. insisting that any couple who are late for class will not be allowed to attend
- b. telling jokes at the beginning of each class
- *c. allowing grandparents to attend the class along with the parents
- d. asking one of the children of the Hispanic family to be an interpretor

33. The nurse teaching a 9 year old boy what to expect as his fractured arm will need a cast change, realizes that he is empowered when he

- a. is told that the cast cutter will be noisy when vibrating, and he is offered an opportunity to touch it
- b. is reminded that cast care and refraining from itching under the cast continue to be important
- c. is given a choice of the color and pattern of the cast and padding
- *d. all of the above
- e. none of the above

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34. The information materials chosen for the orthopedic clinic are chosen by the nurse
- a. to introduce clients to abbreviations and medical terminology
 - *b. to be consistent with the information the nurse is teaching
 - c. shorten the time needed for direct patient teaching
 - d. to be read at the 9th grade level