CH 02 Thinking and Learning: Test Bank

Client Education: Theory and Practice, 3rd edition

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Directions: Circle the letter corresponding to the one best answer.

1. The basis for the teaching and learning process is:

 a. establishing realistic goals

 b. noting a client’s preferred learning style

 c. understanding thinking and learning processes

 d. providing privacy for health teaching

2. The broad domains of learning are:

 a. affective, cognitive, and psychomotor

 b. creative, critical, and intuitive

 c. problem solving and reflection

 d. nursing process and clinical judgment

3. Affective learning deals with:

 a. intellectual activities and judging

 b. physical skills and doing tasks

 c. remembering and reasoning

 d. attitudes and beliefs

4. The type of learning that is the most concrete, easiest to teach, observe, and measure is:

 a. results on a written test

 b. performing a procedure

 c. verbalizing one’s thinking

 d. observing family interaction

5. Intuition refers to:

 a. knowing things without conscious reasoning

 b. group problem solving

 c. skill in critical thinking

 d. awareness of cultural influences

6. Which response best stimulates client thinking:

 a. “Lots of clients have this problem, you’re not alone.”

 b. “You should discuss this with your doctor.”

 c. “What will you do if this happens again?”

 d. “Here is an informative booklet and brochure.”

7. Learning styles refers to:

 a. preferred way to process information

 b. preferred popular guide for teachers

 c. preferred way to teach subject matter

 d. preferred way to evaluate learning

8. A learner reflecting Sternberg’s executive style of learning likes to:

 a. prefer unstructured problems they can solve for themselves

 b. prefer solving problems in a structured framework

 c. prefer judging the effectiveness of programs and tasks

 d. prefer seeing the forest rather than the trees

9. Witkin and Goodenough’s cognitive-style learning dimensions are characterized by:

 a. judicial ways of thinking

 b. legislative ways of thinking

 c. field dependence/independence ways of thinking

 d. executive ways of thinking

10. A client who is field independent in Witkin and Goodenough’s model:

 a. needs an external frame of reference

 b. is very sensitive to surroundings

 c. prefers learning in group situations

 d. prefers to set own learning goals

11. Kolb’s experiential learning model is a four-stage cycle with four adaptive learning modes that follows this sequence:

 a. active experimentation, abstract conceptualization, reflective observation, and concrete experience

 b. reflective observation, abstract conceptualization, concrete experience, and active experimentation

 c. abstract conceptualization, active experimentation, concrete experience, and reflective observation

 d. concrete experience, reflective observation, abstract conceptualization, and active experimentation

12. Which statement best describes Gardner’s theory of multiple intelligences:

 a. most individuals possess several intelligences

 b. all intelligences are found in six distinct categories

 c. some intelligences can conflict and delay problem solving

 d. the intelligences are different in different cultures

13. A client with strong linguistic intelligence has the ability to:

 a. discern logical or numerical patterns

 b. work with words and understand their meaning

 c. rely on sense of sight and spatial sense in their environment

 d. appreciate rhythm, pitch, and timbre

14. The best teaching strategy for a client whose intelligence is bodily kinesthetic is:

 a. use programmed instructional software

 b. develop group activity to solve problems

 c. listen to music

 d. handle and manipulate equipment

Answers

1. c
2. a
3. d
4. b
5. a
6. c
7. a
8. b
9. c
10. d
11. d
12. a
13. b
14. d