



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
MARCH 2024 SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS**

COURSE CODE: AIU 112 AND TITLE: CRITICAL THINKING AND ACADEMIC

DATE: 19TH MARCH 2024

Duration: 2 HOURS

Start: 10:30 AM

Finish: 12:30 AM

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1.** This exam is out of 70 marks
- 2.** This Examination comprises THREE Sections. Section I: Multiple Choice Questions (20 marks) Section II: Short Answer Questions (30 marks) and Section III: Long Answer Questions (20 marks)
- 3.** Answer ALL Questions.
- 4.** Do Not write anything on the question paper -use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be.

1. Critical thinking concerns: -

- A. Determining the cause of our beliefs
- B. Pinpointing the psychological basis of our beliefs
- C. Determining the quality of our beliefs
- D. Assessing the practical impact of our beliefs

2. A belief is worth accepting if: -

- A. We have good reasons to accept it
- B. It is consistent with our needs
- C. It has not been proven wrong
- D. It is accepted by our peers

3. The word critical in critical thinking refers to: -

- A. A fault-finding attitude
- B. Attempts to win an argument
- C. Using careful judgment or judicious evaluation
- D. A lack of respect for other people

4. Critical thinking complement: -

- A. Our prejudices
- B. Our emotions
- C. Peer pressure
- D. Our unconscious desires

5. A statement is: -

- A. A question or exclamation
- B. An affirmation of prior beliefs
- C. An assertion that something is or is not the case
- D. An assertion that is neither true nor false

6. Statements backed by good reasons are: -

- A. Worthy of strong acceptance
- B. To be believed with certainty
- C. Never false
- D. Beyond all possible doubt

7. The statements (reasons) given in support of another statement are called: -

- A. An argument
- B. The conclusion
- C. The premises
- D. The complement

8. The statement that premises are intended to support is called: -

- A. A related premise
- B. An argument
- C. A description

D. The conclusion

9. The process of reasoning from a premise or premises to a conclusion based on those premises is known as: -

- A. Extended reasoning
- B. Subordinate premise
- C. Dialectic
- D. Inference

10. Words that frequently accompany arguments and signal that a premise or conclusion is present is called: -

- A. Inference words
- B. Premise indicators
- C. Indicator words
- D. Equivalent words

11. A word that is not a premise indicator word is: -

- A. Therefore
- B. As
- C. Since
- D. For

12. Which is not the characteristic of a critical thinker among the following: -

- A. They use logical skills in reasoning.
- B. They refuse to recognize the limitations of his mind and consistently pursue excellence.
- C. They think independently and do not always succumb to peer pressure.
- D. He upholds the standards of critical thinking.

13. When you encounter information, what should be kept in mind: -

- A. Is it current?
- B. Is it complete?
- C. Is it accurate?
- D. All of the above

14. Which of these can be considered thinking critically?

- A. Thinking emotionally
- B. Thinking logically
- C. Think actively and be aware of potential problems in the information you encounter.
- D. None of the above

15. What is the worst thing for a critical thinker?

- A. A logical mind
- B. An emotional mind
- C. Reaching to conclusion too soon.
- D. None of the above

16. What should you NOT rely on when making a judgment call?

- A. intuition
- B. common sense

- C. gossip
- D. past experience

17. How can critical thinking improve your chances of making better choices?

- A. Critical thinking helps you pick the correct and best choice for all situations
- B. Critical thinking helps you explore only your own perspective and no others
- C. Critical thinking helps you examine information and make unreasonable choices
- D. Critical thinking provides you the tools to sift through complex information logically

18. Considering the implications of a decision means:

- A. Examining its potential outcomes and effects
- B. Asking questions to determine your goal
- C. Gathering information to weigh out options
- D. Determining whether information is logical

19. When making a decision, what is the main purpose of gathering facts and information?

- A. To make sure your assumptions are illogical
- B. To weigh out various options or choices
- C. To ignore the implications of your choices
- D. To explore your own perspective and point of view

20. Critical thinking in nursing is essential because it:

- A. Allows nurses to bypass the need for evidence-based practice
- B. Encourages conformity to established protocols and guidelines
- C. Enhances nurses' ability to provide safe and effective care
- D. Discourages independent thinking and creativity

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS (30MKS)

- 1. Discuss the principles of academic writing. (10mks)
- 2. Discuss ethical concerns in a research paper (10mks)
- 3. Gaining the attention of an audience is key while writing a thesis. Explain ways in which one would start an interesting and relevant introduction (10mks)
- 4. Evaluate what is entailed in the following: A thesis statement, Introductory statement, Body. (10mks)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTION: ANSWER ONE QUESTION (20MKS)

- 1. What should you do to improve your academic writing style. (20mks)
- 2. The Police Service in your country is worried about the high incidence of Gender- based Violence in your country. You have been identified and recognized by the Inspector-General of Police as a high-flying scholar. The IGP has asked you to write a structured and compendious report for her perusal on the topic of gender-based violence. Write your report. (20mks)