



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
END OF SEMESTER MAY-AUG 2025 EXAMINATIONS**

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSN 317: Educational Psychology

DATE: Tuesday 5th August 2025

Duration: 2HOURS

Start: 900AM

Finish: 1100AM

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.

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(20 MARKS)

1. The most effective type of encoding for long-term memory is: -
 - A. Visual encoding
 - B. Acoustic encoding
 - C. Reflexive encoding
 - D. Semantic encoding

2. According to Piaget, children begin logical thinking in which developmental stage: -
 - A. Concrete operational
 - B. Sensorimotor
 - C. Preoperational
 - D. Formal operational

3. Maslow's level that supports confidence and recognition is:
 - A. Self- Esteem
 - B. Safety
 - C. Belonging
 - D. Self-actualization

4. In Bruner's theory, scaffolding means:
 - A. Letting learners explore without limits
 - B. Offering temporary support that is removed as competence increases
 - C. Teaching the same way regardless of level
 - D. Assessing only through formal exams

5. Classical conditioning is based on:
 - A. Imitating observed behavior
 - B. Memorizing responses
 - C. Learning by association of stimuli
 - D. Trial and error

6. The principle that underlies the effectiveness of using analogies to teach complex disease processes is: -
 - A. Reinforcement
 - B. Construct validity
 - C. Observational modeling
 - D. Prior knowledge activation

7. The learning theory emphasizes learning through reinforcement and consequences: -
 - A. Constructivism
 - B. Behaviorism
 - C. Humanism
 - D. Cognitivism

8. An OSCE is best described as:

- A. A station-based practical exam
 - B. An online learning module
 - C. A peer-reviewed journal
 - D. A theory-based reflection paper
9. The belief in one's ability to complete a task is known as:
- A. Self-esteem
 - B. Self-concept
 - C. Self-awareness
 - D. Self-efficacy
10. A nursing student organizing clinical signs of stroke under sensory, motor, and cognitive categories is applying:
- A. Mnemonics
 - B. Retrieval failure
 - C. Chunking
 - D. Motivation theory
11. In Erikson's theory, the psychosocial task of adolescence is:
- A. Industry vs. Inferiority
 - B. Autonomy vs. Shame
 - C. Initiative vs. Guilt
 - D. Identity vs. Role Confusion
12. Constructivist teaching encourages students to:
- A. Memorize facts passively
 - B. Discover concepts through exploration
 - C. Learn only from textbooks
 - D. Follow strict instruction without input
13. In Vygotsky's theory, the Zone of Proximal Development refers to:
- A. Skills learned with guidance
 - B. Learning skills independently
 - C. Tasks too hard for any learner
 - D. Self-taught expertise
14. The reinforcement schedule gives a reward after an unpredictable time: -
- A. Fixed ratio
 - B. Fixed interval
 - C. Variable interval
 - D. Continuous
15. Chunking helps memory by:
- A. Expanding storage
 - B. Compressing unrelated information
 - C. Grouping information into manageable units

- D. Deleting old information
16. The intelligence type that is most useful for clinical procedures and motor skills is: -
- A. Interpersonal
 - B. Linguistic
 - C. Bodily-kinesthetic
 - D. Intrapersonal
17. Emotional intelligence includes the ability to:
- A. Understand and manage emotions
 - B. Score high in math
 - C. Avoid feelings
 - D. Win arguments
18. The principle of universal design in learning aims to:
- A. Make lessons accessible to all learners
 - B. Increase content difficulty
 - C. Target only high performers
 - D. Focus only on visual learners
19. The purpose of formative assessment is to:
- A. Rank students
 - B. Guide learning and provide feedback
 - C. Certify competence only
 - D. Assign final grades
20. An effective teaching plan starts with:
- A. Teaching methods
 - B. Assessment rubrics
 - C. Learning objectives
 - D. Content materials

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

(30 MARKS)

1. State five (5) ways a nurse can apply educational psychology principles when teaching patients with low health literacy. (5 marks)
2. Outline five (5) types of reinforcement used in operant conditioning with nursing student examples. (5 marks)
3. Highlight five (5) differences between formative and summative assessment in nursing education using examples. (5 marks)
4. Identify five (5) common causes of forgetting relevant to clinical practice. (5 marks)
5. List five (5) components of Albert Bandura's Social Learning Theory and explain their relevance in nursing education. (5 marks)
6. Explain five (5) strategies for increasing motivation among nursing students based on educational psychology theories. (5 marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION

(20 MARKS)

1. Understanding motivation and emotional intelligence is very crucial in nursing education.
 - a. Explain Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs and analyze how unmet needs can affect a nursing student's motivation in clinical placement. (10 marks)
 - b. Define emotional intelligence and describe five ways it enhances nurse-patient communication and team collaboration in high-stress healthcare environments. (10 marks)

AMMU



AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
MAY-AUG 2025 SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSN 317: Educational Psychology

DATE:

Duration:

Start:

Finish:

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.

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(20 MARKS)

1. Albert Bandura's concept of self-efficacy means:
 - A. Copying a peer's actions
 - B. Belief in one's ability to succeed
 - C. Relying on instructor help
 - D. Avoiding difficult tasks

2. An example of positive punishment in nursing education is:
 - A. Giving praise for proper technique
 - B. Removing privileges for lateness
 - C. Issuing a formal warning for lateness
 - D. Extending a reward

3. Using diagrams and simplified terms when teaching patients supports:
 - A. Complex cognitive overload
 - B. Peer learning
 - C. Repression theory
 - D. Health literacy

4. A learner modifying existing mental frameworks based on new information is:
 - A. Chunking
 - B. Accommodation
 - C. Repression
 - D. Generalization

5. Which method involves organizing symptoms by body systems to improve memory?
 - A. Chunking
 - B. Discovery learning
 - C. Trial-and-error
 - D. Interference theory

6. A student fails to recall CPR steps during a simulation due to performance anxiety. This best illustrates:
 - A. Retrieval failure
 - B. Motivated forgetting
 - C. Interference theory
 - D. Cognitive overload

7. The point where a learner benefits most from guided instruction is known as the:
 - A. Optimal learning zone
 - B. Scaffolding bridge
 - C. Zone of Proximal Development
 - D. Constructivist threshold

8. A nurse educator using a surprise case simulation to assess readiness is engaging which of Gagné's events?
- A. Gain attention
 - B. Inform learners of objectives
 - C. Enhance retention and transfer
 - D. Provide learning guidance
9. Vicarious reinforcement explains why students:
- A. Seek help after failing
 - B. Practice a skill after watching peers succeed
 - C. Avoid difficult tasks
 - D. Take breaks between lectures
10. A fixed interval reinforcement schedule would be most effective when:
- A. Rewarding spontaneous participation
 - B. Conducting surprise clinical spot checks
 - C. Giving a quiz after every 3 procedures
 - D. Scheduling weekly check-ins for feedback
11. The act of comparing what a student currently knows to what they need to learn before instruction is:
- A. Summative assessment
 - B. Diagnostic assessment
 - C. Norm-referenced evaluation
 - D. Formative grading
12. Which learner is most likely to thrive with a simulation-based learning experience?
- A. Kinesthetic
 - B. Read/write
 - C. Intrapersonal
 - D. Linguistic
13. In Maslow's hierarchy, a student skipping meals during clinicals may struggle due to unmet:
- A. Belonging needs
 - B. Esteem needs
 - C. Physiological needs
 - D. Self-actualization
14. Which intelligence from Gardner's model is most activated in giving emotional support to a distressed patient?
- A. Logical-mathematical
 - B. Intrapersonal
 - C. Interpersonal
 - D. Naturalistic

15. Sternberg's triarchic theory recognizes practical intelligence as the ability to:
- A. Perform academic tasks efficiently
 - B. Solve real-world problems
 - C. Create artistic products
 - D. Score high on standardized tests
16. A student's belief that their performance will improve with more effort reflects high:
- A. Self-esteem
 - B. Self-efficacy
 - C. Emotional intelligence
 - D. Analytical reasoning
17. Discovery learning is especially valuable in:
- A. Exam prep
 - B. Copying procedures
 - C. Learning spelling rules
 - D. Developing critical thinking
18. A visual learner may struggle most with:
- A. Spoken lectures without slides
 - B. Diagrams
 - C. Hands-on demonstrations
 - D. Color-coded flashcards
19. Emotional intelligence is critical in nursing because it helps with:
- A. Managing patient emotions and communication
 - B. Solving math-based medication problems
 - C. Understanding lab reports
 - D. Memorizing pharmacology terms
20. An effective teaching plan starts with:
- A. Teaching methods
 - B. Learning objectives
 - C. Assessment rubrics
 - D. Content materials

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

(30 MARKS)

1. Name five (5) ways Piaget's theory of cognitive development applies to designing clinical learning experiences for nursing students. (5 marks)
2. Explain five (5) strategies for increasing motivation among nursing students based on educational psychology theories. (5 marks)
3. Outline five (5) ways in which emotional intelligence supports effective nursing practice. (5 marks)
4. Briefly explain five (5) common barriers to effective patient education in healthcare. (5 marks)

5. Describe five (5) characteristics of a learner-centered approach in nursing education. (5 marks)
6. State five (5) assessment tools used to measure learning in nursing education. (5 marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION

(20 MARKS)

1. In a hospital setting, nurses often use memory to recall protocols, vitals, names of patients and so on.
 - a. Describe the three (3) main stages of the cognitive process and relate each to the process of learning complex clinical procedures such as catheterization. (9 marks)
 - b. Identify and explain four (4) reasons why nursing students may forget what they've learned, and suggest strategies to prevent each type of forgetting. (8 marks)
 - c. Outline three memory-enhancing techniques a nurse educator can use to improve long-term retention. (3 marks)