

CH 02 Thinking and Learning: Test Bank
Client Education: Theory and Practice, 3rd edition
Mary A. Miller and Pamella Rae Stoeckel

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