



**All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Kalyani**  
**B.Sc. (Hons) Nursing Second Year Examination, August 2024**  
**Time: 3 Hrs. COMMUNICATION & EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY Marks: 75**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Draw diagram wherever necessary

**SECTION-A**

Answer any **THREE** of the following:

**[3×10=30]**

1.
  - a. Define audio visual aids. (2)
  - b. Classify audio visual aids. (3)
  - c. Explain the principles of selection and use of audio visual aids in education. (5)
2.
  - a. Define interpersonal relationship (IPR) (2)
  - b. Explain the importance of human relation in context to Nursing. (3)
  - c. Discuss Third Phase of IPR with examples and role of effective Communication. (5)
3.
  - a. Define Education. (2)
  - b. Write aims of Education. (5)
  - c. Explain any one philosophy in detail. (3)
4.
  - a. Define educational objectives. (2)
  - b. Explain Bloom's taxonomy of educational objectives in cognitive Domain with suitable examples. (4)
  - c. Prepare general and specific objectives for teaching the topic on oral hygiene. (4)

**SECTION-B**

Answer any **FIVE** of the following:

**[5×5=25]**

5. Johari Window
  6. Mass media
  7. Principles & maxims of teaching
  8. Formative evaluation and summative evaluation
  9. Guidance and counselling
  10. Multiple Choice Questions
  11. Importance of simulation in nursing care
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## B.Sc. (Hons) Nursing Second Year Examination, August 2024

Enrollment No. \_\_\_\_\_

Invigilator sign: \_\_\_\_\_

### SECTION C (COMMUNICATION & EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY)

#### INSTRUCTIONS:

- Section C should be answered in first 20 minutes of the Exam duration and handed over to the invigilators.
- Put one tick (✓) mark to only one answer that you consider correct for each question.
- Mark your tick (✓) in pen.

#### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

[20×1=20]

1. Selection of appropriate method of teaching must be in accordance with the teacher's ability to use it effectively & creatively. Which among the following is the most appropriate method for teaching NG intubation?
  - a. Lecture.
  - b. Role play.
  - c. Demonstration.
  - d. Clinical Rounds.
2. Micro-teaching was invented in 1963 at Stanford University. Who first originated the concept of Micro Teaching Technique?
  - a. Dwight W. Allen
  - b. Dwight Waldo
  - c. Michael Brown
  - d. Stanley John
3. A lesson plan is the instructor's road map of what students need to learn and how it will be done effectively during the class time. The pre-requisites for good lesson planning include all **EXCEPT**-
  - a. Teacher must have mastery over his subject.
  - b. Student's educational background should be kept in mind.
  - c. Participation of learners should be avoided.
  - d. There should be variety and novelty in type of presentation.
4. During lecture method of teaching, the sender of communication is-
  - a. Teacher
  - b. Blackboard
  - c. Audience
  - d. Class Room
5. The process of determining to what extent the educational objectives are being achieved, is known as-
  - a. Supervision
  - b. Guidance
  - c. Evaluation
  - d. Discussion
6. A brief description of an observed behavior that appears significantly for evaluation purposes is
  - a. Check list.
  - b. Demonstration.
  - c. Interview.
  - d. Anecdotal records.
7. "Chalk and talk" method of teaching is also known as-
  - a. Demonstration.
  - b. Symposium.
  - c. Lecture.
  - d. Panel discussion.
8. Models, objects & specimen all are considered to be –
  - a. Appropriate AIDS for any speech.
  - b. Projected AIDS.
  - c. Three dimensional AIDS.
  - d. Audial AIDS.
9. Retaining permanent change in behavior that occurs as a result of prior experiences, is known as –
  - a. Education.
  - b. Aptitude.
  - c. Learning.
  - d. Intelligence.
10. To teach the general public & students regarding social issues which among the following is the appropriate method of teaching?
  - a. Symposium
  - b. Role Play
  - c. Seminar
  - d. Demonstration
11. When considering philosophy of education, John Dewey was a proponent of
  - a. Idealism.
  - b. Naturalism.
  - c. Realism.
  - d. Pragmatism.

12. Basic crisis intervention consists of all of the following **EXCEPT**:
- Intervention occurs off-site.
  - Individuals are assessed for transient symptoms of crisis reaction.
  - Individuals are assessed for risk-danger to self or others.
  - Basic needs for food, shelter and safety are met.
13. After which stage of a group's development, the group forms a common set of expectations of member behaviors
- Norming.
  - Forming.
  - Storming.
  - Planning.
14. To begin motivating an apathetic associate, a manager informally questions her about her satisfaction with her job's ability to provide safety, social interaction, self-respect and opportunities for growth. What theory of motivation is this manager most likely trying to apply in working with the associate?
- Maslow's need hierarchy.
  - Vroom's expectancy theory.
  - Herzberg's two-factor theory.
  - McClelland's acquired needs theory.
15. The type of teaching method that allows learning the first-hand information to the student is:
- Group discussion.
  - Field Trip.
  - Panel discussion.
  - Nursing Care Studies.
16. The important characteristic of assessment tool that helps us know about whether the tool measures what it is intended to measure is?
- Validity.
  - Reliability.
  - Objectivity.
  - Practicability.
17. The three laws of learning i.e. laws of readiness, law of exercise, law of effect is given by
- I V Pavlov.
  - Kurt Lewin.
  - Edward Thordike.
  - Skinner.
18. The easiest attitudinal scale which is a summated Rating scale is the –
- Guttman Scale.
  - Likert Scale.
  - Thurstone Scale.
  - MLA Scale.
19. A process which examines student responses to individual test items (questions) in order to assess the quality of those items and of the test as a whole is known as –
- Rating scale.
  - Checklist.
  - Item Analysis
  - MCQs.
20. Establish a consistent routine for daily activities such as transitioning between lessons or taking attendance. This can help students feel more secure and confident in their environment comes under –
- Direction.
  - Classroom Management.
  - Administration.
  - Motivation.
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