



PRE-TEST FOR MULTI-DISCIPLINARY PRECEPTOR TRAINING

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

CIRCLE THE MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER

Module 1

Unit 1: Overview of preceptorship training

1. Which of the following is a key principle of effective preceptorship?
 - a. Providing structured guidance and support
 - b. Expecting learners to work independently without supervision
 - c. Limiting feedback to only critical corrections
 - d. Avoiding discussions about professional growth
2. Which concept in preceptorship emphasises the importance of feedback to improve learning and performance?
 - a. Active learning
 - b. Reflection
 - c. Evaluation
 - d. Communication

Unit 2: Teaching and learning

3. Which educational theory is most applied in health professionals' education to promote experiential learning?
 - a. Classical Conditioning
 - b. Behaviorism
 - c. Kolb's Experiential Learning Theory

d. Cognitive Load Theory

4. Which of the following is a common barrier to adult learning?

- a. Unlimited time for study and practice
- b. High adaptability to new learning environments
- c. Lack of motivation due to competing responsibilities
- d. Easy access to all necessary resources

Unit 3: Introduction Educational Objectives

5. The psychomotor domain of Bloom's Taxonomy primarily focuses on which aspect of learning?

- a. Emotional development
- b. Physical skills and movement
- c. Knowledge recall and comprehension
- d. Decision-making and analysis

6. Which of the following is the first level in the cognitive domain of Bloom's Taxonomy?

- a. Remembering
- b. Understanding
- c. Applying
- d. Analyzing

Module 2: Clinical teaching

Unit 1 and 2

7. Some goals of clinical teaching include

- a. Ability to conduct clinical trials to improve patient outcomes
- b. Develop communication skills with patients and relatives
- c. Develop the ability to monitor drug stocks
- d. Ability to conduct monitoring and evaluation

8. The purposes of the demonstration method of clinical teaching are to:

- a. To show how good the preceptor is at clinical work
- b. Facilitate effective clinical teaching of procedures
- c. Identify learners who are behind
- d. Show students new clinical methods only

UNIT 3 Teaching and learning aids

9. Teaching aids are objects or devices used to enhance classroom instructions. Which of the following is an example of a projected medium?
- a) Chalkboard
 - b) Computer
 - c) Posters
 - d) LCD
10. An example of a visual aid that would enhance a learner's understanding is;
- a) Diagrams
 - b) Radio
 - c) Experimentations
 - d) Demonstrations

UNIT4 (lesson planning and effective teaching techniques)

11. A lesson plan is a daily teacher's guide of what will be taught. The features of a good lesson plan include:
- a) Objective
 - b) Students
 - c) Summary
 - d) preceptorship
12. Advantages of having a lesson plan includes.
- a) helps the teacher develop self-confidence
 - b) More time required to plan
 - c) Teachers cannot change while teaching
 - d) Teachers enjoy themselves
13. A positive learning environment is important in establishing trust and participation. Give one characteristic of a positive learning environment.
- a) Students feel valued and respected
 - b) Provide food for learners
 - c) Learners should be able to knock off when they feel like
 - d) Teacher must make sure he is feared by the learners

Module 3:

UNIT 2: DEVELOPMENT OF CLINICAL SCENARIO

14. A person who has been carefully coached to simulate an actual patient so accurately that the simulation cannot be detected by a skilled clinician is called:
- A simulator
 - A standardised patient
 - An actor
 - A role player
15. Why is debriefing important following a clinical simulation?
- It helps the preceptor to point out who was wrong for the purpose of giving them a stern warning
 - It helps participants to reflect, fill in gaps in performance and make connections to the real world
 - It helps to collect information that will be used that will be used to maintain manikins and equipment
 - It helps to collect information for research that will be used to improve the management of the skills laboratory

UNIT 3: GOOD SKILLS LABORATORY PRACTICES

16. It is important to set rules and regulations for the simulation laboratory to ensure a conducive environment for teaching and learning. Which one of the statements below is true about simulation laboratories?
- Eating is allowed inside the simulation laboratory
 - Use of indelible markers is allowed on mannequins
 - Wash hands before handling mannequins
 - Store mannequins in a moist but cool place
17. Scheduling a request for the utilisation of the simulation laboratory is cardinal to maintaining orderliness. Which one of the rules below pertains to scheduling in the simulation laboratory?
- Selected simulation activities must be scheduled through the Simulation Coordinator via an acceptable institutional mechanism
 - The Simulation coordinator does not check and verifies the availability of the requested time and sends a confirmation

- c. Scheduling is on a first-come-first-serve basis or according to sessional dates or any institutional agreed mechanism
- d. There should be no agreed time for scheduling and cancellation of a scheduled simulation, as set-up time is extensive and expensive.

MODULE 4

UNIT 1: Principles and Concepts of Clinical Assessment

- 18. What is the principle of assessment that requires the use of a variety of techniques?
 - a. Use a comprehensive assessment method
 - b. Using appropriate assessment techniques
 - c. Using proper documents
 - d. Using proper feedback technique

- 19. A set of defined and identifiable behaviours in which the student gains the ability to do a procedure successfully or efficiently is called;
 - a. Performance
 - b. Skill acquisition
 - c. Proficiency
 - d. Competence

MODULE 4

UNIT 2: Clinical Assessment Methods and Techniques

- 20. Which of the following is an effective assessment method for knowledge, skills and attitudes?
 - a. Log book
 - b. Long case
 - c. OSCE
 - d. Essay

- 21. What is the primary purpose of a ward progress report?
 - a. It highlights the performance of students in knowledge, skills and attitudes
 - b. It highlights the performance of students in knowledge and management skills
 - c. It highlights the performance of students in knowledge, attitude and resource management.

- d. It highlights the performance of students in the nursing/patient care plan

UNIT 3: Utilising Materials for Teaching and Assessment and Providing Feedback to Students

22. The tool that provides a step-by-step approach to the acquisition of knowledge, skills and attitudes, and helps provide feedback to the learner that should be used after each student has practised the procedure with his/her peer assessor is referred to as

.....

- a. Evaluation manual
 - b. Learners guide
 - c. Logbook
 - d. Procedure manual
23. The manual that is used by students in the peer-to-peer assessment is referred to as
- a. Procedure manual
 - b. Learners guide
 - c. Logbook
 - d. Evaluation manual

MODULE 5

UNIT 1: Clinical Reasoning Process

24. Which of the following terms below forms part of the definition of clinical reasoning?
- a) Comfort of the patient
 - b) Decision for intervention
 - c) Auditing cause of death
 - d) Patient registration
25. Which of the following is the first step in the clinical reasoning process
- a) Fostering critical thinking and reflective practice
 - b) Identify and Define the Problem
 - c) Establish Objectives
 - d) Consider the patient situation

UNIT 2: Documentation and Reporting

26. Documentation is important because it helps health care professional to
- a) Quickly retrieve patient information when asked by journalists
 - b) Make diagnoses
 - c) Clarify the patient's plan of care
 - d) Divulge selected information to community leaders

27. Types of records maintained for patient care purposes would include
- a) Kardex
 - b) Pastel
 - c) Technical supervision reports
 - d) Police reports

UNIT 3: Monitoring, Teaching and Programme Evaluation

28. When a preceptor reflects on and honestly evaluates her/his teaching performance during monitoring is called.....
- a. Peer assessment
 - b. Group assessment
 - c. Self-assessment
 - d. Team assessment
29. The systematic method for collecting, analysing, and using data to examine the effectiveness and efficiency of programs is called.....
- a. Examination
 - b. Assessment
 - c. Monitoring
 - d. Evaluation

MODULE 6 UNIT 1: Management of students' clinical practice

30. Which of the following is a key role of a clinical instructor?
- a. Only evaluating students' final performance
 - b. Managing hospital administration
 - c. Providing mentorship and constructive feedback
31. In preparation for ward layout, the Preceptor can use the 5s principle of quality improvement. What does the first "S" in 5S stand for?
- a. Standardize
 - b. Sort
 - c. Shine
 - d. Sustain
32. Which of the following is the main objective of the "Set in Order" step?
- a. Clean the workspace thoroughly
 - b. Organise items for easy access and efficiency
 - c. Label unnecessary items for disposal

- d. Create new quality standards

MODULE 6

UNIT 2: Clinical supervision

33. A Person in the first-line management who monitors and regulates employees in their performance of assigned tasks is called a.....
- a. Supervisor
 - b. Mentor
 - c. Counsellor
 - d. Clinical supervisor
34. The roles of the Preceptor as a clinical supervisor DOES NOT include the following.
- a. Ensure that appropriate guidance is given to students.
 - b. Organise regular Supervision of students
 - c. Assists the student in relating theory to practice.
 - d. Building a relationship

UNIT 3: Problem-Solving and Decision Making

35. One way of monitoring teaching is by
- a) Peer assessment
 - b) Research
 - c) Clinical placement
 - d) Education
36. One of the common methods for collecting information on monitoring teaching is:
- a) Review of examination results
 - b) Sampling
 - c) Inference
 - d) Participating

UNIT 4: Counselling and Guidance of Learners

37. The quality of counselling in which the counsellor exhibits genuine presence is;
- a. Honesty
 - b. Sympathetic
 - c. Empathetic
 - d. Compassionate
38. Which principle of counselling promotes follow-up until the case is resolved?
- a. Continuous process
 - b. Goal-oriented
 - c. Goal-directed
 - d. Follow up

UNIT 5: Mentorship

39. A relationship between two people where the individual with more experience, knowledge and connections can pass what they have learnt to a more junior individual within a certain field is referred to as
- a. Mentorship
 - b. Supervision
 - c. Counselling
 - d. Coaching
40. Attributes of a mentor DOES NOT include the following.
- a. Knowledge base
 - b. Relationship and genuine presence
 - c. Active listening
 - d. Sympathy

MODULE 7

UNIT 1: Professionalism

41. Which of the following is a characteristic of a profession?
- a. Work is primarily based on manual labour
 - b. Members have autonomy in their work
 - c. The focus is on immediate financial gain
 - d. The profession has no code of conduct
42. One of the following is an attribute that shows initiative for new ideas and being involved through acting.
- a. Innovation and Visionary
 - b. Collegiality and Collaboration
 - c. Advocacy
 - d. Accountability
43. Which of the following is NOT a key characteristic of professionalism?
- a. Accountability
 - b. Integrity
 - c. Delegation
 - d. Respect for others

UNIT 2: Professional Code of Conduct (Ethics) and Disciplinary Code

44. What is the penalty for any health worker who obtains qualifications by Fraud?
- a. Cautioned about the fraud

- b. Censure due to fraud
- c. Erasure from the register
- d. Written verbal warning

45. What type of offence is failure or refusal to refer the patient to the appropriate practitioner on time?
- a. Malpractice
 - b. Negligence
 - c. Incompetence
 - d. Dishonest

UNIT 3: Rights, Obligation and Customer Care

46. Which one of the following is NOT an obligation of the patients/clients?
- a. To protect the environment
 - b. To take care of their health
 - c. To take their health records home
 - d. To comply with prescribed treatment
47. What is the patient's right that emphasises that health professionals not share information of the patient with the public?
- a. To maintain confidentiality
 - b. To maintain privacy
 - c. To maintain secrecy about the patient
 - d. To conceal the information of the patient

UNIT 4: Developing a Positive Attitude (Inter-Professional Relationships)

48. Which component of attitude deals with emotions and feelings?
- a. Cognitive
 - b. Affective
 - c. Behavioural
 - d. Psychological
49. What is the first step in the modelling of behaviour?
- a. Attention
 - b. Retention
 - c. Reproduction.
 - d. Motivation
50. Cognitive dissonance occurs when.....
- a. A person experiences harmony between their beliefs and actions

- b. There is inconsistency between one's attitudes, beliefs, or behaviours
- c. Someone learns new information that confirms their beliefs
- d. A person forgets conflicting information