UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
GENERAL NURSING SCIENCE DEPARTMENT
MAIN EXAMINATION - DECEMBER 2016

COURSE TITLE: THEORETICAL BASIS OF NURSING I
COURSE CODE: NUR 507
DURATION: 2 HOURS
TOTAL MARKS: 75
NUMBER OF PAGES: 7

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ANSWER ALL YOUR QUESTIONS ON THE PROVIDED ANSWER BOOKLET.
2. QUESTION 1 IS MULTIPLE CHOICE AND HAS 25 QUESTIONS.
3. QUESTIONS 2 and 3 ARE SHORT AND LONG ESSAY TYPE QUESTIONS AND CARRY 25 MARKS EACH.
4. EACH CORRECT POINT/FACT/STATEMENT IS WORTH ½ MARK UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE ON THE QUESTION.

START EACH QUESTION ON A NEW PAGE

DO NOT OPEN THE EXAMINATION PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.
1.1 The act of utilizing the environment of the patient to assist him in his recovery is theorized by:

A. Nightingale
B. Peplau
C. Swanson
D. King

1.2 Which of these statements is included in the definition of "philosophy"?

A. Study of problems that are abstract and general
B. Measures observable phenomena of interest
C. Empirical way of gathering data
D. Grounded and tested in experience

1.3 Based on the scientific and philosophical schools of thought, which one is founded on the belief that what is experienced is what exists and that experiences must be verified through scientific methodology?

A. Received view
B. Human science
C. Phenomenology
D. Constructivism

1.4 "Nursing is a therapeutic interpersonal process". This definition was stated by:

A. Florence Nightingale
B. Martha Rogers
C. Jean Watson
D. Hildegard Peplau

1.5 Which of the following statements is related to Florence Nightingale?

A. The role of nursing is to facilitate "the body's reparative processes" by manipulating client's environment.
B. Nursing is the science and practice that expands adaptive abilities and enhances person and environment transformation.
C. Nursing care becomes necessary when client is unable to fulfill biological, psychological, developmental, or social needs.
D. Nursing is therapeutic interpersonal process.
1.6 Which theory defines nursing as the science and practice that expands adaptive abilities and enhances person and environment transformation?
   A. Roy’s adaptation model
   B. Faye Glenn Abellab’s theory
   C. Goal attainment theory
   D. Henderson’s definition of nursing

1.7. Imogene King’s “goal attainment theory” is a type of:
   A. Humanistic theory
   B. Interaction theory
   C. Outcome theory
   D. Needs theory

1.8 According to Rogers’ theory “continuous and mutual interaction between man and environment” is termed as:
   A. Helicy
   B. Integrity
   C. Resonancy
   D. Pattern

1.9 The practice of activities that the individual initiates and performs on their own behalf in maintaining life, health and wellbeing is:
   A. Self care agency
   B. Nursing systems
   C. Therapeutic self care demand
   D. Self care

1.10 “The unique function of the nurse is to assist the individual, sick or well, in the performance of those activities contributing to health or its recovery (or to peaceful death) that he would perform unaided if he had the necessary strength, will or knowledge. And to do this in such a way as to help him gain independence as rapidly as possible” This definition of nursing was given by:
   A. Nightingale
   B. Imogene King
   C. Henderson
   D. Rogers
1.11 In a theory, a statement of relationship between concepts is called:

A. Proposition
B. Hypothesis
C. Conceptual model
D. Construct

1.12 According to Peplau's Interpersonal theory, which of the following terms refers to: "A word symbol that implies forward movement of personality and other ongoing human processes in the direction of creative, constructive, productive, personal and community living."

A. Nursing
B. Health
C. Person - Given
D. Environment

1.13 Which nursing theory defines person as "a developing organism that tries to reduce anxiety caused by needs"?

A. Comfort Theory
B. Ernestine Wiedenbach - Given
C. Peplau's Interpersonal Theory
D. Tidal Model of Mental Health

1.14 Which classes of theories provide global viewpoints for nursing practice because of their abstractness and are difficult to test?

A. Descriptive theories
B. Grand theories
C. Middle range theories
D. Practice theories

1.15 Which world view postulates that a human being is different from, and more than the sum of the parts?

A. Integration
B. Totality paradigm
C. Simultaneity paradigm
D. Received view
1.16 Orem’s theory is considered a ___ theory.
   A. Grand Theory
   B. Conceptual model
   C. Concept
   D. Model

1.17 Which term describes an overall way of looking at a discipline and its science, seen as universal view of life?
   A. Assumption
   B. Epistemology
   C. Praxis
   D. Paradigm

1.18 Which theory views a person as an irreducible, indivisible multidimensional energy field identified by pattern and manifesting characteristics that are specific to the whole, and which cannot be predicted from the knowledge of the parts?
   A. Human Becoming theory
   B. Self-care deficit theory
   C. Interpersonal Relations theory
   D. Science of Unitary Beings theory

1.19 When a theory is developed as a synthesis from theories of sciences, it is said to be derived...
   A. Deductively
   B. Inductively
   C. Conceptually
   D. Hypothetically

1.20 The study of the nature of reality or what is, is called:
   A. Ontology
   B. Philosophy
   C. Paradigm
   D. Praxis
1.21 The type of study that recognises the connection between one's experience, values and perspectives is:

A. Experimental  
B. Perception  
C. Phenomenology  
D. Methodology

1.22 The ability of the body to incorporate different ways of working as a result of change in bodily make up, chemistry or the environment is referred to as:

A. Andragogy  
B. Adaption  
C. Restitution  
D. Cognition

1.23 Which of these terms refers to phenomena that occur in nature or thought, formulated in words that enable people to communicate meaning about reality in the world?

A. Model  
B. Theory  
C. Construct  
D. Concept

1.24 The philosophical school of thought that emphasizes on the belief that what is perceived by the senses and can be measured, is called?

A. Phenomenology  
B. Epistemology  
C. Empiricism  
D. Philosophy
1.25 Which theorist argues that using the name ‘client’ reinforces dependency and that the word ‘patient’ is better as it is associated with suffering?

A. Rogers  
B. Levine  
C. Watson  
D. Orem  

**QUESTION 2**

2.1. You are teaching your subordinate about the various basic types of knowledge. Explain any five and give appropriate examples in nursing. (15)

2.2. Discuss the relationship between theory, research and practice. (6)

2.3. Differentiate between theory analysis and evaluation. (4)

**MARKS: 25**

**QUESTION 3**

3.1 (a) Discuss four kinds of theory according to their purpose. (8)

(b) Debate the usefulness to nursing practice of each of the theories mentioned in a) above. (8)

3.2. Explain how the metaparadigm ‘nursing’ is described in the following theories. (8)

i. Science of unitary beings
ii. Goal attainment theory
iii. Orem’s self-care theory
iv. Henderson’s principles and practice of nursing

3.3 Is this statement true or false? A Hypothesis is a tentative suggestion that a specific relationship exists between two concepts or propositions. (1)

**MARKS: 25**