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Fundamentals of Canadian Nursing

SECOND CANADIAN EDITION



Concepts, Process and Practice

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) In Canada, graduates of nursing programs take a licensing examination which is administered 1) _____
A) by the provincial or territorial regulatory authority.
B) during the final week of nursing education.
C) by the health authority in which the nurses will work.
D) after the nurse is employed in the province of choice.
- 2) The Canadian Association of Schools of Nursing 2) _____
A) develops licensing examinations for registration in all provinces and territories.
B) grants accreditation for schools of nursing based on standards of excellence.
C) works closely with the American Association of Schools of Nursing to standardize nursing curricula.
D) is also known as the Canadian Nurses Association.
- 3) Schools of nursing in Canada in the late 19th century used 3) _____
A) a self-paced model.
B) a classroom model.
C) an apprenticeship model.
D) a standardized Canadian curriculum.
- 4) Community college nursing programs offering diploma preparation were developed in part as a response to 4) _____
A) hospital control over nursing education.
B) hospital closures due to increasing care in the community.
C) baccalaureate degree as an entry to practice.
D) the need for increased science and technology in nursing education.
- 5) To practice in Canada, internationally educated nurses are required to 5) _____
A) provide proof of successful completion of licensure examinations in their home country.
B) apply for work only in the province of Quebec.
C) complete the final year of an accredited Canadian program.
D) complete the Canadian Registered Nurse Examination.
- 6) Masters degree programs provide nurses with 6) _____
A) knowledge and skills needed to work in advanced practice, education and administration.
B) critical thinking skills necessary to practice in a dynamic health care system.
C) the ability to work autonomously.
D) skills to work in Primary Health Care.
- 7) Nurse practitioners 7) _____
A) must be doctorally prepared.
B) work only as outpost nurses.
C) must be Master's prepared.

- 15) Continuing education programs are designed to help practicing nurses 15) _____
A) socialize within the profession.
B) update skills and information related to their area of expertise.
C) renew their nursing license.
D) review basic information essential to their clinical practice.
- 16) What level of education does the Canadian Nurses Association 16) _____
recommend as the entry level for professional nursing practice?
A) education in an associate degree nursing program
B) a baccalaureate degree in nursing
C) education in a vocational nursing program
D) a baccalaureate degree in any science
- 17) Under provincial and territorial laws in Canada, who is recognized as a 17) _____
nurse?
A) only RNs with a baccalaureate degree
B) only registered nurses (RNs)
C) nurses with associate and/or baccalaureate degrees, but not
diploma degrees
D) both registered nurses (RNs) and practical/vocational nurses
(LPNs or LVNs)
- 18) New roles for nurses such as case management and program 18) _____
management have developed in response to
A) a general shortage of other health care professionals in Canada.
B) the baccalaureate degree as entry to practice.
C) the closure of hospital beds.
D) a shift toward community care and an aging population.
- 19) Although nurses' associations in all provinces and territories supported 19) _____
the Canadian Nurses Association's policy statement regarding BSN as
entry to practice, in 2000 the Manitoba government announced a 23
month diploma program to
A) respond to the Manitoba Nurses' Union concerns
B) prepare nurses to work in long term care
C) replace practicing licensed practical nurses with registered nurses.
D) address the looming nursing shortage
- 20) Technological advances have influenced nursing education by 20) _____
A) increasing numbers of student placements in schools of nursing.
B) providing educational opportunities to work in areas such as
intensive care and medical imaging.
C) allowing students from various provincial schools of nursing to
communicate with each other.
D) offering computer mediated instruction and distributed education.
- 21) Affiliation between colleges and university provides students with: 21) _____
A) greater access to clinical sites.
B) the opportunity to receive a degree.
C) exposure to evidence based practice.
D) academic status.

- 22) To respond to new knowledge and societal trends, how have nursing curricula changed in the past few years? 22) _____
- A) increased amount of time spent on the skills needed to practice in the hospital setting
 - B) greater focus on critical thinking and application of knowledge rather than memorization of facts
 - C) a return to learning by observation and experience (apprenticeship training)
 - D) more emphasis on pathophysiology, pharmacology, and treatment of diseases
- 23) The trend in baccalaureate nursing education today is 23) _____
- A) to prepare new graduates to replace master's prepared nurses who are leaving the workforce.
 - B) to prepare nurse researchers who are capable of forming nursing theories.
 - C) to work towards a 2 + 2 program.
 - D) to prepare nurses to participate in institutional decision making and career advancement.
- 24) The Health Canada Interprofessional Education for Collaborative Patient-Centred Practice program was developed in order to 24) _____
- A) provide opportunities for interprofessional research in health care settings.
 - B) decrease government spending on health care professional education.
 - C) decrease the waiting lists for schools of nursing.
 - D) enable more effective work amongst health care professionals.
- 25) The development of baccalaureate degree programs to replace hospital-based nursing education began in response to 25) _____
- A) changing Canadian demographics indicating a looming nursing shortage.
 - B) the 1932 Weir report which found that nursing education was secondary to the work-load needs of the hospital.
 - C) the development of nursing unions and demands for higher education for their members.
 - D) the health care needs in post-war Canada which required skills not previously required of nursing school graduates.

- 1) A
- 2) B
- 3) C
- 4) A
- 5) D
- 6) A
- 7) D
- 8) C
- 9) A
- 10) A
- 11) B
- 12) B
- 13) B
- 14) C
- 15) B
- 16) B
- 17) D
- 18) D
- 19) D
- 20) D
- 21) B
- 22) B
- 23) D
- 24) D
- 25) B