Success Strategies Part II Test Taking Strategies

CSUCI Nursing Program

Information for Incoming & Current Nursing Students
Student Affairs Committee
2016



- To prepare students for test taking
- To develop skill in applying knowledge to practice relating to test taking
- To help reduce test anxiety
- To learn success tips from high performing students.

Students are encouraged to view Powerpoint titled: Success Strategies Part I on Student Success Strategies





Preparing for an exam

- Identify important ideas in the readings/assignments
- Identify content that serves to accomplish the learning objectives of the course
- Students should be building new information on what they know already
- Create practice questions
- Balance study with sleep, healthy meals and exercise
- Eat before the exam (food will give you energy)
- Seek help from professors, tutors or mentor students

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Resources

Textbook Resources:

NCLEX Practice Questions: End of chapter & online resources for text books

Online Resources:

- NCLEX Tips Online at http://www.nclexonline.com/tips/
- 6 Tips for Nursing Students to Pass Exams at http://www.nursetogether.com/tips-for-nursing-students-to-pass-the-exam
- ****Test Taking Techniques at http://www.austincc.edu/health/ttt/ ****
- TestTakingTips.com for insights for a variety of different testing formats (multiple choice, true-false, short answer,)

Why, Oh Why? And What is the Purpose?



- Well designed multiple choice questions allow for engagement and evaluation in application of knowledge to nursing practice
- Multiple choice questions enhance and evaluate critical thinking
- Optimal patient outcomes are effected by the ability of nurses' to critically think



Learn the content to understand relevancy to practice versus memorizing, which requires:

- * Reading the assigned material
 - * Practicing test questions
- * Discussion with others, e.g., group work

Questioning and seeking more information -

By asking why, when, where, who, how?





NCLEX Style Question Components:

- 1. Stem: scenario and presentation of issue (key words)
- 1. Question: what the question is asking
- 2. <u>Distractors</u>: incorrect but possible answers
- 3. Key Words: set the direction of care or response



<u>Stem</u>: In passing the physician for your patient in the hospital hall, he smiles and mentions he will be ordering an x-ray. You enter the patient's room to find her crying. She states "Dr. X was so abrupt and rude. I have never been treated so badly. I want to talk to a supervisor."

Question: As the nurse, your best initial response is?

Distractors:

- 1. "What level of supervisor do you want to talk to?"
- 2. "Dr. X is always rude to everyone. Don't take it personally."
- 3. "What do you want to talk to a supervisor about? Perhaps I can help."
- 4. Correct Answer: "You seem upset."

Look for Cues in Answers

Responses

INCORRECT

CORRECT

- Do not promote communication
- Discounts patient's feelings
- May make patient feel inadequate or defensive

- Promotes open communication
- Use of paraphrasing
- Acknowledges patient's feelings

Cues in Key Words

- Always
- Most likely or least likely
- Initial
- Priority or best
- Every
- Entire
- Only
- Never or rarely

Test Tips



- Read test question carefully.
- What is the question asking? Do not read into the scenario or question.
- Read the responses carefully.
- Re-read the scenario, question, and responses.
- Delete the obvious incorrect responses.
- Move onto the next question, and come back to the question if stuck.



#1. Airway
Breathing
Circulation

#2. Safety/Disability

#3. Communication

#4. Nursing Process







Question/Answer Sample

Question: As a nurse, which of the following is your **first priority** of providing care?

Answers:

- Patient needs a dressing change
- 2. Patient needs suctioning
- 3. Patient is in pain
- 4. Patient is incontinent

After answering, now place each in order of priority...

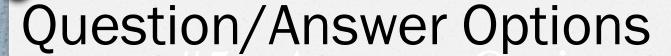


Question/Answer Sample

Question: As a nurse, which of the following is your **first priority** of providing care?

Answers in order of priority:

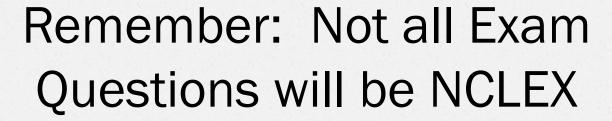
- #4. Patient needs a dressing change
- #1. Patient needs suctioning
- #2. Patient is in pain
- #3. Patient is incontinent



Important elements: patient (age, gender, race); issue or medical problem (patho); details (signs/symptoms, medications, surgery); time (early or late, pre- or post-op surgery)

o If unsure, make an educated guess by

- Eliminating distractors, which can increase your correct choice of options by @ 25 - 30%
- If choice is between 2 answers, choose the most logical or common sense response; 50 – 50 chance of being correct



- The following slides will provide basic information for answering:
 - Multiple Choice Questions
 - True False Questions
 - Short Answer Questions
 - Open Book Exam Questions



- Go through the test once and answer all the questions you can
- Go through test again, spend a reasonable amount of time on each question, then move on if you get stuck
- If you are stuck, try to reason the correct answer from general concept or theory
- Research shows that students gain more than they lose if they change an answer (Kruger et al., 2005)
- Save time at the end to double-check answers and ensure there are no clerical or numbering errors

TestTakingTips.com, Multiple Choice Test Tips-Help Retrieved February 2016

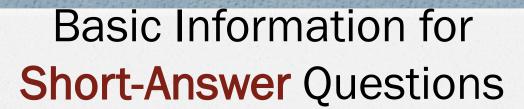




Basic Information for Answering True-False Questions

- Usually there are more true answers than false
- You have 50% chance of getting the right answer if guessing
- Read through each statement carefully
- Pay attention to qualifiers like "never, always, and every" mean that the statement must be true "all of the time"
- Qualifiers like "usually, sometimes and generally" mean that the statement can be considered true or false depending on the circumstances
- If any part of the questions is false, then the entire statement is false

TestTakingTips.com, True-False Test Tips-Help Retrieved February 2016



- Use flashcards; write key terms, dates and concepts
- Try to anticipate questions that will be asked on the test and prepare for them
- Usually what your instructor emphasizes in class will be on the test
- Try not to leave an answer blank. Show your work/write down your thoughts, even if you don't get the exact answer
- If you can think of more than one answer for a question, ask the instructor to clarify

TestTakingTips.com, Short Answer Test Tips-Help Retrieved February 2016





Basic Information for taking Open-Book Tests

- Spend an equal or great amount of time preparing as you would for a normal test.
- Open book tests are most likely to be harder
- Familiarize yourself with the book and assigned material
- Focus on learning the main ideas and get a feel for where they are located in the book and/or your notes.
- Answer the easy questions you know off the top of your head
- Do not expect you will have time to look up every single answer. Most are timed and you cannot look up each in the time allotted.

TestTakingTips.com, Open Book Test Tips-Help Retrieved February 2016





Reduce Test Taking Anxiety

(excessive worry about doing well on a test)

- Being well prepared for the test
- Space out studying over a few days and continually review materials
- Maintain a positive attitude while preparing
- Stress reducing activities (yoga, exercise, meditation)
- Show up to class early to reduce worry of being late
- Read directions slowly and carefully
- If you do not understand the directions, ask

TestTakingTips.com, Test Taking Anxiety Tips-Help Retrieved February 2016





Top Performing Students Report the following tips:

- Regularly attend class
- Pay attention in class
- Read strategically (skim; focus on introductions, conclusion and highlighted/boxed texts; pay attention to readings mentioned in class
- Spread out studying, as opposed to cramming
- Seek help from campus resources

Gross Davis, B., Tools for Teaching, Second Edition, Jossey-Bass





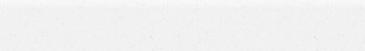
Study Strategies (Continued)

- Study in a quiet environment (few distractions)
- Study with others who are well prepared and can help each other
- Get enough sleep
- Vary study activities (re-read text, notes, rewrite class notes, memorize information, pose questions while studying

Gross Davis, B., Tools for Teaching, Second Edition, Jossey-Bass

Focus on Success





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- Sherwood, G., Horton-Deutsch, S., Reflective Organizations on the Front lines of QSEN & Reflective Practice implementation, 2015, Sigma Theta Tau International, pp38-42