

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type <input type="checkbox"/>	Question <input type="checkbox"/>	A <input type="checkbox"/>	B <input type="checkbox"/>	C <input type="checkbox"/>	D <input type="checkbox"/>	Answer <input type="checkbox"/>	Remark <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The psychology of the psychoanalysis perspective is related to <input type="text"/>	Sigmund Freud					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The questionnaire that gives the respondents freedom to reveal their opinions and attitudes is <input type="text"/>	unstructured					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	This type of questionnaire above is always exhaustive and mutually <input type="text"/>	exclusive					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The questionnaire that contains the questions and alternative answers to them is <input type="text"/>	structured					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Information about the nature and characteristics of the respondents is the part of the questionnaire called <input type="text"/>	descriptive					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> was bthe first psychologist who used questionnaire to study a child.	stanley Hall					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In psychology,the test of abilities,interests and achievements is called <input type="text"/>	test-batteries					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	psychologists use statistical method to pick a representative <input type="text"/> __of the population.	sample					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Another name for questionnaire is <input type="text"/>	surveys					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The scientists who study the behaviour of animals in the wild is <input type="text"/>	ethnologists						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The perspective that primarily concerned with thinking, perception, memory and consciousness is <input type="text"/>	cognitive						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The studying of the behaviour itself and the environmental conditions to that behaviour is called <input type="text"/>	behaviourist						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Individual's personality is determined in the first <input type="text"/> _years of life.	5	five					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The perspective that studies inherited instincts and biological drives is called <input type="text"/>	psychodynamic	psychoanalytic					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The aim of psychologists is to search for <input type="text"/> in the brain chemistry of depressed people.	abnormalities	symptoms					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The approach to study the functioning of the brain and biochemical processes is <input type="text"/>	Biological						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to <input type="text"/> _the goal of psychology entails to objectively describe the behaviour of individuals	zimbardo						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Anything we do with thinking, laughing, and even falling in love is <input type="text"/>	behaviour						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The study of learning, memory, perception, motivation and personality traits is <input type="text"/>	psychology						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The psychologist who carried out experiments on animals is <input type="text"/>	B.F.Skinner						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The layman's understanding of psychology is that, it is <input type="text"/>	common sense						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The branch of psychology that deals with people who are experiencing behavioral problems is <input type="text"/>	clinical						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The branch of psychology that centres on how to help children who are doing well at school is <input type="text"/>	Educational						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The writings of <input type="text"/> _was significant in the development of psychology.	Sigmund Freud						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first recognised book of psychology was published in the year <input type="text"/>	1890						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The main belief of the early psychologists is that human processes could be studied <input type="text"/>	objectively						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __founded the first Laboratory to experimental psychology.	wilhelm wundt						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The birth of psychology was in the year <input type="text"/>	1879						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The view of the philosophers over the nature of human minds is <input type="text"/>	speculative						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In statistical testing,the researcher states that 'the different in significant at the 0.01111 level' is due to chance in <input type="text"/>	100	Hundred					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> defines' intelligence' as the ability to carry on abstract thinking	Termon						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Binet studied children of different pre-school and school agesto determine their factors of <input type="text"/>	Performance						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> argued that the most important element in all of Education is the element of individual differences	Alhassan						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Human intelligence differs in different ways due to its <input type="text"/>	I.Q.						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The aspects that determine human behaviour using person's genes is <input type="text"/>	Genetic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The determination of human behaviour using external influences is called <input type="text"/> _factor	environmental						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The debate in psychology is the question of nurture vs <input type="text"/>	nature						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Perception process interprets the sensory information from the <input type="text"/>	stimuli						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Perception is a <input type="text"/> __operation that is basic to the determination of human behaviour	psychological						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The aspect of the perceptual field that stand out a person is called <input type="text"/> __clues .	salient						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A factor in which the society uses only the categorical information to identify the various categories of persons is <input type="text"/> stereotype	social						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A perception in which new traits were invented and ascribed to a hypothetical person is <input type="text"/>	verbal clues						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	perceiver variability is the source forming <input type="text"/> _of personality	impression						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	person perception is concerned with the process of _____ about others	feelings						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	person perception is a statement based on _____ judgements	subjective						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Religion is a _____ category that influences the perception of persons	social						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The biological pressures of a human baby is referred to as _____ needs.	physiological						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The strong motives of all human beings are the need to understand the world and to _____	control the environment						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ argues that all human beings have two strong motives	Heider						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The type of impression one forms of another depends on the kind of _____	interaction						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The goals and feelings about other people influence the _____ that we gather about them .	information						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The act of using our internal state as a basis for judging other people may lead to _____	systematic error						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The factor that can influence how another person is perceived is _____	mood						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	To see if two variables are associated or related in some way, psychologists use a statistical technique known as _____ .	correlation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fear is the _____ emotion of an accurate person perception.	negative						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Happiness is the _____emotion of an accurate person perception	positive						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The two basic dimensions of emotional expressions are pleasantry and _____	arousal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	people are accurate in judging the emotional states of others as in grimace when they feel _____	pain						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Deception is a channel of _____communication.	non-verbal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Research studies indicate that deprivation of human contact in early life inhibits the development of normal _____responses	social						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A society survives if the new members are transmitted the system of shared _____	values						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The measurement of interrelationship existing in a group of people is called _____	sociometry						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The preventive measures of juvenile delinquency involve both _____	personality and environmental factors						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The most influence on individual behaviour is _____	Family						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The principal actors of juvenile delinquent are _____	drop-outs						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Psychology is mainly concerned with the _____study of human behavior.	systematic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Psychology as an ancient discipline was part of _____	philosophy						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A crime in which a juvenile delinquent is punished in a regular court is <input type="text"/>	murder						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A juvenile delinquent cannot be declared criminal and be <input type="text"/>	Charged	sentenced					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Operant conditioning is one of the various methods for controlling <input type="text"/>	behaviour						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The formal technique for promoting the frequency of desirable behaviour is known as <input type="text"/>	modification						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	psychologists argue that aggression stems from <input type="text"/> cause	genetic	Natural					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The type of aggression whose sole aim is to inflict injury on others is <input type="text"/>	Hostile						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is noted all over the world for his tactics of non-violence	Mahatma Gandi						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The authour argued that aggression is a primary instinct in the living species <input type="text"/>	Sigmund Freud						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The process concerned with thinking, the processing of information, perception, memory, problem solving, and consciousness is _____	dynamic	Cognitive	biological	Human	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The basis of categorizing the physical characteristics, usually culturally defined differences in appearances is the --factor	person	present	crudest	modern	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Such categories as gender, tribe, religion and social class influence are--category	physical	about them	economic	social	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Our goals and --about other people also influence the information that we gather about them	feeling	perception	objective	subjective	A		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One such factor that influence how we gather information about others is the goals we have for --with them	interface	feeling	Interacting	intention	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What goals manipulated experiments which tell others (participants) to form a coherent impression of a person	goal formation	impression formation	appearance formation	identity formation	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The basis of internal state for judging other people which may lead to systematic error is --	emotional clues	nonverbal clues	verbal clues	affective clues	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	That which may influence not only the contents of impressions we form of others, but also the process in forming them is	mood	mode	moderate	momentum	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	To consider the various evaluative and cognitive, person perception may be both inaccurate and--	false	wrong	accurate	perceived	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the most surprising aspects of person perception is the --conclusion about that person's personality	appealing	impression formation	same	different	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The two basic dimensions of emotional expression are pleasantness and ---	fear	anger	arousal	happy	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The positive emotional expressions include	happiness	anger	fear	disgust	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The negative emotional expressions include	anger	happiness	excitement	war	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who argued that aggression is a primary instinct in the living species	freud	johnson	balton	halton	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who argued that an individual strongly motivated to reach a goal will be instigated to aggression and aggressive forms of behaviour of the goal is unattainable	Yates	johnson	balton	Freud	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to -intelligence is an important general ability which is super-ordinate to and distinct from special abilities	Galton	Freud	James	Williams	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	who introduced the technique of factor analysis in intelligence	Galton	pearson	Freud	James	B	eExam



<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	who uses the French children at different pre-school and school ages to explain the different performances of children in school and homes	James	Freud	Binet	Galton	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Piaget believed that intelligence is not hereditary but a type of - interaction in the history of early childhood	germ cell	cultural	social	environmental	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Research generates explanations on the definition of intelligence in piaget's concept of -	growth	slow	pull	retardation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The sociologists argued that the definition of intelligence is a -class based	economic	social	political	cultural	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	who was the first to measure intelligence	Galton	Freud	Binet	Willams	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the individual level of intellectual development	CA	MC	AM	MA	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The index of brightness is the -which indicates how an individual score is relative to others of comparable age	IQ	IT	QA	IK	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The father of intelligence testing is -	James	Freud	Binet	Galton	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ability to handle long chains of reasoning and to recognise patterns and order in the world is -intelligence	logical-philosophical	logical-mathematical	logical-physical	logical-social	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ability to perceive the visual world accurately and to recreate aspects of that world based on one's perception is - intelligence	space	numerical	video	spatial	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Identical twins resulted from a splitting of the zygote around the time of conception which is referred to as -	dizygotic	monozygotic	trizygotic	qautrizygotic	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Non-identical twins are the result of two different eggs being fertilised by two different sperms referred to as -	trizygotic	monozygotic	dizygotic	qautrizygotic	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The psychological operation that is basic to the determination of terminal human behaviour is -	barrier	policing	consultant	perception	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There can be no learning without -	education	knowledge	cognition	psychology	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The entire process of filtering the whole range of information before the response's form is -	mediation	output	input	feedback	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The gestalt school of psychology originates from -	Germany	Lagos	Obohia Ndoki	Japan	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The personality factor that influences individual perception is -	value	norm	proud	thinking	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these constitute an impression on the subjective process	feelings	formation	perception	variable	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Learning is the totality of the acquisition of factual information according to -	Albories	Alhassan	Alwaby	Albarriers	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Maturation is the scientific concept which designates the period of development in -	body	skill	brain	germ cell	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	what is associated with developmental psychology	pre-natal stage	youndster	morality	language	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The application of psychology in education influences the - of learning	quality and quantity	pattern and trend	work and body	brain and action	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The social psychology focuses on the - and other external agencies which influence man	economic institution	biological institutions	physical institutions	social institutions	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A clinical psychologist treats behavioural problems and -	mental illness	social illness	economic illness	psychological illness	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	who is the first to revive the profession of philosophical counselling	Achembach	Galton	Wundt	Freud	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	who in 1981 founded a suicide -prevention organisation called the -	samuels	samaritan	Joshuas	savers	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first stage to test psychological theories is -	hypothesis	formulation	data	problem	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	After the collection of data,the researcher starts to formulate possible -	hypothesis	data	problem	test	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The final analysis,results and presentations show a logically sequence of the -	technical method	psychological method	scientific method	system method	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The scientists may formulate the hypothesis and move to the next step of -	objective	problem	data	testing	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If the hypotheses do not work, then the scientist shuttles back to formulate new one or takes a look at the definition of the -	analysis	testing	problem	data	C	eExam	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The verification of hypotheses mean testing the workability of the accepted-	hypotheses	testing	analysis	data	A	eExam	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A good research must always tries to compare a reasonable- of the population	size sample	analysis sample	data sample	test sample	A	eExam	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The -sample is the best that tries to avoid the accusation of being biased	random	data	analysis	size	A	eExam	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A proof that a difference is statistically significant, allows the researcher to claim that the data is - as opposed to subjective	objective	negative	positive	subjective	A	eExam	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The learning perspective contradict the widely held view that human behaviour is -	instinctive in nature	instinctive in biology	instinctive in mind	instinctive in philosophy	A	eExam	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	who believe that learning is the central process of understanding human behaviour	Galton	lindgren	wundt	Arinda	B	eExam	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The structured questionnaire is straightforward and the results are readily to statistical	reports	methods	recommendation	analysis	D	eExam	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	correlational studies measure two - to see if they are associated or related	Variables	Respondents	Hypothesis	Objective	A	eExam	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The structural questionnaire provides answers that is exhaustive and at the same time mutually	Questioner	Exclusive	Inclusive	Objective	B	eExam	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There are - types of questionnaires we use to get information in a specific problem within an interval of time	2	3	4	5	A	eExam	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	correlational studies is a statistical technique devised by -	Wilhelm Wundt	Francis Galton	Sigmund Freud	Williams James	D	eExam	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	People with similar interests, habits, and personalities tend to be_____ to each other	negative	attracted	speculative	contradictory	B	eExam	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the scientific methods of research in psychology is -	Survey	population	sample	problem	A	eExam	

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The cognitive psychology is primarily concerned with -	Thinking	Actions	Laughing	Genes	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The behaviourist who spend a great deal of time to study behaviour conditions is -	B.F.Skinner	Sigmund Freud	wilhelm wundt	williams james	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The behaviourist believed that - factors reinforce behaviours	Cultural	Environmental	social	Economical	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The psychodynamic perspective believes that human behaviour is stem from -instincts	Inherited	Ecological	cultural	aggressive	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The main belief shared by these early pioneers was that human psychological processes could be studied ____	subjectively	objectively	Negatively	speculatively	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The biological approach to psychology believe that the causes of behaviour is the -	physiological process	Biochemical process	chemical process	physical process	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Scientific facts are only understood after ____ learning	common	common sense	sustained	Dennis children	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Psychology is vital to the understanding and prediction of __behaviour.	sleeping	human	formation	sneezing	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	psychology is the science that studies what goes on in the - that cause behaviour to occur	spiritual	skulls	Brains	Minds	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	psychologists study animals and extends the results onto the -domain	Animal	spiritual	Experimental	Human	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first recognised book on psychology was written by - and published in 1890	wilhelm wundt	sigmund freud	Williams James	Johnson Job	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The person that founded the first laboratory devoted to experimental psychology	Wilhelm Wundt	williams James	sigmund Freud	Johnson Job	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first laboratory devoted to experimental psychology was established in -	London	Leipzig	Indonesia	Obohia Ndoki	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The concept and birth of psychology was in the year	1875	1876	1877	1879	D	eExam

Showing 1 to 150 of 150 entries

Previous 1 Next