

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

Choose Coursecode

Show entries

Search:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Cognoscere means <input type="text"/>	Know					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	"Cognoscere" is a <input type="text"/> word	Latin					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The word cognition has its roots in the <input type="text"/> word	Latin					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> develops early.	Handedness					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Motor mastery involves both <input type="text"/> and practice	Motivation					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Handedness is a result of the joint contribution of nature and nurture to <input type="text"/> lateralization.	Brain					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fine motor skills <input type="text"/> gradually	Develop					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> skills involve the large muscles used in locomotion	Gross Motor					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is movement from one place to another	Locomotion					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Gross motor development refers to <input type="text"/> over actions that help infants	Control					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Motor mastery involves intense <input type="text"/>	Practice					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to the working of the <input type="text"/> theory, mastery of motor skills involves acquiring increasingly complex systems of action	Systems						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Motor development involves the activities of <input type="text"/> which changes in posture	Muscles						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Every day brings about remarkable changes in child's <input type="text"/>	Development						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> at birth is a fascinating creature with his/her tiny seemingly helpless	Child						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Listening is a cognitive <input type="text"/>	Ability						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Reinforcement of successive approximation of the target behaviour is <input type="text"/>	Shaping						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Babies relax their facial <input type="text"/> in response to sweetness taste	Muscles						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> serves as a bridge between pre-linguistic and linguistic speech period	Echo-speech						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Phases involve in perception are bottom up, Gestalt phase and the <input type="text"/>	Prototype						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Emotions influence the <input type="text"/> functioning of children and serve as a form of communication	Cognitive						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> acuity is the fineness of visual discrimination	Visual						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Children hear <input type="text"/> spoken by parents and others	Language						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Adaptation involves assimilation and <input type="text"/>	Accommodation						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Stimuli that increases the frequency of the behaviour they follow are <input type="text"/>	Reinforcer						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> learn language at least in part by observation and imitation	Children						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In language development, the inborn tendency labelled LAD means <input type="text"/>	Language Acquisition Device						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Children typically display a hand preference by the end of the <input type="text"/>	First year						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The course aim of ECE 120 is to give you an understanding of the basis and the processes of the developmental domains <input type="text"/>	Theoretical						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Infants are able to remember some of what they <input type="text"/>	See						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The new born babies can see but they do not possess great sharpness of <input type="text"/> or visual acuity	Vision						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The development of most sensory abilities commences in the <input type="text"/> environment prior to birth	Prenatal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Piaget's theories of intellectual development have given rise to what I often called <input type="text"/> learning	Constructivist						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Piaget identified <input type="text"/> major stages of cognitive development	Four						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is an important source of intellectual motivation	Equilibrium						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> involves trying to understand something new by fitting it into what we already know.	Assimilation						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Assimilation takes place when people use their existing <input type="text"/> to make sense out objects or events in their worlds.	Schema						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Piaget established that people are born with a tendency to organize the processes into psychological structural <input type="text"/>	Thinking						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Jean piaget was a <input type="text"/> psychologists	Swiss						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Children vary in the rate at which they learn <input type="text"/>	Language						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Language is the most awesome of universal <input type="text"/> development	Human						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One reason for children perceptual difficulties is that <input type="text"/> takes effort and is a limited resource	Attention						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ability to recognise differences in forms is <input type="text"/>	Discrimination						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Kohiberg has contributed to classroom practice by considering the issue of how education can raise the level of <input type="text"/>	Morality						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Piaget's ideas is based on <input type="text"/> development	Cognitive						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Kohiberg is known for his research and the psychology of development of children <input type="text"/>	Moral						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sense of taste is strongly connected to the sense of <input type="text"/>	Smell						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sense of hearing is well <input type="text"/> before the baby is born	Developed						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Objects placed within a close range are clearest focus for most <input type="text"/>	Infants						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Perception is the process of detecting a <input type="text"/> and assigning meaning to it	Stimulus						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Gestalt phase involves <input type="text"/> organised meaningful wholes	Perceiving						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Gestalt means <input type="text"/>	Pattern						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the stringing together of consonants and vowel sounds.	Babbling						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a form of communication that consist movement of the limbs of the body which serve as substitutes for or supplements to speech	Gestures						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Lawrence kohlberg was born in <input type="text"/> New York.	Bronx						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In toddlerhood, children tend to use rewards and <input type="text"/> as their primary criteria for figuring out if their actions or those of another child are right or wrong.	Punishment						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Piaget identified two stages of moral development which includes moral realism and <input type="text"/> morality.	Autonomous						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Children who show <input type="text"/> morality are capable of flexible operational thought.	Autonomous						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Attachment is a <input type="text"/> emotional tie or bond between two people.	Powerful						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Bowlby's theory states that the infant's emotional tie to the <input type="text"/> is an evolved response that promotes survival.	Caregiver						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Children learn language at least in part by observation and _____	Intimidation	Intimation	Assimilation	Imitation	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The gradual building of complex behaviour patterns through the reinforcement of successive approximations of the target behaviour is known as _____	Shaping	Sharing	Continuity	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In language development the inborn tendency labelled LAD means _____	Language Acquired Depositor	Language Acquisition Dominion	Language Acquired Demonstration	Language Acquisition Device	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The stimuli that _____ is the frequency of the behaviour they follow are reinforcers	Equates	Increases	Reduces	None of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The stimuli that increases the frequency of the behaviour they follow are _____	Repetitions	Reinforcers	Reoccurrence	None of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Reading is a complex process that depends on perceptual, cognitive and linguistic processes. It relies on skills in the integration of _____ and auditory information.	audio	visual	cognitive	None of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The process of acquiring the writing skill is very demanding on both an emotional and _____	Internalisation level	Interaction level	Intellectual level	Intuition level	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Adaptation involves two basic processes called _____ and accommodation	Association	education	Accountability	Assimilation	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Gross motor helps children to get _____	Within	About	Around	Between	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Jean Piaget believed that all species inherit two basic tendencies or what he called _____	Invariant functions	Variant functions	Invisible functions	Visble functions	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The psychological structures are our systems for understanding and interacting with the world according to _____	Folkwool	Folkweal	Wealfolk	Woolfolk	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Schema means _____	Consistent understandings	Conceptual understandings	Concealledunderstandings	Configured understandings	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Adaptation involves two basic processes called _____ and accommodation	Association	Assimilation	Accountability	None of the above	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Piaget, _____ takes place when people use their existing schema to make sense out of objects or events in their world	Association	Assimilation	Accountability	None of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Jean Piaget was a _____	Jewish Psychologists	Spanish Psychologists	Swiss Psychologists	French Psychologists	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Infants starts to playfully repeat simple consonant and vowel sounds known as babbling period at _____	4-6 months	2-5 months	3-4 months	5 months	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The speech that serves as a bridge between pre-linguistic speech and linguistic speech period is called _____	Echo-speech	Mono-speech	Lonely-speech	Spat-speech	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Children hear language spoken by parents and others, imitate that speech and are ___ for the efforts. This positive reinforcement encourages them to communicate the more, is according to Skinner	Punished	Known	Rewarded	Give	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Listening does not rely on _____	Ability	Experience	Behaviour	None of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Behaviour can be increased by following it with reinforcement such as praise. It can be decreased through punishment such as withdrawal of priviledges. This is according to _____	Bruner	Piaget	Skinner	Woolfberg	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The stimuli that _____ is the frequency of the behaviour they follow are reinforcers	Equates	Increases	Reduces	None of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ influence the cognitive functioning of children and serves as a form of communication	aggression	emotions	growth	feelings	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A theory that states that children need environment where they feel safe, secure, have food and water for body maintenance is deduced from _____.	Eric Erickson's theory	Jean Piaget's theory	Abraham Maslow's theory	B.F Skinner's theory	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Visual acuity is the fineness of visual _____	Discrimination	Distribution	Differention	Determination	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ visual acuity is similar to that of adults by the time they are six months old	Infants	Six year old	Four months old	Four year old	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ infants can hear remarkably well at birth unless their middle ears are clogged with amniotic fluid	10 years old	Adult	Blind	New born	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Shaping is the gradual building of complex _____	Children	Behaviour	Bitterness	Language	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ needs environment in which they feel safe and secure, food and water for body maintenance is according to Maslow	Adult	Girls	Children	Boys	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The gradual building of complex behaviour patterns through the reinforcement of successive approximation of the target behaviour is known as _____	Shaping	Sharing	Continuity	none of the above	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In language development the inborn tendency labelled LAD means _____	Language Acquired Depositor	Language Acquisition Dominion	Language Acquired Demonstration	Language Acquisition Device	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a cognitive ability that is learned and practiced while hearing is a sensory function that develop on its own.	listening	reading	hearing	comprehension	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Listening does not rely on experience, skill and practice and hearing also does not rely on physiology in the ear to transmit impulses to the _____	spinal cord	brain	cerebrum	medullaoblongata	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a complex process that depends on perceptual, cognitive and linguistic processes. It relies on skills in the integration of visual and auditory information.	learning	reading	all of the above	none of the above	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The process of acquiring writing skills is very demanding on both an emotional and _____	Internalisation level	Interaction level	Intellectual level	Intuition level	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Children learn language at least in part by observation and _____	Intimidation	Intimation	Assimilation	Imitation	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Behaviour can be improved upon by reinforcement such as _____	Repetitions	Praise	Reoccurrence	Beating	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Behaviour can be improved upon by reinforcements such as praise. It can be decreased through punishment such as withdrawal of priviledges. This is according to _____	Bruner	Piaget	Skinner	Woolfberg	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	New born infants can hear remarkably well at birth unless their middle ear are blocked by _____	Moitonic fluid	Miniature fluid	Minotic fluid	Amniotic fluid	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Babies relax their facial muscles in response to sweetness _____	Sour	Taste	Bitterness	Feeling	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to nativist theory every child regardless of culture, intellectual ability or social status inherit genetic capability of ____	History	Language	People	none of the above	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	By 3-4 months, infants begins _____	Walking	Sleeping	Babbling	Dancing	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Infants start to playfully repeat simple consonant and vowel sounds known as babbling period at _____	4-6 months	2-5 months	3-4 months	5 months	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The visual acuity of infants is similar to that of adults by the time they are _____	Six months old	Six year old	Four months old	Four year old	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The modification of existing schema to permit the incorporation of new events or knowledge is known as _____	Accommodation	Accommodation	Accompensation	none of the above	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The speech that serves as a bridge between pre-linguistic and _____ period is called echo- speech	Linguistic	Mono-speech	Lonely-speech	Spat-speech	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ maturation, activity, social experiments and equilibrium are the factors affecting thinking radical change	Big	Parental	Biological	Fixed	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Piaget, _____ takes place when people use their existing schema to make sense out of objects or events in their world	Association	Assimilation	Accountability	none of the above	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Children hear language spoken by parents and others, imitate that speech and are rewarded for the efforts. This positive reinforcement encourages them to communicate the more. This is according to _____	Bruner	Piaget	Skinner	Slessor	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The speech that serves as a bridge between pre-linguistic speech and linguistic speech period is called _____	Echo-speech	Mono-speech	Lonely-speech	Spat-speech	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Biological maturation, activity, social experiments and equilibration are the factors affecting thinking radical _____	change	development	behaviour	none of the above	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Piaget, cognitive development is influenced by learning from others. This is known as _____	Social transfusion	Social transformation	Social transmission	Social transcription	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ believed that experience within the environment are key factors influencing the developing mind	Jean Peaget	Dewey	Montessory	none of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Children learn language at least in part by observation and _____	Intimidation	Intimation	Assimilation	Imitation	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The stimuli that increases the frequency of the behaviour they follow are _____	Repetitions	Reinforcers	Re occurrence	none of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Every child regardless of culture, intellectual ability or socio-economic status inherits the genetic capability for language. This is according to _____	Actualist theory	Nativists theory	Behaviourist theory	none of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Behaviour can be increased by following it with reinforcement such as praise. It can be decreased through punishment such as withdrawal of priviledges. This is according to _____	Bruner	Piaget	Skinner	Woolfberg	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Piaget, concept about the world is called _____	Schemata	Schata	Schemas	Schematus	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The development that focuses on the use of the muscles around the fingers and hands for manipulation and coordination is _____	Pure motor	Fine motor	High motor	Hard motor	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The development that refer to control actions that help children to get around is known as _____	Daily motor	Volume motor	Mass motor	Gross motor	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Children typically display a hand preference by the end of the _____	Second year	One and half year	First year	None of the above	C	eExam

Showing 1 to 120 of 120 entries

[Previous](#)
[1](#)
[Next](#)