

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

Choose Coursecode



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Search: 

<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↓	Question ↑	A ↑	B ↑	C ↑	D ↑	Answer ↑	Remark ↑
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A Montessori classroom depends heavily upon the learning that children engage in through <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> with one another	Observation, interaction	Interaction, observation				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Classical conditioning was first observed and demonstrated by the <input type="text"/>	Russian Psychologist	Ivan Pavlov				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _strive for complete consistency in her approach to pedagogy.	Montessori					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Montessori was committed to action and movement as the basis for <input type="text"/>	Learning					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	All Montessori didactic materials are based upon Montessori's concept of the relationship between <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> development	Physical, Mental	Mental, Physical				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Only clear dry <input type="text"/> should be put in the box for children to play with.	Sand					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is one that is outside the classroom.	Outdoor Environment	Outside environment				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The water should be <input type="text"/> to drink just in case the children get thirsty.	Safe	Clean					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> may be contained in shallow pots with cemented sides.	Sand						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Like the swing, children enjoy the excitement of moving through <input type="text"/>	Space						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are stationary equipment which are securely installed for development of large muscles.	Swings						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Climbing helps children in managing different heights and <input type="text"/> control.	Body						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is also referred to as the large muscle development.	Gross motor development						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A child absorbs <input type="text"/> through the use of his/her senses of touch, eyes and ears.	Knowledge						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The child should be called by his name and <input type="text"/> with care to others in the environment.	Exposed						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The absence of strong, <input type="text"/> and caring relationships may retard children's curiosity.	Affectionate						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> should be spoken to, read to, even though he cannot respond.	Infant						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Organs for hearing is also referred to as the <input type="text"/> senses.	Auditory						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The [ ] programme is expected to cover a wide range of experiences and activities.	Preschool						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Children often enjoy [ ] naturally	Playing						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Children do not need any adult or external prompting before they start to [ ]	Play						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Children love to [ ]	Play						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	[ ] _is a term used to describe the child's desire or need to master a skill.	Competence motivation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	[ ] refers to the fact that a response may occur in the presence of an event that is similar.	Generalization						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Learning in young children often results from the interaction between the child's [ ] and [ ]	Thought, Experiences	Experiences, Thought					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The teachers must be loving and [ ]	Nurturing						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The [ ] _of the early childhood programme must be conducive to learning and healthy to overall development.	Atmosphere	Environment					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The role of the [ ] _in fostering learning through children's play cannot be overstressed.	Environment						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a term which describes those physical characteristics a child inherit from his parents.	Heredity	Gene				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The environment provided by the pregnant or expectant mother to the <input type="text"/> is crucial.	Foetus					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The word <input type="text"/> was described as the surrounding which affects growth and development of any living things.	Environment					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Children learn ideas and <input type="text"/> _which in time give way to more detailed specifics.	Skills					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Two basic concept of human growth and development are <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>	Learning, Maturation	Maturation, Learning				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The term <input type="text"/> _and <input type="text"/> _are usually used interchangeably.	Growth, Development	Development, Growth				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Learning through rhymes, songs, questions and anecdotes is facilitated through what has been described as <input type="text"/>	Referential association					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Children usually enter school with a lot of <input type="text"/> about the world.	Curiosity					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The teaching approach to preschool children should be <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>	unrestrictive , Flexible	Flexible , unrestrictive				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The preschool child's first-style of learning is usually through <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>	Exploration, experimentation, discovery					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The child gradually develops <input type="text"/> __for handling new problems and situations	Strategies					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Instrumental conditioning is different from Classical conditioning in that the <input type="text"/>	Initial Response is reflexive and spontaneous					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The UCS when repeated with specific neutral stimulus is termed <input type="text"/>	Conditioned stimulus					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Classical conditioning was first observed and demonstrated by Russian Psychologist called <input type="text"/>	Ivan Pavlov					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Children have been observed to enjoy listening to, and telling <input type="text"/>	Stories	Jokes				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _begins at birth.	Learning					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to those factors that lies within an organism or a person	Organismic factors					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The children should not have to work, but should have opportunities for play and <input type="text"/> activities.	Leisure					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Children express play in many ways and adults sometimes <input type="text"/> what play is in many different ways.	Interpret					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The importance of [ ] is generally accepted.	Play						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Creative Expression and emotions are [ ]	Challenged						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The two very important factors in the growth and development of a child are [ ] and [ ]	Heredity , Environment	Environment , Heredity					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The basic equipment needs of a centre should be those without [ ]	Sharp edges						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A resourceful caregiver or teacher creates a place for learning by providing as many [ ] .	instuctional materials						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The level of learning at which children can apply or make use of their understanding of events, objects, people or concepts is regarded as [ ]	functional level						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The development of those innate potentialities of a child in a sequential order is refered to as [ ] .	Maturation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	For the period of time that children spent at the Centre, the staff is a [ ]	surrogate parent						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Expensive materials are unnecessary in children's environment, because children are happy playing with simple [ ] .	imported object	home made object					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	outdoor play promotes children development of the skills of critical thinking and act of learning to solve divers problem better, because learners <input type="text"/>	are free from fear of teachers						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	E. C. E. Means <input type="text"/>	Early Childhood Education						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The outdoor environment allows a lot of freedom to explore and encourage a great deal of <input type="text"/>	social interactions						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Large muscle activity area should have <input type="text"/>	Feeding plate						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	which of the factors affecting learing is genotypic make up and has personality trait ?	phenotypic	organismic	hereditary	environmental	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following can be found in infant materials ?	Balance Boards	Blocks	Cribs	Puppet stage	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who opinionated that children are biologically prepared to learn about the world ?	Conenzio and French	French and luzio	Fran and parlor	Irolui and Dan	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Two very important factors in the growth and development of a child are	Heredity and food	Heredity and drug	Heredity and environment	Environment and food	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How many hours do children spend in the montessori house's central room for intellectual work in a day ?	3 hours	4 hours	1 hour	2 hours	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	No child should be ridiculed or shamed, rather be provided with one of the following	Facial support	Emotional reinforcement	Tantrum deployment	Technical aid	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Activities areas in the centre include the following except	House keeping, library, art, blocks	Puzzles and table games, music	science and carpentry	Dancing and shopping	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	which of the animals listed in the options could pose health hazards and should not be kept at the centre.	Pig	Rabbit	Turtles	Birds	C		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Growth and change that occur in children during the first nine years of life occur in all domains of development except	Physical	Language	Cognitive	Bowling	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	To enhance learning, children's experiences should match the child's developing abilities and also challenges his/her what?	Mood and Thought	Interest and understanding	Readiness and likeness	All	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The best way to make the centre look bright and colourful is by one of these	Displaying the children's craft work	Displaying the children's art	Displaying the children's art as craft work	A&B	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The term that describes the child's desire or need to master a skill is called?	Competence motivation	Competence ambition	Competence inquisitiveness	Competence enquiry	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Curiosity aids learning and also promotes one of this	Tiredness	Interest	Stimulus	Playing	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	It may be fruitless to force a child acquire skill before the child is?	Ready	of talking age	of age	friendly	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The wholistic changes, which occur in the individual child over time such that he moves from immaturity and helplessness to a more mature and competent level of functioning is known as	Growth	Maturity	Development	a and b	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If a child has to learn that grass is green he should know the meaning of what?	Grass	Green	Green and Grass	Plants and colour	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Stages of play in the pre school years include these except	Solitary play	Onlooker Behaviour	Parallel play	Associate cooperative play	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	who said imitative learning can occur in the presence of reinforcement .	Carl Rogers	Albert Bandura	Abraham Maslow	Frank pearson	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The concepts underlying human growth and development are	Maturation and Learning	Imprint and learning	Maturation and imprint	none of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the behaviour is child eliciting when he/she spend most of his/her time watching others ?	Solitary	Onlooker	Parallel	Associate	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who suggested that there is a collective agreement about the value of play for young children ?	The United Nations Convention on the right of the child	UNESCO	OAU	UNISEF	A	eExam



<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following concepts can a child between the age 1-5 years learn ?	Algebra	Calculus	Weight	Trigonometry	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	During learning process when children played, what other things do they learn about ?	world around them	ocean of life	school environment	classroom	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are the sub-theories of cognitive theory except	sub-theory of metamorphic change and environment	Sub-theory of movement	Sub-theory learning through stories	sub-theory of learning through perception	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When is reinforcement positive ?	Behaviour followed by pleasant stimulus	Behaviour followed by unpleasant stimulus	Behaviour has no effect on stimulus	No relation between response and stimulus	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What plays a very key role in the learning process ?	Experience	Behaviour	Humour	Ability	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The term that describes the child's desire or need to master a skill is known as	Competence motivation	Competence ambition	Competence Inquisitiveness	Competence enquiry	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are the sub-theories of cognitive theory except	Sub-theory of metamorphic cahnge and environment	Sub-theory of movement	Sub-theory of learning through stories	Sub-theory of learning through perception	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Another name for imitation is called	Copying	Mentoring	Modelling	Middling	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What discourages a given behavior ?	Chaos	Fighting	Punishment	Biting	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the main use of operant conditioning by psychologists ?	Behavioral modification	Behavioral Adoption	Egoism	Learning and Teaching	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Factors Affecting learning does not include	Organismic traits	Phenotypic traits	Genotypic traits	a and b	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Learning through rhymes, songs, questions and anecdotes is facilitated through what has been described as one of the followng	Differential association	referential association	acquittal association	None of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The process by which children figure out components or attributes of events, objects people or concepts by whatever means available is called what?	Exploration	Awareness	Shaping	Discrimination	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	what refers to all conditions and influences, which shape human growth and development ?	Environment	Growth	Quantitative	Heredity	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What refers to quantitative and qualitative changes occurring in the child over time ?	Development	Quality	Equality	Education	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Two basic concepts underlying human growth and development are	Maturation and Learning	Maturity and activities	Learning and Teaching	Readiness and Teaching	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How many Processes are involved in development .	Three	Two	Four	One	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Play and Learning and are inseparable concepts in early childhood what?	Education	Work	Walk	Play	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Operant conditioning was first popularised by who?	B. F. Skinner	U. M. Okonkwo	U. S. Okonkwo	Freidrich Friebe	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	what is seen as a function of stimulus and response relationship ?	Psychomotor	Learning	Studying	Mentoring	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Learning refers to a change in behaviour which results from what?	Talking	Experience	quietness	Sleeping	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the profession of Maria Montessori ?	Engineer	Medical doctor	Classroom teacher	Psychologist	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which form do physical development takes ?	Gross motor	Gross Locomotion	Sensory muscles	Gross muscle	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Outdoor environment is one that is outside which of the following?	House	Field	Classroom	Playing trees	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	At what rate is development faster in any individual ?	Adolescent year	Adulthood years	Pre-School years	Post-Primary years	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Children's library area of the day care should not feature	Story books	Flannel board	Blocks	Books	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Infant materials recommended for use in the day care Institutions excludes	Cribs	Yarn balls	Bounce Chairs	Stove	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Gross motor development is also referred to as what?	Joint muscle development	Hinge muscle development	Large muscle development	none of the above	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The beginning of playful activity can be observed from which period?	Teenage	Infancy	Adulthood	Emerging youth	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When do learning begin ?	At Death	At Birth	In the grave	In the school	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who is B. F. Skinner?	Russian	British	American	Nigerian	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The baby does what throughout all playful activities .	Display	Watch	Learn	Observe	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What does the baby play with at infancy ?	Sharp objects	Hot objects	Fingers and Toes	Gulf	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which type of play is exhibited when children interact with others, share, borrow, lend toys from each others ?	Cooperative	Associative	Parallel	Solitary	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is infancy period ?	Day 1 to X years	Day 1 to 15 years	2 years to 5 years	Day II to 15 years	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How many stages of play do we have in the pre-school years?	Five	Six	Seven	Two	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	At what stage of language development does a child responds by coding, gurgling, babbling ?	First stage	Second Stage	Third Stage	last stage	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The United Nations convention on the right of the child state that a child should have opportunities for play and leisure activities but should not do one of the following	Work	Eat	Play	Crawl	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the natural spontaneous and creative activity which a child engages in and learn something in the process	Play	Activity	Babbling	Coding	A	eExam

Showing 1 to 120 of 120 entries

Previous **1** Next