

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Islamic medical scientists were good in ophthalmology and	public hygiene					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The prominent Arabian physicians who first identified small pox and measles is called	Al-Razi					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Arab mathematician Al-Khwarizmi introduced Hindu-Arabic numerals to Europe.	Muhameed					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	was a city in the Indus civilization that was very popular and is still remains a living town today.	Harappa					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The remains of settlement belonging to Indus river valley has been found throughout the Indus River Valley in Western India and	Pakistan					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Mayan conception of the universe was primitive and	superstitious					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The philosophical belief of the Romans is known as	Epicureanism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	is regarded as the father of medicine.	Hippocrates					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> was a famous mathematician who invented a complete system of geometry.	Euclid						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> was a student of Plato.	Aristotle						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> discovered penicillin in 1928.	Alexander Fleming						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The 19th century cab ve regarded as tge <input type="text"/> age for science.	golden						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The industrial revolution began in <input type="text"/>	Great Britain						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> invented the first mechanical adding machine.	Blaise Pascal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The scientist that is credited for discovering quantum nature of light is called <input type="text"/>	Albert Einstein						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The scientist that came up with a satisfactory explanation of circulatory system in the human body is <input type="text"/>	William Harvey						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> discovered radio activity.	Marle Curie						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> developed precision instruments in form of sextant and quants.	Tycho Brahe						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Rennaisance in science started in <input type="text"/> in 14th century and got to its peak in the 16th century.	Italy						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The 12th century witnessed the beginning of <input type="text"/>	re-birth in science						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Other scientists that further proved and refined Lamarck's theory were Charles Lyell, John Ray, Linneaus and <input type="text"/>	Charles Darwin					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first scientist to make a comprehensive theory of evolution was <input type="text"/>	Lamarck					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the theory of origin of life, amino acids formed the building blocks of <input type="text"/> which is the basic material of living organism.	protein					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The general principle which guide scientists in the search for new knowledge is known as <input type="text"/>	scientific knowledge					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Scientists should be coolheaded and submissive especially to those above them. This is an attitude of science known as <input type="text"/>	humility					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The ability of scientists to endure frustrations especially when they are passing through experimental failures is known as <input type="text"/>	perservarance					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An individual who tries to establish the laws of nature in his various activities is called a <input type="text"/>	scientist					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Scientists should develop the spirit of humbleness. This is known as <input type="text"/>	humility					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Scientists should allow their fellow scientists to see and criticise their works so as to improve on them. This is known as <input type="text"/>	open mindedness					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first man landed on the moon on July 20th <input type="text"/>	1969					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The early medicine in ancient Mesopotamia manifested itself in a combined form of magic and <input type="text"/>	science						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Mesopotamia is located in the present area of modern Iraq and <input type="text"/>	Eastern Syria						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Egyptians belief in life after death, hence they embalm and preserve human bodies through the practice of <input type="text"/>	mummification						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Examnes of Great Pyramid of Egypt include Great Pyramid of Giza and <input type="text"/>	Khufu						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nomadic people were attracted to ancient Egypt because of the hospitable climate and <input type="text"/>	envionment						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Civilization of ancient Egypt was facilitated by <input type="text"/>	River Nile						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The ancient cities of Mesopotamia is made up of Rivers Euphrates and River <input type="text"/>	Tigris						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The social process by which societies achieve an advanced stage of development and organisation is known as <input type="text"/>	civilisation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The origin of man is described by Charles Darwin in his book entitled the <input type="text"/>	Descent of man						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _, a British biologist, in his investigation came to the same conclusion with that of Charles Darwin.	Alfred Wallace						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The outcome of observation and measurement that is recorded and kept for future use is known as <input type="text"/>	communicating						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process of designing and gathering data to test hypothesis in science is known as <input type="text"/>	experimenting						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The act of saying that something will happen based on regularity of observation about an event is known as <input type="text"/>	prediction						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Inference in science requires evaluation and <input type="text"/>	judgement						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The ordering of objects based on certain common characteristics is known as <input type="text"/>	classification						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The very first skill used by the scientist in carrying out investigation of natural phenomena is called <input type="text"/>	observation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Gregor Mendel's postulate and thermodynamics are examples of <input type="text"/>	scientific laws						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Generalised statement that have characterized general patterns or regularities in natural happenings is known as <input type="text"/>	scientific laws						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> was a student of Plato.	Aristotle						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The ancient Greek states is located on the coast and island of the Eastern <input type="text"/>	Mediterranean						eExam
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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is regarded as the father of medicine.	Hippocrates						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> was a famous mathematician who invented a complete system of geometry.	Euclid						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The ability of scientists to develop the spirit of appraising something is known as <input type="text"/>	critical mindedness						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Scientists should endeavour to describe events and things as they saw them. This attitude of science is known as <input type="text"/>	objectivity						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a component of scientific attitude? _____	Cognitive	Affective	Psychomotor	Behavioural	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	That which regulate behaviour of scientists when they are carrying out scientific activities is called _____	scientific attitudes	scientific process	scientific products	scientific rules and regulation	A		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The process of designing and gathering data to test the hypothesis formulated is called _____	prediction	hypothesis	experiment	formulating model	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following statements is correct? _____	Formulating hypothesis and questions are the same	Hypothesis is the same thing with intelligent guess	Intelligent guesses are known as hypothesis	Questions lay the foundation for designing an experiment	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The type of communication in science that involves writing, drawing and graphical representation is called _____	indirect communication	direct communication	verbal communication	non-verbal communication	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The type of communication in science that occurs when scientists interact with one another in the course of their activities is called _____	indirect communication	direct communication	verbal communication	non-verbal communication	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is concerned with knowing the size or extent of something? _____	Communicating	Measuring	classification	Hypothesis	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following statement is not correct? _____	Inference requires evaluation and judgement	Observation leads to prediction	Inference leads to prediction	Data collected as a result of observation could be used to take further action based on the precision of the senses used	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The age of re-birth of science is otherwise called _____	science rebirth	renaissance	scientific revelation	scientific explosion	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The statement that the sun rises from the East and sets in the West is an example of _____	scientific concept	scientific ideas	scientific fact	scientific principles	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A mental image used by scientists to define their terms and test their hypotheses is known as _____	scientific ideas	scientific theory	scientific laws	scientific principles	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a product of science? _____	Concept	Theories	Laws	Thermocool	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following statement about the importance of science and technology is not correct? _____	Science has done so much to liberate mankind from bondage of superstition	Technology has done so much to liberate mankind from bondage due to superstition	Scientific and technological structures of a society influences the economic development of the society	Through science and technology, communication has improved in Nigeria	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a reason why science enjoys prominent position in our society as identified by Abdullahi (1975)? _____	Science is knowledge and it brings about civilisation	No other branch of knowledge expands so rapidly like science	No other subjects have attention being paid to the methods of generating new knowledge and information like science	No other subject has affected man so directly like science	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following statement is not correct? _____	Technology is the cause of happenings and the explanation of the happening	Technology is the cause of happenings and not the explanation of the happening	Science attempts to give possible explanation of nature	Technology makes life comfortable to mankind	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following scholar defines science as man's attempt to understand his environment? _____	Ogunniyi (1986)	Okebukola (1999)	Layman's definition of science	Otuka (1983)	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following suggests that science is knowledge yielding enterprise? _____	Scientia	Episteme	Scientia	Scio-ire-iv-iture	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following Latin expression defines science? _____	Scientia	Episteme	Scientia	Scio-ire-iv-iture	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following scholars defined scientists as an individuals who tries to establish the laws of nature in his various activities? _____	Conant (1975)	Ukoli (1985)	James (2000)	Jegade (1988)	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Scientists should be curious about events and happenings in their environment. This is done through _____	humility	honesty	perseverance	questioning	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ability of scientists to endure all difficulties in the course of carrying out activities is known as _____	humility	honesty	perseverance	questioning	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ability of scientists to be coolheaded and submissive to those above him is called _____	humility	honesty	perseverance	questioning	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ability of a scientist to present his findings as they are rather than manipulating is called _____	humility	honesty	perseverance	questioning	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Scientists should not base their conclusion on heresay. This is known as _____	Critical mindedness	objectivity	open mindedness	respect for evidence	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ability of a scientist to perceive something without being influenced by personal emotions is known as _____	Critical mindedness	objectivity	open mindedness	respect for evidence	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When a scientist is willing to share his findings with other scientists, it is known as _____	Critical mindedness	objectivity	open mindedness	respect for evidence	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ability of scientists to develop the spirit of appraising something is known as _____	Critical mindedness	objectivity	open mindedness	respect for evidence	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not an attribute of scientific attitudes? _____	Critical mindedness	Respect for evidence	Respect for elders	Honesty	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Behavioural components in science refers to _____	physical response to a specific situation	personal response to a specific situation	behavioural response to a specific situation	mental response to a specific situation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Scientists should be coolheaded, and submissive especially to those above them. This is known as _____	perseverance	humility	endurance	scientific knowledge	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Scientists should develop the spirit of presenting their findings as they are rather than manipulating. This is known as _____	objectivity	open mindedness	critical mindedness	honesty	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Scientists are supposed to share their findings with other scientists. This is known as _____	objectivity	open mindedness	critical mindedness	honesty	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ability to develop the spirit of appraising something in science is known as _____	objectivity	open mindedness	critical mindedness	honesty	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Knowing the size or extent of something especially in comparison within a known standard in science is known as _____	inference	prediction	speculation	measuring	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The very first skill used by scientists in carrying out investigation of natural phenomena is known as _____	observation	experiment	classification	communicating	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a process of science? _____	Inference	Formulating models	Concepts	Operational definition	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Natural selection and Big Bang are examples of _____	scientific laws	scientific theories	scientific concepts	scientific ideas	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An idea or a mental image formed by abstracting common features of a series of experience is known as _____	scientific concept	scientific ideas	scientific facts	scientific principles	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Fundamental truth upon which other truths are founded is known as _____	scientific concept	scientific ideas	scientific fact	scientific principles	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Conservation of energy is an example of _____	scientific concept	scientific ideas	scientific fact	scientific principles	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Scientists should develop the spirit of presenting their findings as they are rather than manipulating. This is known as _____	objectivity	open mindedness	critical mindedness	honesty	D	eExam
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<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Knowing the size or extent of something especially in comparison within a known standard in science is known as _____	inference	prediction	speculation	measuring	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The very first skill used by scientists in carrying out investigation of natural phenomena is known as _____	observation	experiment	classification	communicating	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a process of science? _____	Inference	Formulating models	Concepts	Operational definition	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ability of a scientist to perceive something without being influenced by personal emotions is known as _____	Critical mindedness	objectivity	open mindedness	respect for evidence	B	eExam

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<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When a scientist is willing to share his findings with other scientists, it is known as _____	Critical mindedness	objectivity	open mindedness	respect for evidence	C	eExam
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<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Behavioural components in science refers to _____	physical response to a specific situation	personal response to a specific situation	behavioural response to a specific situation	mental response to a specific situation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Feelings in science are both internal and _____	external	personal	psychological	identified	B	eExam

Showing 1 to 120 of 120 entries