## eExam Question Bank

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FBQ | Anxiety is not a factor that can affect learning in children because they have nothing to think about. TRUE/FALSE | | | | | | eExam |
| | FBQ | An effective lesson plan is an anticedent to effective lesson preparation. TRUE/FALSE | 1 | | | | | eExam |
| | FBQ | Motivation is a factor that affects learning. TRUE/FALSE | 1 | | | | | eExam |
| | FBQ | Instructional materials could be refered to as | Teaching aids | | | | | eExam |
| | FBQ | Practicals in mathematics should take place in ---- (where?) | Mathematical laboratory | | | | | eExam |
| | FBQ | Play way method can be used for children and adult if need be. TRUE/FALSE | 1 | | | | | eExam |
| | FBQ | According to Gagne, rote learning is recommended for only small children. TRUE/FALSE | 1 | | | | | eExam |
| | FBQ | Learning through unconditional association is called | Signal learning | | | | | eExam |
| | FBQ | Teaching strategy has direct influence on performance in mathematics. TRUE/FALSE | 1 | | | | | eExam |

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| ☐ | | | | | | | | |
| ☐ | FBQ | Lecture method is not good for large classes. TRUE/FALSE | | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | Personality differences have been shown to have no effect on responses to learning stimuli. TRUE/FALSE | | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | The ability to distinguish between two or more stimulus objects or events is called | Multiple discrimination learning | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | A step-by-step method for solving any problem is called | Algorithm | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | Which of these is not a criterion that guides the statement of behavioural objective for a mathematics lesson? Task performance/Attributes/lesson content | Attributes | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | What pattern of equation is this: ax^2 + bx + c = 0? | Quadratic Equation | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | Lecture method is an innovative tool. TRUE/FALSE | | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | Where does laboratory method of teaching mathematics takes place? | Laboratory | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | Behavioural objectives is the same as educational goals. TRUE/FALSE | | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | Lecture method has advantage of quick coverage of learning content. TRUE/FALSE | 1 | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | The origin of discussion method is attributable to | Plato | | | | | eExam |

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| ☐ | | | | | | | | |
| ☐ | FBQ | The resources that a teacher may integrate in a method for the transaction of a particular content and draw upon to advance the students' learning is called | Pedagogical resources | Instructional resources | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | Individuals begin to think abstractly, reason logically and draw conclusion from the information available. What stage of Piaget theory is this? | Formal operational stage | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | Piagetian theory assumes that development always progress in the smooth manner. TRUE/FALSE | 1 | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | Mastery of vocabulary and act of writing essays is part of mathematics curriculum.TRUE/FALSE | | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | Modern mathematics instruction does not favour memorization and rote learning. TRUE/FALSE | 1 | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | Automatic recall of number facts, functional mathematics like time and money should not be included in effective kindergarten through grade four instructions. TRUE/FALSE | | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | Learning complex algorithms should not be included in effective kindergar-ten through grade four instruction. TRUE/FALSE | 1 | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | Rearrange these teaching stages: from abtraction to representation to concrete | concrete to representation to abstraction | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | Concrete level is the most basic level of understanding in mathematics. TRUE/FALSE | 1 | | | | | eExam |

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| ☐ | FBQ | Materials that can be counted in mathematics lesson are called | Discrete manipulatives | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | Counting block is not an example of continuous manipulative material. TRUE/FALSE | 1 | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | Explicit and systematic instruction refers to | an instructional practice that carefully constructs interaction between the students and their teachers | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | In Concrete-Representational-Abstract (CRA) technique the teacher uses concrete materials to model the mathematical concept. TRUE/FALSE | 1 | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | Explicit instruction simply means instructional practise that disregards the teacher's experience and qualification. TRUE/FALSE | | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | Equity principle is not one of the fundamental educational principles that form the foundation of all assessment. TRUE/FALSE | 1 | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | Peer tutoring may not be an effective way of instruction for students with learning difficulties. TRUE/FALSE | | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | An assessment must match the purpose for which it is being conducted. TRUE/FALSE | 1 | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | Associative property in mathematics refers to mixing figures for computation. TRUE/FALSE | | | | | | eExam |

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| ☐ | | | | | | | | |
| ☐ | FBQ | Summative and academic assessments are the only two types of classroom evaluation. TRUE/FALSE | | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | _____ principles demands that each student should have an opportunity to demonstrate her or his mathematical power | Equity | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | Associative property in mathematics refers to regrouping figures for computation. TRUE/FALSE? | 1 | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | simplify 3x(2x -2) | 6x^2 -6x | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | Explicit instruction means instructional practice that carefully constructs interactions between students and their course materials. TRUE/FALSE | | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | The first stage of Piaget cognitive development is | sensori motor | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | What law does the expression 3 x 4 = 4 x 3 = 12 obey? | Commutativity | Commutative Property | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | Modified lecture method is a good approach of instruction for students with learning difficulties. TRUE/FALSE | | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | Visual representation is one of the appropriate approaches of instruction for the learning difficulties. TRUE/FALSE | 1 | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | A way by which students learn to manage their own learning with specific prompting or solution-oriented questions is called | Self Instruction | | | | | eExam |

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| ☐ | FBQ | The last stage of development according to Piaget is _____ | Formal operation | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | According to Gagne, an associative learning involve some goals or objectives that the subject attempts to achieve is known as _____ | stimulus-response learning | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | The first three concepts in Gagne's hierarchy of concept and meaning are _____ _____ _____ | signal learning, stimulus-response, learning and chaining | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | Cognitive development as a field of study in neuroscience and psychology focuses on a child's development in terms of _____ _____ _____ | information processing, conceptual resources, perceptual skill and other aspects of brain development | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | Multiple Discrimination Learning means _____ | ability to distinguish between two or more stimulus objects or events | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | step-by-step method for solving any problem _____ | Algorithm | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | According to Piaget, all actions, overt or covert, undertaking in order to follow or anticipate the transformation of objects or persons _____ | operative intelligence | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | The third stage in Piaget mental development of a child is the _____ | Concrete operation | | | | | eExam |
| ☐ | FBQ | According to Piaget, the process of understanding and change involves two basic functions. These are _____ and _____ | assimilation, accommodation | Accommodation and assimilation | | | | eExam |

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| | FBQ | Concrete operational stage occurs between ages of _____ | 7-12 years | | | | | eExam |
| | FBQ | The two sub-stages of the pre-operational stage of development are _____ | the symbolic function and intuitive thought sub-stages | | | | | eExam |
| | FBQ | The three main domains of Bloom's Taxonomy of objectives are _____ _____ _____ | Affective, Cognitive, Psycomotor domains | | | | | eExam |
| | MCQ | The following are the characteristics of classrooms assessment except ? | Learner-centered | teacher-Directed | Formative | Field display | D | eExam |
| | MCQ | The following statements are right about metacognitive strategy, except……..? | It is a memorable plan of action | It is taught at primary level only | It is taught using explicit teaching methods. | It must represent the learning task | B | eExam |
| | MCQ | Guided discovery is the direct opposite of which of the following methods of teaching? | cooperative group method | Laboratory methohd | Exposition method | Tutorial method | C | eExam |
| | MCQ | Which of the following modified instructional activities bears the closest structural resemblance to the traditional tutorial method? | small group discussion | Seminal | colloqium | debate discussion | A | eExam |
| | MCQ | Which of the following is not a merit of tutorial method of teaching? | immediate feed back is possible | Encourages active and independent learning | Longer time is spent | It trains oral presentation and articulation | C | eExam |
| | MCQ | Which of the following teaching method is based on the combinatiion of the critical mmethod and the positive purpose of self assertion assumption? | cooperattive method | Lecture method | Discussion method | Tutorial method | A | eExam |
| | MCQ | Which of the following teaching methods involves entire class in an extended interchange of ideas between the teacher and the learners? | Turorial method | Discussion method | Cooperative method | Lecturing method | B | eExam |
| | MCQ | Which of the following is the most traditional long-established method of teaching? | Lecturing method | Discussion method | Tutorial method | Co-operative group method | A | eExam |
| | MCQ | Which of the following is the most traditional long-established method of teaching? | The mathematical content of the lesson | Discussion method | The teaching method of the lesson | The evidence that the lesson was successful | C | eExam |

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| ☐ | MCQ | The following are the types of personalityy that accounts for different responses to learning stimuli among pupiils, except which one? | The insecure | The satisfied | Independent | The committed | D | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | Which of the following is not a factor affecting learning? | Motivation | internet Ability | Experience and Attitude | Communication | B | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | Experiencing the functional use of mathematics in Banks and Insurance companies explains which of the followings? | Activities | Role play | Field Trips | Mathematics clubs | C | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | Which of the following is not righ about manipulative | they are objects or materials | They appeal to senses | They can be touched and moved around | They can be implied | D | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | The Materials used for effective teaching and enhancing the learning of students are called what? | Teaching Aids | Teaching Tags | Teaching Pack | Teaching Specimen | A | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | Which of the following innovative methods is based on the principles of learning by doing and observations? | Problems solving method | Play-way method | Laboratory Method | Teaching Aids | C | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | Which of the following innovative methods consists of the activities that include fun and give joy to the students? | Problem solving method | Play-way method | Pedagogic method | Teaching Aids | B | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | The following are the innovative methods that can be used to make teaching-learning process of Mathematics effective, except? | inducto-Deductive Method | Label Method | Analytico-synthetic method | Problem-solving method | B | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | Which of the following is not a type of number systems? | natural number | integer | Real number | Multiple number | D | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | Innovations in teaching of mathematics can be diversified in terms of the following except? | Methods | Pedagogic resources | Quantitative Techniques | Mastery learning strategy | C | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | Verbal methods of instruction give importance of which of the following? | Speec and Texts | Examples and speech | Texts and Corrections | Examples and correction | A | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | Which of the folllowing is not in the Bloom's Ranking of thinking skills? | Comprehension | Intelligence | Analysis | Knowledge | B | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | Presenting and defending opinions by making judgements about infomation on a set of criteria, is the attribute of which of the following levels of cognitive domains? | Comprehension | Analysis | Synthesis | Evaluation | D | eExam |

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| ☐ | | | | | | | | |
| ☐ | MCQ | Apply, Build, Construct and sellect, are all examples of the key words under which of the following level of cognitive domain? | Comprehension | Intelligence | Application | Aanalysis | C | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | Which of the following key words is used under comprehension level of cognitive domain? | Compare | What | Choose | Show | A | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | Which of the following key words is appropriate and used under knowledge level of cognitive domain? | Compare | What | Choose | show | B | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | which of the following Atributes is best under cognitive domain? | Demonstration of understanding of facts and ideas | Exhibition of previously learned material by recalling facts | Solving problems by applying acquired knowledge and rules differently | Examining and Breaking information into parts | B | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | Which of the following is not a category of cognitive deomain? | Intelligence | Comprehension | Application | Aanalysis | A | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | How many domains did Bloom's taxonomy divides the way people learn into? | One Domain | Two Domains | Three Domains | Four Domaiin | C | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | The neo-piagetian theories of cognitive development were advanced by the following scholars except | Case | Demetrion | Halford | Fisher-Leone | D | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | At what age does the fourth and final stage of cognitive development in piaget's theory begins? | 11 years | 12 years | 13 years | 14 years | A | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | Which of the following piagwt's stages of intellectual development is the final periods of the cognitive development stages? | Sensorimotor stage | Formal operational stage | Concrete operational stage | pre-operational stage | B | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | The ability to name and identify sets of object according to appearance, size or other characteristics conotes which process of the concrete operational stage? | Seriation | Transitivity | Classification | Decentering | C | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | Which of the following best describes seriation process during concrete operational stage? | understanding that numbers or objects can be changed | Ability to view things from other's perspective | Consideration of multiple aspects of a problem in solving it | Ability to know and sort objects accordingly | D | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | Which of the following best describes elimination of egocentism process during concrete operational stage? | understanding that numbers or objects can be changed | Ability to view things from other's perspective | Consideration of multiple aspects of a problem in solving it | Ability to know and sort objects accordingly | B | eExam |

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| ☐ | MCQ | Which of the following is not an important process during concrete operational stage of cognitive development in piaget's theory | divisibility | Seriation | Transitivity | Conversation | A | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | concrete operational stage of cognitive development in piaget's theory occurs between which of the following age brackets? | 7-8 years | 7-9 years | 7-10 years | 7-11 years | D | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | What is the inerse of 'M' under subtraction? | 1/M | 0 | M-1 | -M | D | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | Concrete operational stage of cognitive development in piaget's theory takes which position of the four stages | first | second | Third | Fourth | C | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | The intuitive thought substage of preoperational stages of intellectual development occurs between which of the following age bracket | 4-5 years | 4-7 years | 4-8 years | 4-9 years | B | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | The symbolic function substage of preoperational stages of intellectual developmengt occurs within which of the following age bracket | 2-4 years | 2-6 years | 2-7 years | 2-8 years | C | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | Which of the following is not a preoperational substage? | preoperatory thought | symbolic function | creative thought | intuitive thought | C | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | At what age does internalization of schemes occur in sensori-motor stage of intellectual development? | 12-18 months | 18-24 months | 24-30 months | 30-36 months | B | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | At what age of piaget's sensorimotor stages of intellectual development would you say tertiary circular reactions, novelty and curiosity occur | 6 weeks-4 months | 4-8 months | 8-12 months | 12-18 months | D | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | How best can you describe internalization of schemes | infant develop enduring mental representation and ability to use primitive symbols | infants develop different habits | infants become intrigued by many properties of objects | infact develop the ability to co-ordinate sensation and reflexes | A | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | How best can you describe tertiary circular reactions, novelty and curiosity of sensorimotor stafe | Infant development of the ability to use primitive symbols | infant development of the ability to use enduring mental representations | infant development of habits | Infant becomes intrigued by many properties of objects and what they can make of them | D | eExam |

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| ☐ | MCQ | Which of the following best explains coodination of secondary circular reactions stage of sensori motor stage | Coordination of sensation and two types of schemes | Development of habits | Coordination of vision and touch-hand-eye coordination | Coordination of sensation and action through reflexive bahaviours | C | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | Which of the following best explains secondary circular reactions phase of sensori motor stage | Coordination of sensation and two types of schemes | Development of habits | Coordination of vision and touch-hand-eye coordination | Coordination of sensation and action through reflexive bahaviours | B | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | Which of the following explains first habits and primary circular reactions phase of sensorimotor stage? | Coordination of sensation and two types of schemes | Development of habits | Coordination of vision and touch-hand-eye coordination | Coordination of sensation and action through reflexive bahaviours | A | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | Which of the following best describes simple reflexes of sensoimotor | Coordination of sensation and two types of schemes | Development of habits | Coordination of vision and touch-hand-eye coordination | Coordination of sensation and action through reflexive bahaviours | D | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | Which of the following is not a primary reflex as described by piaget? | Sucking of object in the mouth | Following/moving of intresting objects with the eyes | smiling at someone they know | Closing of the eyes when an objects make contact with the palm | C | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | Which of the following stages of cognitive development is the first which extends from birth to the acquisition of language | Sensorimotor stage | informal operational stage | Preoperational stage | Concrete operational stage | A | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | Which of the following is not a piaget stage of intellectual development | Sensorimotor stage | informal operational stage | Preoperational stage | Concrete operational stage | B | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | Piaget believed that operative intelligence as a process of understanding and change involves which of the following two basic function | Association and communication | Assimilation and accomodation | Simulation and accomodation | Assimilation and explanation | B | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | The process pf concept formation involves the following processes except | Signal learning | Chaining | Principal learning | Concept learning | C | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | The following events are typically involved in problem solving except | Presentation of the problem | definition of the problem | Formulation of hypothesis | Verification of findings | D | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | Which of the following is arranged according to the robert gayne taxonomy of learning types | Signal learning stimulus-response learning chaining | Stimulus-response learning, Chaining signal learning | Chaining signal learning, concept learning | concept learning, signal learning chaining | A | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | Robert Gayne has given a taxonomy of learning types in his 1970 book which is entitled? | On condition of learning | The learning condition | Learning condition in britain | Condition of learning and teaching | A | eExam |

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| ☐ | MCQ | Which of the following is not a type of mathematics instruction | Systematic and explicit instruction | Self instruction | Group instruction | Peer tutoring and visual representation | C | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | Which of the following is not a type of mathematics instructions | setting goals | keeping on task | checking your work as you go | Setting your pace on others time tables | D | eExam |
| ☐ | MCQ | The following are components standard instructional delivery essential to all explicit instructional episodes except | provide feedback | frequent student asessment | Appropriate pacing | monitor responses | B | eExam |

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