

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type <span style="float: right;">↓↑</span>	Question <span style="float: right;">↑↓</span>	A <span style="float: right;">↑↓</span>	B <span style="float: right;">↑↓</span>	C <span style="float: right;">↑↓</span>	D <span style="float: right;">↑↓</span>	Answer <span style="float: right;">↑↓</span>	Remark <span style="float: right;">↑↓</span>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ozone depletion is caused by the absence of chlorofluorocarbon in the atmosphere. True/False <input type="text"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Long-term-non-progressors are people whose HIV will not become AIDS. True/False <input type="text"/>	1					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	AIDS is the condition when HIV has weakened the immune system. True/False <input type="text"/>	1					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	DNA means Ribonucleic Acid. True/False <input type="text"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Vacuole is the part responsible for secretions in the cell. True/False <input type="text"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When sound waves interfere the path crosses leading to quietness. True/False <input type="text"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Thermodynamics is the study of energy and its interconversion. True/False <input type="text"/>	1					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Hardness of water could be removed by boiling and adding of washing soda. True/False <input type="text"/>	1					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Pollutants from the air include soot, hardness and coal. True/False <input type="text"/>						

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The feature of compressability is applicable only to gases. True/False <input type="text"/>	1					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Animals and plants are classified broadly based on their common features as kingdom, class genus and species. True/False <input type="text"/>	1					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Plants grow continuously while animals growth is limited. True/False <input type="text"/>	1					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Hydra, crabs and snakes are invertebrates except crabs. True/False <input type="text"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The main distinguishable feature between plants and animals is cellulose cell wall. True/False <input type="text"/>	1					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An example of commonly found plant in ponds is fern. True/False <input type="text"/>	1					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Wastes are useful to the body and needs to be removed. True/False <input type="text"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The foods taken by living things is for daily activities, body building and growth <input type="text"/>	1					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Innovation is a creative way in which a science pupil is transformed from an active knowledge receiver into a passive creator of the process in which he learns. True/False <input type="text"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Discussion method assists in achieving attitudinal change among learners. True/False <input type="text"/>	1					

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Role plays allows learner to develop communication skills. True/False <input type="text"/>	1					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Academic performance can be accessed using observation and paper/pencil tests. True/False <input type="text"/>	1					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The contents should be too difficult for learners to learn. True/False <input type="text"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Cognitive is to skill , affective is to attitude while psychomotor is to knowledge. True/False <input type="text"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Citizenship education is a basis for effective participation in the society. True/False <input type="text"/>	1					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The scheme of work interpretes actual learning activities specified in lesson notes. True/False <input type="text"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Curriculum is a series of structured learning outcomes. True/False <input type="text"/>	1					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Diversification of science curriculum is to cater for similarities in talents, opportunities and roles. True/False <input type="text"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Science education is to prepare more feeble youths for higher education in science. True/False <input type="text"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Greek philosophers used sound data in the formulation of their theories. True/False <input type="text"/>						

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Socraties introduced logic to explain nature. True/False <input type="text"/>	1					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The lever in which the load is between the effort and the pivot is said to be <input type="text"/> class	Second					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Change 1500 grammes to kilograms <input type="text"/>	1.5kg					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The method used to remove an insoluble substance from soluble solution is <input type="text"/>	Filtration					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When water dissolves oxide, the solution becomes <input type="text"/>	Acidic					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The percentage in air of carbonIVoxide is <input type="text"/>	0.03					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The matter in which the particles are closely packed together to make them rigid is called <input type="text"/>	Solid					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Shelled animals belong to animal family called <input type="text"/>	Mollusca	Molluscs				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Lizard is to reptiles while skates is to <input type="text"/>	Pisces					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The body structure of simple plant is called <input type="text"/>	Thallus					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	All chemical processes taking place within the cells of the body is referred to as <input type="text"/>	Metabolism					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Living things produce young ones for continuity of <input type="text"/>	Life					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Development and implementation of innovations requires skill, time and adequate <input type="text"/>	Funding					

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The main elements of curriculum are content, learning experiences and <input type="text"/>	objectives	evaluation				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which method of teaching places learners before a true-to-life and well defined problems requiring solution <input type="text"/>	Problem solving					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process of determining the extent to which educational objectives and expected learning outcome have been achieved is <input type="text"/>	Evaluation					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The assessment used to monitor progress and making necessary adjustment is said to be <input type="text"/>	Formative					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	How many aspects of learning documents relate to curriculum? <input type="text"/>	4	Four				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Subject-matter in primary science is usually organised in <input type="text"/>	Disciplines					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Who defined curriculum as the all learnings of students which is planned and directed to attain educational goals? <input type="text"/>	Tyler					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Main sources of aims and objectives are subject matter, society and <input type="text"/>	Learners					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Teaching of primary science made pupils to observe and explore the <input type="text"/>	Environment					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	How many questions were posed by Tyler to define curriculum. <input type="text"/>	Four					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Aims, objectives, learning experiences and evaluation are <input type="text"/> of curriculum	Elements					

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Condensation of outline of the main points of a course to be covered in a specific period is <input type="text"/>	Syllabus					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An effective science learner should derive <input type="text"/> for solving problems	Schemes					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Curiosity, critical reflection and objectivity are collectively called scientific <input type="text"/>	Attitude					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When was academic discipline of science became institutionalised? <input type="text"/>	1750					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Present day Babylonian is <input type="text"/>	Iraq					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sites of enzymes responsible for the breakdown of large molecules are <input type="text"/>	Lysosomes					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Anaximander Menses based his cosmology on air, fire, water and <input type="text"/>	Earth					
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is not a constituent of gaseous atmosphere	Oxygen	Nitrogen	Nitrogen (IV) oxide	Carbon (IV) oxide	C	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is not a characteristic of living things	Balancing	Reproduction	Movement	Nutrition	A	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When an individual aids in one way or the other to enhance learning, he/she is described as	Material Resource	Management Resource	Capital	Human Resource	D	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A method of teaching which involves guiding students to solve identified problem is	Demonstration	Discovery	Inquiry	Problem Solving	D	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is a disadvantage of discovery method of teaching	Helps in achieving attitudinal change	Can only be used among matured students	A good way of finding solution	Makes students to be active	B	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All but one is not a type of evaluation	Formative	Ongoing	Summative	Concurrent	B	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is not a source for educational aims and objectives	The Learner	The Society	The Subject Matter	Method Of Teaching	D	

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Acondensed outline of the main points of a course meant for specific period is known as	Lesson Plan	Weekly Plan	Syllabus	Course Outline	C	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these authorities defined curriculum as planned school learning activity to attain educational goals	Tyler (1949)	Salawu (1962)	Kerr (1968)	Dada (1999)	A	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When was HIV/AIDS first reported in Nigeria	1981	1991	1986	1982	C	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is an example of Narcotic analgesic	Paracetamol	Heroine	Codeine	Ampiclox	B	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If drug is taken in order to get "high", it is said to be	Inhaled	Abused	Smoked	Improperly Used	B	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Typhoid disease can directly result from	Air Pollution	Water Pollution	Land Pollution	Noise Pollution	B	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Natural or human induced increase in average temperature near the surface of the earth is described as	Increase In Temperature	Haze	Global Warming	Temperature Pollution	C	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Any force which opposes motion can be described as	Friction	Opponent Force	Lifting Force	Lever	A	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is not an example of simple machine	Lev Ers	Planes	Carjerk	Wheel And Axle	D	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The process of fusion of male and female gametozoa is known as	Metamorphosis	Fusionalization	Fertilization	Gametoization	C	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most important similarity between plant and animal cells is	Both have cellulose in their walls	Both contain cytoplasm	Both have vacuole	Both contain middle lamella	B	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The part of the nucleus that build protein is	Ribosome	Centriole	Chloroplast	Golgi Bodies	A	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which part of the cell controls the living activities occuring in the cell?	Cell Membrane	Nucleus	Mitochondria	Cytoplasm	B	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is NOT classified as part of simple plants?	Fungi	Moss	Mushroom	Lichens	B	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Toxic or poisonous wastes are ejected out of the body through the process of	Growth	Anaerobic	Excretion	Nutrition	C	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which respiration requires oxygen for releasing energy?	Oxygenation	Metabolism	Anaerobic	Aerobic	D	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Irritability in living things is the	Movement From One Place To Another	Increase In Size And Height	Sensitive And Response To Changes	Feeding Of One Type Of Food	C	

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The characteristic that makes living things to move from one place to another can be referred to as	Mobility	Excretion	Stimuli	Growth	A	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Emerging innovations in primary science are in the areas of the following EXCEPT	Chalkboard	Video Tapes	Multi-Media	Projectors	A	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Innovation in primary science can take place in these aspects EXCEPT	Methodology	Accountability	Evaluation	Instructional Materials	B	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All apparatus, equipment and other physical object in teaching and learning of science are referred to as	Human Resources	Material Resources	Petroleum Resources	Essential Resources	C	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The limiting factor that hampered human resources effectiveness in primary science is	Use Of Qualified Teachers	Sufficient Fund	Unattractive Welfare Packages	Retraining Program Mess	C	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Human resources in primary science include the following groups of people EXCEPT	Science Teachers	Laboratory Assistants	Science Students	Transport Manager	D	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is NOT a strength of group method?	Help to teach large pupils	Helps to cover much ground	Foster excitement among pupils	Promotes learners oral / written expression	C	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What teaching method will lead science pupils into natural life setting?	Direct Instruction	Discussion	Field Trip	Deliberations	C	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Mr Greg allows students to raise issues of their own to arrive at solutions through participation. This method is	Discussion	Role Play	Demonstration	Questioning	A	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All these statements are advantages of problem solving method EXCEPT	Encourages Creativity	Allows Learners To Learn At Their Own Pace	Engages Learners Leading To Real Misunderstanding	Learners Learns From Success And Failures	C	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following stages is NOT necessary for arriving at a solution during learning?	Cancellation Of Hypotheses	Problem Identification	Collection Of Data	Checking Of Results	A	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following evaluation tools is relevant to measure pupils opinion about scientific teaching method?	Test	Observation	Examination	Questionnaire	D	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If test in primary science measures what it ought to measure, it is said to be	Reliable	Valid	Okay	Worthy	B	



<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Unified tertiary matriculation examination is a form of which evaluation?	Placement	Diagnostic	Formative	Summative	D	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The form of evaluation that monitors and makes necessary adjustment is	Formative	Summative	Assessment	Testing	A	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When is evaluation carried out in learning process?	Before And After	During and After	Before, During and After	Before And After	C	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is NOT criterium for selection of content?	Insignificant Content	Balance Between Scope And Depth	Relevance Of Topics To The Needs Of The Society	Appropriateness Of The Content	A	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Psychomotor activities invloved all the following EXCEPT	Physical Movement	Conceptual Human Senses	Dexterity	Responding	D	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which domain is intellectually development focused?	Valuing	Taxonomy	Affective	Cognitive	D	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Affective domain contain all these elements EXCEPT	Interest	Attitude	Vibration	Appreciation	C	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Society could help in deriving which of the following?	Aims And Objectives	Policies And Laws	Content And Tools	Attitude And Learning	A	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Lesson notes interpret the actual learning activities from the	School	Scheme	Syllabus	Course	B	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How many fundamental questions did Tylers' definition of curriculum seek to answer?	5	4	3	2	A	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	These are aspects of curriculum EXCEPT	Schemes Of Work	Lesson Note	School Environment	Subject Content	C	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these educational documents is the content area to which a learner is exposed in particular subject?	Subject Content	Course Of Study	Lesson Plan	Schemes Of Work	B	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Curriculum is related to one of the following EXCEPT	Syllabus	Lesson Note	Objective	Subjective Content	C	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who defined curriculum as all the learning of students that is planned and directed by school to attain educational goals?	Fafunwa	Kerr	Neagley	Tyler	D	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the steps for effective primary science learning is	Recall Information	Inactive Involvement In The Learning	Misuse Information	Abolish Schemes For Solving Problems	A	

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All these statements are objectives of primary science EXCEPT	Observe And Explore The Environment	Diversify The Curriculum For Different Talents	Explain Simple Natural Phenomena	Develop A Functional Knowledge Of Science	B	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The main disadvantage of missionary education was	Establishment Of Medical Centres	Formation Of Theological Schools	Teaching Only Rudiments Of Science	Evangelisation Of People	C	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who based his cosmology on four elements?	Plato	Socrates	Menses	Aristotle	C	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Scientific attitudes include the following EXCEPT	Curiosity	Accuracy	Search for cause and effect	Material Products	D	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following project was specific undertaken in 1959?	Elementary Science Study	Biological Science Curriculum Study	Science Curriculum Improvement Study	Physical Science Study Committee	B	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is NOT an initiative for science development in Nigeria?	Effects of cultural belief	Adequate funding of schools	Poor motivation for science teachers	Use of inappropriate teaching methods	B	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Nuffield Science Project was established in	1982	1972	1962	1952	C	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first secondary school with a chemistry laboratory was?	Kings School	CMS Grammar School	Queens College	Teachers Training College	A	

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