

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↓↑	Question ↑↓	A ↑↓	B ↑↓	C ↑↓	D ↑↓	Answer ↑↓	Remark ↑↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In instrumental conditioning theory the response must be made before <input type="text"/> is given	Reward					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Individuals endeavour to protect their ego from embarrassment by using various forms of <input type="text"/>	Defense mechanisms					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An indepth study of a single subject is described as <input type="text"/> study	Case					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	If a child psychologist wants to study the prevalence of drug abuse among Nigerian adolescents, a useful technique to collect data would be <input type="text"/>	Questionnaire					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The female X or sex chromosome which defines the sex of the child is contributed by the <input type="text"/>	Father					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Abnormalities in body organ function that are inherited are referred to as <input type="text"/> _disorders	Chromosomal					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The resultant cell from this fusion of gametes is called <input type="text"/>	Zygote					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is the fusion of the male sperm cell and the female egg cell	Fertilization					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The _____ _controversy has been a major point of argument amongst psychologists	Nature-nurture						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One major factor that controls human development from 'nature' point of view is _____	Heredity						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A child will normally sit before crawling; crawl before standing; and stand before walking. This tendency illustrates the principle of _____	Sequence						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ _developmental law describes the tendency of development to proceed from trunk to extremities	Proximodistal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ _is the biological unfolding of human potentials	Maturation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The field of human development is regarded as _____ _psychology	Developmental						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The unit of inheritance is called _____	Gene						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ _method of studying the child focuses on the prevalence of given attitudinal behaviour within a period	Survey						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Oedipus complex describes _____ _anxiety a child harbours for nursing to steal the mother's love for the father	Castration						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sigmund Freud postulated that a child passes through five major progressive stages of _____ _development	Psychosexual						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _aggression describes a situation where a person redirects their frustration on others who did not cause their frustration	Displaced					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When an individual ascribes their unacceptable behaviour to others to justify self defence, they are said to be employing a type of defense mechanism known as <input type="text"/>	Projection					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What establishes conditioned behaviour in classical conditioning is <input type="text"/> _of previously unrelated events or stimuli	Association					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Erickson's theory of personality development, the major determinant of behaviour is <input type="text"/> _factor	socio-cultural					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The deprivation of affection, contact, comfort and nourishment in early infancy may lead the child to <input type="text"/> the caregiver	Mistrust					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Among the observable physical characteristics of the adolescent period of development is appearance of <input type="text"/> _sexual characteristics	primary					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Among the observable physical characteristics of the adolescent period of development is <input type="text"/> in physical growth	Spurt					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Adolescence is a period of development characterized by individual search for <input type="text"/>	Identity					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Learning to take solid foods and learning to eliminate body waste appropriately are <input type="text"/> tasks at infancy	Developmental						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The name given to a newborn aged 0-2 weeks is <input type="text"/>	Neonate						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is the result of interaction of growth, maturation and learning	Development						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is an organized pattern of actions that the child constructs to interpret their experiences	Scheme						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Children with Down syndrome receive their "extra" chromosomes from their <input type="text"/>	Father						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> _chromosome of the father results to male offspring	Y						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In social learning theory, the models are classified as real life, symbolic and <input type="text"/>	Representational						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Classical conditioning encourages <input type="text"/> _learning	Passive						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In <input type="text"/> _conditioning, behaviour is elicited by stimulus	Classical						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In <input type="text"/> _conditioning, behaviour is emitted by the organism	Operant						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Trust versus Mistrust stage of psychosocial development corresponds to Piagetian <input type="text"/> _stage	Sensori motor						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Erickson's autonomy versus shame and doubt stage of psychosocial development corresponds to <input type="text"/> _stage of Piaget's cognitive developmental theory	Pre-operational						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Erickson's theory of psychosocial development of an individual undergoes <input type="text"/> _stages of psychosocial crises	Eight						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Piaget assumes that intelligence is made up of two divisions namely, structure and <input type="text"/>	Functional invariants						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Erikson's 'identity versus role confusion' corresponds to Piaget's <input type="text"/> _stage	Formal operational						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	As a result of adolescents' heightened emotional tension, psychologists refer to adolescence as a period of <input type="text"/>	Storm and stress						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The longest period of the lifespan is <input type="text"/>	Adulthood						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Erikson's 'identity versus role confusion' corresponds to Freud's <input type="text"/> _stage	Genital						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Social learning theorists posit that children learn by observing and <input type="text"/> _a model	Imitating						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The experimental method offers <input type="text"/> _relationship through researchers manipulation of dependent and independent variables	Cause and effect						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nature is to hereditarians as nurture is to <input type="text"/>	Environmentalists						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Freud is to psychosexual as Erikson is to <input type="text"/>	Psychosocial						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Vicarious learning is associated with <input type="text"/> _(write full name)	Albert Bandura						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Another name for XYY syndrome is <input type="text"/>	Super male syndrome						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Instrumental conditioning is to Skinner as <input type="text"/> _is to Pavlov	Classical conditioning						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Another name for "instrumental" conditioning is <input type="text"/> _conditioning	Operant						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Id operates on <input type="text"/> principle	Pleasure						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Heredity involves a number of <input type="text"/> _mechanisms	Genetic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ego operates on <input type="text"/> _principle	Reality						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _are mental devices used by individuals to protect themselves from distortion of reality	Ego defense mechanisms						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The conscience part of the mind that helps individuals to develop a moral code and ideal behaviour is called <input type="text"/>	Super ego						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Development is critical and plays significant role in maturational and <input type="text"/>	Learning						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A child whose mental activities centre on objective reality or the "here and now" is operating at the <input type="text"/> level	Concrete						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The biological factors which contribute to the development of the individual through the process of cell division is known as <input type="text"/>	Heredity					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Piaget identified four basic elements in development which include all of these except	Heredity	Equilibration	Maturation	Experience	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The main difference between growth and development is that	While growth refers to quantitative changes development refers to both qualitative and quantitative changes	While growth refers to increase in size height and weight development is the progressive sequence of orderly changes	Both refer to changes and the processes are interrelated and interdependent on each	All of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	which of these is not a concept mostly used in Developmental Psychology	Growth	Maturation	Learning	Curriculum	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following terms is not associated with social learning theory	Vicarious learning	Imitation	Observational learning	Positive reinforcement	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these statements is correct	In instrumental conditioning the behaviour is emitted while in classical; conditioning it is elicited	In instrumental conditioning the behaviour is elicited while in classical conditioning it is emitted	In both instrumental and classical conditioning behaviour emitted	in neither of the conditioning systems is behaviour emitted or elicited	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Select the correct option	The id, the ego, the superego appear simultaneously	the ego appears before the id	The id appears, then superego before the ego	The id Appears followed by ego then the super ego	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Two concepts associated with the law of the development direction are:	Right and left directional development	Horizontal and vertical directional development	Proximodistal and cephalocaudal directional development	Head to foot directional development	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	At what stage of psychosexual development does Oedipus complex occur	Oral stage	Genital stage	Phallic stage	Latency stage	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The focus of pleasurable body zone at the phallic stage of psychosexual development is at the	Mouth	Anus	Breast	Genitals	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these options is incorrect	Development proceeds from general to specific	There are variations in development such that some children follow orderly sequence others do not	there are growth spurts in development	Growth and development are continuous	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these personalities is associated with developmental task	Havighust	Piaget	Freud	Bandura	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Identify the correct sequential order of psychosexual stages of human development [a] Oral [b] Phallic [c] Anal [d] Genital [e] Latency	a b c d e	a c b e d	c a b d e	c d a b e	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The best method to study the physical emotional, mental language and social developmental characteristics of children is through	Longitudinal approach	Experimental; approach	Cross-sectional approach	Observational approach	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Heredity refers to the biological factors which contribute to the development of the individual through the process of	Implantation	Individual differences	Cell division	Chromosomal division	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is the correct option regarding growth and development	Both terms mean the same thing and go hand in hand	Both terms are used together to mean the same thing	Both terms have different meaning though used interchangeably	Growth refers to changes while development does not	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The id is known as the	Pleasure Principle	Reality Principle	Conscience principle	a and b	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Modern stand on nature-nurture controversy is that	Heredity interacts with environment to produce behaviors	Heredity alone determines behaviors	Environment alone determines behaviour	Behaviour is determined by other multiple causes and not hereditary nor environment	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to environmentalist	If your father is a genius, you are automatically a genius	If your father is a genius, you may or may not be a genius	If your father is a genius, the same hereditary traits are transmitted to you	Only a and c are correct	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In addition to nature-nurture controversy, other areas debated have been all of these expect	Heredity vs environment	Maturation vs learning	Innate vs acquired traits	Proximodistal vs cephalocaudal	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is incorrect about ego defense mechanisms	They are activated when an individual confronts serious anxiety and emotional conflict	They are mental devices used by individuals to protect themselves from distortion of reality	They are used to protect the id that children develop as part of personality development	They are used to protect the ego that children develop as part of personality development	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	At which stage of cognitive development does a child make use of hypothetico-deductive method of reasoning	concrete operational stage	formal operational stage	pre-operational stage	sensorimotor stage	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Children suppress most of their infantile sexual feelings at	genital stage	latency stage	oral stage	phallic stage	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The conscience part of the mind is	ego	id	conscience ego	super ego	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Developmental task refers to	task that each child should accomplish at home	social expectations for each developmental stage	task that each child should accomplish at school	task that each child should accomplish in the community	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	which of these describes the process by which the child interpretes new experience by incorporating it into its existing scheme	accommodation	equilibrium	assimilation	enculturation	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these ages corresponds to Freud's genital stage of psychosexual development	12 -18 years	6 -12 years	18 months -3 years	3 -6 years	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is typical of the experimental method	control of variable	indepth study	large sample	small sample	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these sex genotype belongs to a boy child	XX	XY	XXY	AB	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these data collecting instruments is most suitable in a large scale survey	questionnaire	interview	anecdotal record	case history	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these describes the birth that results when fertilized ovum splits into two before cell multiplication	multiple birth	twin birth	identical twins	fraternal twins	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which one of these is a function of genes?	genes determine human behaviour	genes instruct chemicals that determine human behaviour	genes determine human misbehaviour	genes carry chromosomes	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Every human cell contains 23 pairs of chromosomes except	bone marrow cells	red blood cells	white blood cells	germ cells	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Heredity refers to	land inheritance	family relationship	trait transmission	cultural transmission	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A child first cries when hungry, then they indicate hunger by saying "mummy food", then later "mummy i want tea". This pattern illustrates the principle of	general to specific	individual difference	language development	developmental continuity	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The superego operates on	pleasure principle	reality principle	both pleasure and reality principles	none of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The observation that one 12-month old child takes the first step while another 12-month old child is unable to stand without support indicates	retardation	prococity	individual difference	abnormality	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not involved in development	maturation	learning	experience	maturity	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Developmental psychology is concerned with the study of	economic development of the nation	educational development of the nation	changes in development from birth to death	all of the above	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which one of these is a social characteristic of adolescents	search for identity	occurence of menstrual period	rapid physical growth	appearance of pubic hair	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not a developmental task of adolescents	economic independence	ego identity	developing life philosophy	eliminating body waste appropriately	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Erik Erikson psychosocial stage of development called 'Autonomy and Shame and doubt' corresponds to which of these ages	6 months - 1 year	3-6 years	12-20 years	1-3 years	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When an individual exhibits a convincing reason for doing something that is unacceptable, they are employing a defense called	mesmerization	projection	Rationalization	aggression	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which one of these is a mental characteristic of adolescents?	hypothesis testing	egocentric	consevation	assimilation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Piaget, the process by which a child combines existing schema into new and more complex cognitive structures is known as	organization	adaptation	assimilation	accommodation	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When a child has three chromosomes at the 21st pair, the child exhibits an abnormality called	Down's syndrome	Turner's syndrome	Klinefelter's syndrome	chromosomal syndrome	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The boy child genotype for sex is described as XY. Which of these determines the sex of the child	the grandparents	the mother	both the mother and the father	the father	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these explains the process of learning in social learning	direct reinforcement	abstract modeling	classical conditioning	radical behaviourism	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not an activity that a child in the concrete operational stage will perform?	hypothesizing	classifying	conservation	seriation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these made it possible for the organism to learn in Skinner's experiment	punishment	Reinforcement	salivation	all of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Age appropriate task a child is expected to perform at specific stages of development is termed	cognitive task	developmental task	psychomotor task	socialization task	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these mental devices is an individual using when they reject the existence of reality	regression	rationalization	repression	denial	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these describes the mental device individuals use to protect themselves from distortion of reality	personality disorder	behaviour disorder	defence mechanism	defensive mechanism	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these describes the stage in psychosexual development when the pleasurable body zone is the anus	oral stage	anal stage	anus stage	phallic stage	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these describes the branch of psychology that is concerned with the study of changes in development from conception to death	conceptual psychology	chronological psychology	developmental psychology	human psychology	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is the major objective of psychology	to understand and predict behaviour	to shape behaviour of animals	to direct human behaviour	to examine human behaviour	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these best describes psychology?	the behaviour of human beings	the behaviour of animals	the science of human and animal behaviour	the understanding of human behaviour	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Erik Erikson's 'initiative versus guilt' stage of development occurs at	1-3 years	3-6 years	6-12 years	12-20 years	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Skinner is to instrumental conditioning as Bandura is to	Operant conditioning	Theory of connectionism	Observational theory	Classical conditioning	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Projection defense mechanism occurs when	An individual exhibits a convincing reason for doing something unacceptable	an individual protects himself from unpleasant reality by not perceiving its existence	An individual ascribes his unacceptable behaviour to others	An individual protects himself against recognizing aspect of his personality that he would find unacceptable by developing the opposite behaviour	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Heredity refers to the biological transmission of traits from parents to offspring through	Maturation	Genes	Equilibration	Chromosomes	B	eExam

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