

**EDU290 List of eExam Questions in the Bank**

*Latex formatted questions may not properly render*

**Q1 Teaching of phonics can be divided into teaching consonant letter sounds and teaching**

**Q2 Phonics means    made in speech**

**Q3 Role playing method forges a link between theory and**

**Q4 BBC English Dictionary Sinclair (1992) defined a role as one of the    that an actor or singer plays in a film, play or opera**

**Q5 Activity method is a means of gaining    experience**

**Q6 Learn through doing is a golden rule in**

**Q7 Reginal et-al (1981) maintains that the purpose of using activity in teaching is to give the child an opportunity to grow and**

**Q8 In Montessori method writing comes before**

**Q9    emphasized practical education and child centred education**

**Q10 Play method of teaching is a method where the teacher incorporates the various learning    in a subject into play**

**Q11 Montessori classroom contains a lot of multi-sensory, manipulative and learning materials**

**Q12 Montessori began her educational work with deprived    difficult children**

**Q13 Froebel was seen as the father of    which he believed is an essential step to education**

**Q14    is a way of enjoying yourself rather than work**

**Q15 One of the limitations of discussion is that it is highly dependent upon intelligence and the communication ability to talk as well as language**

**Q16 Pupils can gain knowledge on their own through    involvement and participation**

**Q17 Discussion develops in the learners    skills**

**Q18 Discussion may take several forms depending on the objectives of instruction, class size and    ability**

**Q19 There are    step by step procedure for classroom discussion**

**Q20** experience activities can be taught at pre-school using discussion

**Q21** At the pre-school level, oral discussion method is the most

**Q22** is based on the principle that knowledge and ideas of many people have greater merit than that of single person

**Q23** Discussion is a learning process which requires among learners

**Q24** must present problems which the children have to solve by thinking hard

**Q25** Project method allows the pupils to be responsible for the planning and the work he is expected to cover facts by himself

**Q26** A project is the co-operative study of a real life situation by a class under the guidance of a

**Q27** Teachers who tell story through the use of pictures, actions and apparatus keep the pupils

**Q28** means the language spoken in a particular area or by a particular group

**Q29** Stories should be dramatic and

**Q30** Stories with should be avoided

**Q31** Children's is developed through story telling by the children themselves

**Q32** Stories train the children's

**Q33** Story telling is a way of narrating or describing a

**Q34** is a description or account of things that has happened

**Q35** Grouping enhances inter-group and intra-group

**Q36** When pupils are grouped, the teacher acts more as a

**Q37** are given the opportunity to learn on their own in grouping method

**Q38** Grouping is a flexible kind of classroom arrangement, for adjusting the curriculum to the needs and abilities of class

**Q39** When using group method, each group should have

**Q40** When there is no criteria or haphazard way to form groups are used it is

**Q41** When males are separated from females for obvious reasons it is

**Q42** means putting pupils who seem to be advanced in expressing or answering question in one group

**Q43** There are kinds of grouping according to Sister Mary Jecinta et-al (1981)

**Q44** Grouping is a flexible kind of classroom

**Q45** Group method is a method in which the class is divided into small groups for a particular learning

**Q46** Questioning increases classroom

**Q47** helps pupils to develop self confidence

**Q48** Questioning is and can be used at every stage of the lesson to serve different purposes

**Q49** To question well is to \_well

**Q50** Questions constitute an important tool of teaching in the hands of a skilful

**Q51** Higher order cognitive questions may be referred to as

**Q52** Lower order cognitive questions may also be referred to as

**Q53** Questions categories may include lower order cognitive questions and

**Q54** Questions can be categorized into ways/types

**Q55** Limitations of the child centred method are 'impatient teacher cannot manage the class and

**Q56** \_method is a method of teaching where the children are more active

**Q57** Pre-school includes crèche, nursery and

**Q58** Pre-school is the first formal education given to the children in an educational institution within the age range of years plus

**Q59** \_is the education given in an educational institution to children prior to their entering primary school

**Q60** The pre-school has been found to be crucial for satisfactory adult

**Q61** Which of the questions are referred to as factual-questions?

Lower order

Higher order

Average order

Complex order

**Q62 What does questions helps pupils to develop?**

Self-ego  
Self-confidence  
Selfishness  
Self-interest

**Q63 What is the method in which or by which the class is divided into small cells for a particular learning activity?**

Cell methods  
Group method  
Cooperative methods  
Cooperation methods

**Q64 Apart from sitting arrangement which other criteria can be used in grouping the class**

Age  
Book  
Exercise  
Scandals

**Q65 Children can be grouped into how many intellectual ability?**

Many  
Three  
Two  
Four

**Q66 Where are age, gender or height could be considered or used as a criterion before grouping?**

Mathematics class  
Language class  
Physical and health education  
Music education

**Q67 What is meant by putting pupils who seem to be advanced in one group?**

Non-ability grouping  
Ability grouping  
Sex grouping  
Interest grouping

**Q68 Pupils are always taught in ability groups in which subject**

Arts  
Music  
Mathematics  
Yoruba

**Q69 Which of the groupings is widely used in moral instruction and storytelling?**

Interest  
Non-ability

Ability  
Natural

**Q70 What is the kind of grouping where children are chosen in a haphazard way?**

Simple grouping  
Secrete grouping  
Random grouping  
Interest grouping

**Q71 Which of the relationship can grouping said to promote?**

Intra  
Inter-  
Mo-  
Complex-

**Q72 What attracts the attention of pupils during instruction?**

Rhyme  
Story-telling  
History  
Gist

**Q73 Who are interested in stories about animals, adventures, fairies, giants and so on?**

Adult  
Adolescent  
Children  
Girls

**Q74 What is a description or account of things that has happened?**

Mathematics  
Story  
Archaeology  
Song

**Q75 What is a way of narrating or describing a past event or an imaginary people?**

History  
Music  
Story telling  
Songs

**Q76 Which of these subjects is story telling not good for?**

Mathematics  
Poem  
History  
Social studies

**Q77 Which of the stories frighten children?**

Religious stories  
Ethnic stories  
Animals stories  
Weird stories

**Q78 What is the language spoken in a particular area or by a particular group of people called?**

Yoruba  
Ijaw  
Vernacular  
Veranda

**Q79 The characteristics of a good story telling are what?**

Dramatic and exciting  
Time saving and interesting  
Exciting and not enjoyable  
Unpleasant and waste of time

**Q80 What will a teacher take into account when using the method of telling an English story?**

Vocabulary  
Children  
Comprehension  
Listening

**Q81 A flexible kind of classroom arrangement which adjusts curriculum to pupils' needs and abilities is**

Grouping  
Scaling  
Arranging  
Merging

**Q82 Which is not a rationale for telling stories**

Enjoyment  
Training vices  
Training imagination  
Broadening culture

**Q83 One of these describes vernacular as a language**

Mother tongue  
Language of particular area/group  
Official language  
Broadening culture

**Q84 In project method, the pupils are not responsible for**

Provision of materials  
Planning  
Organizing  
Covering facts

**Q85 Many teachers do not use discussion method because it requires**

- Preparation
- Techniques
- Processes
- Many people

**Q86 One of these should not help a teacher decide the method to use**

- Learner's age
- Teacher's preference
- The lesson
- Available materials

**Q87 The method which has self motivation and use didactic materials as its basic principle is**

- Montessori
- Pestalozzi
- Froebel
- Fredrick

**Q88 Showing children what to learn/ how to learn is called**

- Discussion
- Project
- Demonstration
- Playway

**Q89 One of these does not fall within early childhood education**

- Crèche
- Nursery
- Kindergarten
- Early primary

**Q90 One of these is untrue of the teacher centred method? The teacher**

- Talks
- Uses chalk
- Is passive
- Does

**Q91 One of these is untrue of lower order cognitive questions**

- Recall
- Comprehension
- Analysis
- Applications

**Q92 Which of these falls into levels of questioning**

- Lower/higher order cognitive
- Lower/higher level cognitive
- Lower/higher level syntactic
- Lower/higher order evaluative

**Q93 One of these is not a role playing method**

- Stimulation
- Telepathy
- Games
- Mimicking

**Q94 One of these is commonly used in phonic approach**

- Alphabets
- Consonants
- Keywords
- Vowels

**Q95 Children cannot make dictionaries from one of these**

- Pictures
- Scarp books
- Letters/words
- Graph books

**Q96 Who among these asserts that teaching far above the pupils make learning impossible**

- Parker
- Piaget
- Pavlov
- Pestalozzi

**Q97 The Montessori method is best used with one of these**

- Individuals
- Small groups
- Large groups
- Fast learners

**Q98 What is another name for the Montessori teaching aids**

- Durable materials
- Didactic materials
- Perceptive materials
- Dressing frames

**Q99 The name for the method which allows pupils find out and learn for himself by feeling/handling a variety of objects is**

- Project
- Discovery
- Activity
- Application

**Q100 Which of these is not an instructional advantage of the activity method**

- Requires plenty space
- Lessons are real
- Develops social living

Healthy rivalry

**Q101 What methods are the features of education that have change most during the present century?**

Teaching  
Learning  
Instructional  
Behavioural

**Q102 Schools teachers and \_\_\_\_\_ have altered somehow but methods or its choice have multiplied enormously**

Syllabus  
Scheme  
Teaching  
Curricula

**Q103 Who has pointed out more efficient techniques for teaching?**

Teachers  
Researchers  
Lawyers  
Scientists

**Q104 Who is helpless individual at birth?**

Adult  
Parents  
Child  
Students

**Q105 How many methods exist which the pre-school teacher can employ to facilitate children's learning?**

Four  
Five  
Two  
Several

**Q106 What is the need that child has?**

Growth  
Developmental  
Emotional  
Psychological

**Q107 \_\_\_\_\_ can gain knowledge on their own through active involvement and participation**

Principal  
Mummy  
Teachers  
Pupils

**Q108 What is the education given in an educational institution to children prior**

**to their entering the primary school**

Basic education

Junior secondary education

Early childhood education

Adult education

**Q109 Pre-school is given to children between age \_\_\_\_ to five years plus**

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Motivation

**Q110 What is the method of teaching where the children are more active than the teacher?**

Teacher centred

Child centred

Authority centred

Lesson centred

**Q111 Which one is not included in pre-school?**

Primary

Crèche

Nursery

Kindergarten

**Q112 Who plan the lessons with the pupil's needs in view?**

Government

Headmaster

Teacher

Lecturer

**Q113 Who plays all the roles during classroom instruction under child-centred teaching and learning process?**

Teacher

Child

Helper

Class captain

**Q114 We have 6 step by step procedure for classroom\_\_\_\_\_**

Dance

Participation

Discussion

Pupils

**Q115 What is the main characteristics of a good teacher?**

Laziness

Undedication

Use of questioning techniques

Asking for increase in salary

**Q116 How many objectives can questions serve?**

- Two
- Three
- Many
- Four

**Q117 What are statements for which a reply is expected?**

- Answer
- Query
- Question
- Interrogation

**Q118 What can pre-school children do with appropriate types of questions?**

- Dose in the class
- To play well while working
- Do more complex thinking
- Not able to solve problems

**Q119 A pre-school teacher should ask questions that encourages what and what?**

- Thinking and inquiry
- Teaching and learning
- Thinking and acquisition
- Play and thinking

**Q120 Questions can be categorized into how many ways**

- Four
- Two
- Three
- Many