

FBQ1: Advanced form of thinking in adolescence is called. ____ operation.

Answer: Formal

FBQ2: Brain lateralization is responsible for ----- in children.

Answer: Handedness

FBQ3: The mental process of incorporating new knowledge to existing ones implies ____.

Answer: Assimilation

FBQ4: Human being has the ability to ____ behaviour to suit their aim.

Answer: Change

FBQ5: The ____ helps to unravel why human being is different.

Answer: Psychology

FBQ6: Science is ____ in attributes/characteristics.

Answer: Logical

FBQ7: A project that measure what it aims to measure denotes ____

Answer: Validity

FBQ8: A test that is consistent in the attributes it measures implies ____

Answer: Reliability

FBQ9: ____ describes the internal processes that energise, direct and sustain behaviour.

Answer: Motivation

FBQ10: Carrying out same research in another setting implies ____

Answer: Replication

FBQ11: Research endeavour that maintained consistency has satisfied ____

Answer: Reliability

FBQ12: ____ Is described as science of human behaviour

Answer: Psychology

FBQ13: Behaviour that can be directly observed is ____ behaviour.

Answer: Overt

FBQ14: ____ Is the bridge between adolescence and adulthood.

Answer: Middle Age

FBQ15: Individual mental schemes determine the way he interpret ____

Answer: Experience

FBQ16: ____ Refers to a small word with meaning.

Answer: Morphemes

FBQ17: _____. Represents the reality domain.

Answer: Ego

FBQ18: _____ Is a constituent of the nervous system.

Answer: Brain

FBQ19: _____ The primary male sex hormone is

Answer: Testosterone

FBQ20: _____ is the process of grouping isolated behaviour into a higher cognitive system.

Answer: Organisation

FBQ21: The researcher does not manipulate the _____ group during experimentation.

Answer: Control

FBQ22: _____ Interprets societal values.

Answer: Superego

FBQ23: Individual difference is a product of the _____.

Answer: Gene

FBQ24: _____ School was founded by Freud.

Answer: Psychoanalysis

FBQ25: _____ Is a major pioneer of cognitive school?

Answer: Piaget

FBQ26: _____ Is the father of cognitive school

Answer: Piaget

FBQ27: _____ Method of data collection is more time consuming

Answer: Interview

FBQ28: _____ is the sum of growth, development and learning.

Answer: Maturation

FBQ29: Studying one entity in research methodology involves _____ study.

Answer: Case study

FBQ30: The first stage of development is the _____ stage.

Answer: Germinal

FBQ31: Increase in the magnitude of body parts denotes _____

Answer: Growth

FBQ32: The capacity to stand upright denotes _____ control.

Answer: Postural

FBQ33: Before fertilization, the reproductive cell in female is called ____
Answer: Egg

FBQ34: ____ The capacity to function at a higher level denotes
Answer: Development

FBQ35: The skin is developed from ____
Answer: Ectoderm

MCQ1: Pattern of human growth is not characterised by _____.
Answer: Directions

MCQ2: _____ refers to changes in existing ways of thinking in response to stimuli.
Answer: Accommodation

MCQ3: _____ does not influence cognitive development.
Answer: Objectivity

MCQ4: _____ describes the internal processes that energise direct and sustain behaviour.
Answer: Information processing

MCQ5: Behaviour that can be seen directly is _____ behaviour.
Answer: Overt

MCQ6: Individual mental schemes determine the way he interpret _____.
Answer: Experience

MCQ7: _____ Interprets societal values.
Answer: Superego

MCQ8: _____ Experimented more with children.
Answer: Piaget

MCQ9: _____ Can be distributed anonymously.
Answer: Questionnaire

MCQ10: _____ Method of data collection is more time consuming.
Answer: Interview

MCQ11: Examining children of varying ages involved _____ study
Answer: Cross-sectional

MCQ12: The researcher does not manipulate the _____ group.
Answer: Control

MCQ13: Increase in gait and body mass is _____.

Answer: Growth

MCQ14: _____ Directly correlates with chronological age.

Answer: Maturation

MCQ15: The primary male sex hormone is _____

Answer: Testosterone

MCQ16: _____ is not an example of schemes.

Answer: Learning

MCQ17: _____ is not an example of postural reflex.

Answer: Swimming

MCQ18: The skin is developed from _____.

Answer: Ectoderm

MCQ19: _____ refers to an individual's sense of uniqueness and belonging.

Answer: Identity

MCQ20: _____ is the process of grouping isolated behaviour into a higher cognitive system.

Answer: Organisation

MCQ21: The pituitary gland, also sometimes called the _____, secretes hormones that cause other endocrine glands to produce their own hormones.

Answer: Master gland

MCQ22: _____ Propounded the psychosocial theory.

Answer: Erickson

MCQ23: Motor achievement in early childhood include all except _____.

Answer: Self-recognition

MCQ24: Attrition rate is highest in _____ research.

Answer: longitudinal study

MCQ25: Humans are not rigid due to _____.

Answer: Learning

MCQ26: The transition into adolescence is marked by dramatic changes in _____ abilities

Answer: Cognitive

MCQ27: Development is not characterized by _____.

Answer: Reverse

MCQ28: Individual difference is a product of _____.

Answer: Gene

MCQ29: Perception does not include _____.

Answer: Simulation

MCQ30: Which of these senses are inborn?

Answer: Taste

MCQ31: _____ is not a primary taste.

Answer: Smell

MCQ32: Motivation describe the internal processes that _____ behaviour,

Answer: Dictate

MCQ33: Children discover the type of physical skill required to perform a task at _____ stage.

Answer: Cognitive stage

MCQ34: _____ Research tool is the best option when subjects are many.

Answer: Questionnaire

MCQ35: Scientific findings must be proved by _____.

Answer: Evidence