

COMPETITIVE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION INTO HTTTC BAMBILI	SESSION: 2015
CYCLE: 2nd CYCLE LEVEL: 1ST YEAR OPTION: SCIENCE OF EDUCATION	DURATION: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use the multiple choice questions (MCQ) Answer booklet to answer questions for the major paper (section A) and the minor paper (Section B)

- **-Fill in the information required on the cover of the answer booklet and on the answer page of the MCQ Answer Booklet.**
- **Use the same answer booklet to answer questions of the major paper (section A) and minor paper (Section B).**
- **Do not write or do any rough work on the back page of the answer page.**
- **This question paper must be submitted together with the answer booklet.**

PART I: GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

1.is a condition involving a range of motor or coordination difficulties due to brain damage
A. Spasticity B. Cerebral palsy C. Epilepsy D. Absence seizure
2.learning in which voluntary behavior is strengthened or weakened by consequences or antecedents.
A. Antecedents B. Reinforcement C. Encouragement D. Operant condition
3.strengthening a behavior by removing an adverse (unpleasant) stimulus when the behavior occurs.
A. Punishment B. Negative Reinforcement C. Withdrawal action
A. Reinforcement

4.six months ago my brother administered a test on one of his students and found him a genius. Yesterday, he again administered the same test on the same student. His score still rate him a genius. This means the test is
A. Reliable B. Equivalent C. Split-half validity D. Valid
5.refers to the scientific study of human behavior and mental processes
A. Psychology of learning C. Psychology
B. Developmental psychology D. General psychology
6.is a style whereby learners think and learn better in terms of movements, action and by doing.
A. Auditory B. Kinesthetic C. Visual D. Symbolic
7.determines human development, personality and human intelligence
A. Nature/ Biology
B. Nature / hereditary
C. Hereditary/ nurture
D. Nurture/ environment
8.is the biological unfolding of an individual according to a plan contained in genes
A. Development B. Growth C. Maturation D. Aging
9.among the following fields of psychology focuses on the interaction between the physical world and human behavior?
A. Educational psychology
B. Abnormal psychology
C. Environmental psychology
D. Counseling psychology
10.theory is that "much of mans" behavior is determined by innate instincts that are largely unconscious
A. Skinner's B. John Watson's C. Sigmund Freud's D. None of the above
11.was the founder of behaviourism school of psychology?
A. William James B. Edward Tichener C. John B. Watson D. John Dewey
12. The value each of us place on our own characteristics, ability and behaviors is known as
A. Self-image B. Self-esteem C. Self-concept D. Self-confidence
13.is the inability to do some specific task such as to see, walk or hear.

- A. Inability B. Disability C. Handicap D. Special needs.
14. knowledge that is more likely to be learned during everyday life than through formal schooling is known as
- A. Insight B. Fluid intelligence C. Multiple intelligence D. Tacit knowledge
15.score based on statistical comparison of an individual's performance with the average performance of others in the same age group
- A. Intelligent quotient(IQ)
- B. Mental age
- C. Deviation intelligent quotient
- D. Average score
16.is a condition involving a range of motor coordination difficulties due to brain damage
- A. Spasticity B. Cerebral Palsy C. Epilepsy D. Absence seizure
17.learning in which voluntary behavior is strengthened or weakened by consequences or antecedents.
- A. Antecedents B. Reinforcement C. Encouragement D. Operant conditioning
18.Strengthening a behavior by removing an aversive (unpleasant) stimulus when the behavior occurs
- A. Punishment
- B. Negative reinforcement
- C. Withdrawal action
- D. Reinforcement
19.is having knowledge about our own thinking processes
- A. Thinking B. Metacognition C. Memory D. Cognition
20. ...the human mind's activity of taking in, storing and using information is
- A. Perception
- B. Working memory
- C. Information processing
- D. Elaborative Rehearsal
- 21.....when a learner applies the knowledge or skills learned in one situation to solve new problems in a dissimilar situation
- A. Learning strategies

- B. Problem- based learning
 - C. Transfer of learning
 - D. Active learning
22.an internal state that arouse, direct and maintains behavior.
- A. Enforcement B. Reinforcement C. Motivation D. Determination
23.is the ability to express novel and useful ideas, be imaginative, or original thinking, or problem solving
- A. Brain storming B. Divergent thinking C. Creativity D. Restructuration
24.measurement of important abilities using procedures that stimulate the application of these abilities to real life problems.
- A. Standard testing B. Practical testing C. Evaluation D. Authentic assessment
25.if X is three and a half years old with an intelligent quotient of 89.9.what is his chronologicalage?
- A. 3.147 B.3.236 C. 3.5 D. 37.7

PART II: GENERAL PEDAGOGY

1. By the scope of pedagogy, we mean
 - A. The range within which pedagogy operates
 - B. The agreement between pedagogy and teaching
 - C. The boundary within which pedagogy operates
 - D. A and B
2. The importance of pedagogy to the teacher is to....
 - A. Help him to qualify as a trained teacher
 - B. Give him self confidence during teaching
 - C. Help him solve all the problems encountered in schools
 - D. Give him good ways of talking
 - E. Advise him to be careful with his language
3. The difference between education and training is that
 - A. Education is restricted to a school
 - B. Education emphasizes the acquisition of skills
 - C. Education uses the agencies of schooling
 - D. Education goes on through life
4. An educated person is

- A. A happy person in his society
 - B. A useful person to himself
 - C. A safe person in his society
 - D. An independent person in his society
5. What is process product research?
- A. It is effective teaching
 - B. It is effective communication with learners
 - C. It is the study of the effects of certain teaching acts on learners
 - D. It is the effectiveness of motivation to learners
6. An effective teacher is one who
- A. Derives satisfaction from teaching
 - B. Demonstrate good qualities of teaching
 - C. Teaches well
 - D. Is able to bring out intended learning outcomes
7. The types of education that takes place in the church is;
- A. Formal education
 - B. Organizational education
 - C. Informal education
 - D. Non formal education
8. To prove that learning takes place, there must be:
- A. Effective change in behavior
 - B. Effective change in activity
 - C. Evidence of permanence in behavior
 - D. Evidence of change in activity
9. The words below denotes types of learning except one, which?
- A. Training B. Singing C. Insight learning D. Conditioning
10. To find out the appropriateness of an evaluation exercise check
- A. The content of the lesson
 - B. The presentation of the lesson
 - C. The preamble of the lesson
 - D. The objective of the lesson
11. Learning in peer groups is
- A. Formal learning

- B. Group learning
 - C. Non-formal learning
 - D. Informal learning
12. Indoctrination is common in:
- A. Schools B. Churches C. Politics D. B and C
13. The project method of teaching requires of the learners
- A. First hand investigation
 - B. Hard work with teachers
 - C. Investigation of learning materials
 - D. Good knowledge of teaching methods
14. Educational aims and objectives are expected:
- A. Target of an educational system
 - B. Development of skills and capacities
 - C. Social training after school
 - D. Community actions and results
15. Which of these activities is not good when planning a lesson?
- A. One that is within the age of the learners
 - B. One that is enjoyable to the learners
 - C. One that is within the ability of the learner
 - D. One that oblige the learners to comply
16. The aims and objectives of education are:
- A. The same in all countries
 - B. The same with all learners
 - C. The same in all classrooms
 - D. Different from society to society
17. To be professionally conscious. A teacher is expected to:
- A. Teach well
 - B. Abide by what his employer says
 - C. Abide by the code of conduct of his profession
 - D. Be trained as a teacher
18. Which one of these is not the cause of overcrowded classroom?
- A. Population explosion
 - B. Interest in schooling

- C. Lack of teachers
 - D. Increase in birth rate
19. In a secondary school, how many time-tables are an imperative?
- A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
20. The questioning methods of a teacher can:
- A. Discourage learners
 - B. Encourage learners
 - C. Lead learners to better understanding
 - D. A, B and C
21. A scheme of work is a record of:
- A. Topics to be taught
 - B. Lessons to be taught
 - C. Subject to be taught
 - D. Teaching materials to use
22. A good teaching method should depend on the:
- A. Interest of the learners
 - B. Material to be taught
 - C. Teaching theory
 - D. Society
23. Choose the correct verb. Punishment is intended to:
- A. Correct
 - B. Deter
 - C. Intimidate
 - D. Show
24. How many objectives do we need when planning for a good lesson?
- A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
25. Prompting is a questioning method that:
- A. Re-wards the question
 - B. Re-corrects the answer
 - C. Re-corrects the question
 - D. Re-asks the question

PROPOSED ANSWERS TO SCIENCE OF EDUCATION ENSET 2015/2016**MAJOR PAPER: GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY**

1. B	6.B	11.C	16.B	21.C
2. D	7. C	12. B	17.D	22.C
3. B	8.C	13. B	18.B	23.B
4. A	9.C	14.D	19.B	24.D
5. C	10.	15.	20.A	25.

MINOR PAPER: GENERAL PEDAGOGY

1. D	6. D	11. C	16.	21. A
2. C	7. C	12. D	17. C	22. A
3. D	8. A	13.	18.	23. A
4. B	9. D	14. A	19. A	24. C
5. C	10.D	15. D	20. D	25C