

**COMPETITIVE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION INTO THE FIRST YEAR OF THE SECOND CYCLE**

**DEPARTMENT: SCIENCE OF EDUCATION**

**2014/2015 session**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Answer all questions in section A and section B by selecting the most appropriate option that answers each MCQ. Write the letter (A,B,C, D ) that corresponds to the most correct option in the answer booklet provided. Make sure you insert the question paper inside YOUR answer booklet before you leave the Examination Hall.

**Time allowed: 3 Hours**

**SECTION A: MAJOR PAPER: PEDAGOGY**

1. Which definition of teaching is based on one's preparation of the teaching act?  
A) Normative                      C) Descriptive  
B) Out-come oriented              D) Metaphor of teaching
2. The technical skills of teaching revolve around activities like  
A) Teaching and learning              C) Planning and training  
B) Education and schooling              D) Evaluation and feedback
3. Which attribute indicates that the principle of interest and readiness can be applied in the classroom?  
A) Logical presentation of content      C) Active involvement of students  
B) Evaluation is related to objectives      D) Learning environment is friendly
4. Which of the following best describes the factors determining motivation?  
A) Working conditions and salary      C) Rewards and objectives  
B) Interest and salary              D) Interest and intrinsic motivation

5. What factors will determine the choice of a teaching method to be used by the teacher?  
A) Teacher appearance                      C) Teacher competence  
B) Teacher ability to make fun   D) Attitude
6. A classroom teacher's primary task should focus on and ensure  
A) Classroom management      C) Teaching the content  
B) Learner's conduct                      D) Learning by learners
7. Which of the following is not an outcome of cooperative learning?  
A) Academic achievement      C) Social skills  
B) Individualistic self reliance   D) Acceptance of diversity
8. It is said that a teacher should be resourceful. This means that.....  
A) He should have enough money and property not to collect tuition  
B) He should have contacts with high authorities not to be harmed  
C) He should have adequate knowledge to be able to solve student's problems  
D) He should have good reputation to avoid sanctions
9. An intelligent student is not performing well in studies. What is the best course of action for the teacher?  
A) Wait till he performs better  
B) Find out the reason for his under achievement  
C) Give him grace marks  
D) Ask his parents to withdraw him from school
10. Which plan shows the breakdown of a topic into lessons?  
A) Lesson plan                      C) Scheme of work  
B) Weekly plan                      D) Syllabus
11. When the teacher presents general conclusion and students seek to find examples to fit conclusion, it is classified as  
A) Inductive teaching      C) Direct teaching  
B) Deductive teaching      D) Indirect teaching
12. State an example of a teaching strategy that can be used both in and out of the classroom  
A) Cooperative learning      C) Explicit teaching  
B) Experimental learning      D) Interactive teaching

13. Identify two types of discussion methods used by a teacher in the classroom.
- A) Debate and lecture demonstration C) Forum and mixed ability group  
B) Panel and buzz session D) Structuring and soliciting
14. Smile, eye contact, hand shake and nodes are examples of
- A) Activity reinforcers C) Social reinforcers  
B) Non verbal reinforcers D) Positive reinforcers
15. It is the most accurate statement of corporal punishment in Cameroon
- A) It is a discipline tool C) It deprives children right  
B) It is tolerable D) It is not permitted
16. Why is it necessary for a teacher to prepare a daily plan before teaching?  
Helps the teacher to:
- A) Arrange his class C) Select teaching/ learning activities  
B) Know his position in class D) Be self control
17. Display of handwork, collecting books and tools in class are examples of methods used in developing
- A) Lesson introduction C) Conclusion for a lesson  
B) Previous knowledge D) Rationale for teaching
18. What are the reasons for questioning?
- A) To promote learning C) To counsel students  
B) To derive a grade D) To diagnose problem areas of students
19. A type of test that can be used to predict learner's performance in future activities is
- A) Achievement B) Ability C) Aptitude D) Attainment
20. The best leadership style that can be used in managing late coming in schools is
- A) Authoritarian B) Authoritative C) Laissez-faire D) Situational
21. One of these is not a principle of effective teaching
- A) Planning C) Using any teaching method at any time  
B) Considering learners needs D) Reinforces learning
22. Which one of these is an expected outcome of a given content?
- A) Objectives B) Scheme of work C) syllabus D) Lesson plan

23. One of these definitions of teaching does not encourage learners' participation  
A) Transactional process    C) Intentional activity that brings learning  
B) Imparting factual knowledge D) None of the above
24. What category of learning objectives do most teachers evaluate in the course of teaching  
A) Cognitive    B) Psychomotor C) Affective    D) Cognitive and psychomotor
25. Which of these is the best way of learning according to the learning pyramid?  
A) Visual    B) Auditory    C) Learning by doing D) Teaching others
26. Which of these does a teacher needs most in preparing for an individual lesson?  
A) Curriculum    B) Scheme of work    C) Syllabus    D) Lesson plan
27. One of these best explain why most teachers find it difficult to use advanced media in facilitating the teaching learning process despite the introduction of these media in the educational sector  
A) Scarcity of the media    C) Expensive nature of the media  
B) Inadequate training    D) Inferiority complex
28. One of these classroom management approaches best emphasize on providing interesting lesson in order to arouse learner's interest in a lesson  
A) Authoritarian B) Instructional C) Behavior modification) Social climate
29. Which type of education do children acquire by interacting with their families  
A) Formal    C) Non formal  
B) Informal    D) Learning
30. The systematic collection of grades over a period of time and their aggregation in a final grade is referred to as  
A) Evaluation    C) Continuous assessment  
B) Assessment    D) Testing
31. A modular approach to teaching is a.....based approach involving the use of teaching units called modules.  
A) Objective    B) Competency    C) Rationale    D) Cognitive
32. Dewey identified 03 sources of educational objectives as

- A) Head, hand and heart
  - B) The society, the learner, and the subject matter
  - C) Cognitive, affective and psychomotor
  - D) Knowledge, comprehension and application
33. The educational objective which deals with ability to use what has been learned in solving a problem in a new situation is .....
- A) Knowledge   B) Application   C) Comprehension   D) Analysis
34. The educational objectives which deals with ability to combine several parts to form a new whole is.....
- A) Application   B) Synthesis   C) Evaluation   D) Knowledge
35. The affective domain of learning can be broken down into five levels
- A) Receiving, responding, valuing, organization and application
  - B) Receiving, responding, valuing, organization and characterization
  - C) Receiving, responding, valuing, organization and comprehension
  - D) Knowledge, application, analysis, synthesis and evaluation
36. Based on area of knowledge, ability test can be classified into.....and.....
- A) General mental ability test, separate ability and achievement tests
  - B) Objective affective and essay test
  - C) Written, oral and measured tests
  - D) Cognitive, affective and psychomotor
37. Based on administration, ability test can be classified into.....and.....
- A) Individual and group test   C) Home and school test
  - B) Cognitive and affective test   D) Power and speed test
38. Two classes of achievement test based on purpose are
- A) Readiness and diagnostic tests   C) Reference point and scoring test
  - B) Quality and content test   D) Content and equipment
39. Two classes of achievement test based on scoring are
- A) Objective and subjective tests   C) Completion items and MCQs
  - B) Oral and MCQs   D) Essay and short answer test
40. Another name for test blue print is
- A) Test quality   C) Test instructions
  - B) Test report   D) Table of specification

**SECTION B: MINOR PAPER: APPLIED CHILD PSYCHOLOGY**

1. The biological unfolding of an individual according to a plan contained in genes is best referred to as  
A) Development B) Growth C) Maturation D) Aging
2. Who among these psychologists was the proponent of the maturation theory of human development?  
A) John Bowlby B) Arnold Gesell C) Konrad Lorenz D) Jean Piaget
3. This refers to a process where children believe in the permanence of certain attributes of objects or situation despite superficial changes  
A) Conservation B) Object permanence C) Animism D) Schema
4. Which of these psychologist argue that children get fixated in a particular stage when they find the source of stimulation too satisfying  
A) E. Erickson B) S. Freud C) J. Piaget D) A. Bandura
5. Which among the following theories do you think best captures African learning  
A) Behavioral B) Humanistic C) Social learning D) Cognitive
6. Which concept can best describe the process of acquisition and utilization of knowledge  
A) Intelligence B) Learning C) Cognitive D) Reasoning
7. The process of interpreting stimulus registered in the brain is best referred to as  
A) Sensation B) Understanding C) Perception D) Reasoning
8. One of these determines children's intelligence  
A) Nature/biology C) Heredity/nurture  
B) Nature/ heredity D) Nurture/ environment
9. Which type of intelligence does a child who uses common sense to solve his daily problem has?  
A) Abstract B) Social C) Practical D) Emotional
10. Which structure of human personality, according to Sigmund Freud, can urge a child to jump over the fence without thinking of the repercussions  
A) Ego B) Id C) Superego D) Conscience
11. A boy fails physics and maths because he does not practice these subjects constantly. Insufficient practice is the

- A) Independent variable      C) Control variable  
B) Dependent variable      D) Moderator variable
12. Monozygotic twins always have  
A) Different genes      C) Different sexes  
B) Same sexes      D) Different fathers and mothers
13. The centre of all mental activities is the  
A) Medulla    B) Cerebellum    C) Cerebrum    D) Cerebral cortex
14. The part of the brain that controls the reaction of the body to stress and strong emotion is the  
A) Thalamus    B) Hypothalamus    C) Cerebrum    D) Cerebellum
15. The period of very rapid physical growth just before puberty is called  
A) Growth spurt      C) Prepubertal growth  
B) Prepubertal growth      D) Early childhood growth
16. The following factors influence adolescent adjustments except.....  
A) Peer group    B) Cliques      C) Gangs    D) Heterosexuality
17. The process by which a learner's internal energy is directed towards environment is called.....  
A) Perception    B) Motivation    C) Drive    D) Motive
18. Suppose a child were able to use logical concepts as long as they were tied to observable things. According to Piaget, the child would probably be how old?  
A) Less than two years      C) Seven to eleven years  
B) Two to seven years      D) Eleven years and above
19. The first psychologist to construct intelligence test is.....  
A) Terman      C) Binet  
B) Wechsler      D) Thurstone
20. In instrumental learning a response must first occur before it can be.....  
A) Reinforced      C) Generalized  
B) Rewarded      D) Contiguous.

**PROPOSED ANSWERS TO SCIENCE OF EDUCATION 2014 E.N.S****BAMBILI****MAJOR: PEDAGOGY**

|             |             |             |              |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>1. C</b> | <b>5. C</b> | <b>9. B</b> | <b>13.B</b>  | <b>17.B</b> | <b>21.C</b> | <b>25.C</b> | <b>29.B</b> | <b>33.B</b> | <b>37.C</b> |
| <b>2. D</b> | <b>6. D</b> | <b>10.B</b> | <b>14. B</b> | <b>18.D</b> | <b>22.A</b> | <b>26.B</b> | <b>30.A</b> | <b>34.B</b> | <b>38.A</b> |
| <b>3. B</b> | <b>7. B</b> | <b>11.B</b> | <b>15.D</b>  | <b>19.C</b> | <b>23.B</b> | <b>27.B</b> | <b>31.B</b> | <b>35.C</b> | <b>39.A</b> |
| <b>4. A</b> | <b>8. C</b> | <b>12.A</b> | <b>16.C</b>  | <b>20.A</b> | <b>24.A</b> | <b>28.C</b> | <b>32.B</b> | <b>36.A</b> | <b>40.D</b> |

**MINOR: APPLIED CHILD PSYCHOLOGY**

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|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>1.C</b>  | <b>5. C</b> | <b>9. C</b>  | <b>13. A</b> | <b>17. C</b> |
| <b>2. B</b> | <b>6. D</b> | <b>10. B</b> | <b>14. B</b> | <b>18. B</b> |
| <b>3. B</b> | <b>7. C</b> | <b>11.A</b>  | <b>15. C</b> | <b>19. C</b> |
| <b>4. B</b> | <b>8. C</b> | <b>12. B</b> | <b>16. D</b> | <b>20. A</b> |