DIRECTORATE OF GENERAL STUDIES
OLABISI ONABANJO UNIVERSITY
PMB 2000, AGO-IWOYE,OGUN STATE, NIGERIA.
GNS 102 — STUDY SKILLS AND ICT
RAIN SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2009-TILL DATE.

1.   Historical, computing many be considered to have begin with_____which originated about_____years ago.
     (a)   ABACCUS, 500   (b) 5,000, ABBACUS   (c) ABACUS, 5,000
     (d) ABACUSS, 5,000   (e) None of the above

2.   Blaise Paseal invented the first calculating machine at the age of _____years during_____century
     (a)   19, 17^t (b) 20, 21st (c) 19, 18th (d) 17, 19th (e) 12, 13^h

3.   Paseal's machine was able to carry out only_____and_____of number
     (a) Addition, multiplication   (b) Addition, subtraction
     (c) Logical expression, addition   (d) all of the above

4.   In 1694 Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz developed a more advanced mechanical calculator. His calculator was called_____
     (a)   Stepping Reckoner   (b) Stepped Reckoner   (c) Trapped Reckoner
     (d) all of the above

5.   In 1830's Charles Babbage an English inventor developed the first automatic digital computer called_____
     (a)   Moving engine   (b) stepped engine   (c) analytical engine
     (d) typing engine   (e) test engine

6.   _____called attention to the analogy between the symbols of algebra and those of logic as used to represent logical forms.
     (a)   Charles Babbage   (b) Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz   (c) George Boole
     (d) Blaise Paseal   (e) Bill Gate

7.   In 1939_____a U.S mathematician and physicist built what some consider to be a prototype of an electromechanical digital computer.
     (a) J.P Eckert   (b) W. Mauchly   (c) John V. Atanasoff
     (d) Howard Aiken   (e) Grace Hopper

8.   In 1944 the first calculator called Automatic sequence controlled calculator, commonly known as_____
     (a)   Make-1   (b) Type-1   (c) Set-1   (d) Mark-1   (Mark-0)

9. ENIAC means
   (a) Electronic Numbers Integrator and Calculator
   (b) Electrons Numerical Integrator and Calculator
   (c) Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator
   (d) Electronic Numeration Integrating Calculator
   (e) None of the above

10. EDSAC means_____
    (a) Electronic Delay Storage Automatic Calculator
    (b) Electronic Deny Storage Automata Calculator
    (c) Electronic Delay Storage Automata Calculator
    (d) Electronic Density Storage Automata Calculator
    (e) Electronic DrivedSettings Auto Calculator

11. _____and_____ ushered in the first generation of modern-days computers with ENIACin 1946.
    (a) J.P Eckert, Blasé Paseal   (b)J.P Eckert, John W. Muchly
    (c) John W. Muchly, John V. Atanasoff   (d) Howard Aiken, George Book
    (e) Billgate, Howard Aiken

12. _____ was the first computer to handle both numerical and alphabetical information with equal ease and assailed the principle of the separation of input/and output from computation per second.
    (a) UNIVAC-1   (b) ENIAC   (c) EDSAC   (d) EDVAC   (e) MARK-1

13. The main problem encountered during the era of first generation computer are the following except
    (a) large amount of problem   (b) Large circuits were involved
    (c) fast in operation   (d) generated a lot of heat   (e) none of the above

14. The second generation computer make use of_____
    (a) Vacuum tube (b) Transistors   (c) integrating circuit
    (d) Large scale integration   (e) diode

15. The unique features development found in third generation computers are _____ and
    _____
    (a) LSI/CPU   (b)IC/LSI   (c) VLSI/LSI   (d) AI/CPU   (e)All of the above

16. The major difference between the third generation and fourth generation computer is
    _____
    (a) Very Large-Scale Integration (VLSI)
    (b) Large Scale Integration (LSI)
    (c) Low Scale Integration (LSI)
    (d) Integrating Circuit (IC)
    (e) B and C

17. Fourth generation computer witnessed the flooding of the market with a wide variety of _____ tools like database management systems, word processing package, games package etc.

(a) Hardware   (b) Sofftware   (c) Software   (d) softwarre   (e) hardware

18. The fifth generation computer witnessed the flooding of the market with a wide variety of _____

(a) Artificial Intelligence   (b) Artificial intelligence   (c) Natural intelligence
(d) Normal Intelligence   (e)Arrtificial intelligence

19. The believed that the fifth generation computers would have the capability to _____
(a) Reason   (b)sleep   (c)fight   (d)steal   (e)cheat

20. Computer can be generally classified by _____ and _____
(a) Size and power   (b) Size and cost   (c) Memory and cost
(d) name and size   (e) none of the above

21. _____ refers to computers and peripherals connected together by telecommunication links to enable a group of users share and exchange information
(a) Network topology   (b) Computer network   (c) Computer architectine
(d) Computer sharing   (e) Computer

22. _____ is the physical equipment required to create, use, manipulate and store electronic data
(a) Software   (b) Hardware   (c) Hardware and software   (d) Spyware
(e) all of the above

23. _____ is the computerized instruction that operate a computer, manipulate the data and execute particular function or task
(a) Software   (b) Hardware   (c) Hardware and software   (d) Spyware
(e) none of the above

24. _____ is an area within a computer system that holds data waiting to be processed
(a) CPU   (b) Memory   (c) Input/output   (d) UPS   (e) a and b only

25. _____ is a small piece of semi-conducting material such as silicon on which an IC is embedded
(a) CPU   (b) Ship   (c) Chip   (d) Ram   (e) Diode

26. _____ is a systematic series of actions a computer uses to manipulate data
(a)Process   (b) Analysis   (c) Debug   (d) Executing   (e) none of the above

27. _____ is an artificial set rules, vocabulary and syntax used to instruct the computer or execute common tasks
(a) Programming Language   (b) Computer Program© Algorithm
(d) Alteration   (e) none of the above

28. _____ is a sequence of instruction that can be executed by a computer to carry out a process
    (a)   Programming Language   (b) Computer Program   (c) Algorithm
    (d) Alteration   (e) none of the above

29. _____ includes the operating system an all the utilities that enable the computer to function
    (a) Application software   (b) System software   (c) Business software
    (d) Operating system   (e) all of the above

30. _____ is a collection of operating system and all the utilities that enable the computer to function
    (a) Application Software   (b) Operating software
    (c) Business software   (d) Business System   (e) none of the above

31. A database is collection of _____ information that can be manipulated and used to sort information
    (a) Logical   (b) typed   (c) related   (d) different
    (e) none of the above

32. Binary digits that contain only zeros and ones are called _____
    (a) bytes   (b) bits   (c) character   (d) data   (e) item

33. _____ is a combination of bytes of character
    (a) Record   (b) Field   (c) Entity   (d) Data   (e) none of the above

34. _____ is an item of interest with certain attributes that can be given values.

    (a)Entity   (b)set   (c)field   (d)record   (e)file
35. _____ is the smallest unit o data that can take part independently and meaningfully in processing
    (a) Data item   (b) primary data   (c) Secondary Data   (d) Real data
    (e) none of the above

36. There are two manual methods of data processing these are _____ and _____
    (a) Manual and Real Data processing
    (b) Electronic and Manual Data Processing
    (c) Automatic and Electronic Data Processing
    (d) None of the above
    (e) Electronic and Batch Data Processing

37. _____ deals with the collection of data from the same.
    (a) Data capture   (b) Input of data   (c) Validation   (d) Handling
    (e) none of the above

38. Advantages of Electronic data processing over manual data processing are the following except

(a) Speed   (b) Accuracy   (c) Volume   (d) Complexity   (e) Durability

39. _____ involves collecting information in the computer memory, manipulating it based on some predefined instruction and the subsequent recovery of the information as quickly as possible

(a) Data Processing   (b) File processing   (c) Record   (d) none of the above

(e)   Electronic Data processing

40. Files are group in two classes with regards to their content these are

(a) Logical and physical (b) typical and logical (c) physical and independent

(d) independent and dependent   (e) none of the above

41. (a) Dependent   (b) Interconnected

(c) network   (d) interdependent   (e) Systematic

42. (a) According   (b) In relation   (c) Due

(d) Connected   (e) Accurately

43. (a) common   (b) Realistic   (c) Achieve   (d) Realize   (e) follow

The Dynamic system model consist of 44_____ 45_____

46_____ and 47_____

44. (a) Storage   (b) Input   (c) System   (d) Data   (e) Data Base

45. (a) Files   (b) Record   (c) Control   (d) Feed Back   (e) Processor

46. (a) Programs required (b) Data   (c) Record   (d) Softwares   (e) Network

47. (a) Programs   (b) Processing (c) Model   (d) Storage   (e) Control

48. (a) Hardware   (b) Softwares (c) Outputs   (d) Files   (e) Data Base

49. Man made information system can be divided into _____ and _____

(a) Legal and Illegal Information System

(b) Formal and Legitimate Information System

(c) Formal and Informal Information System

(d) Informal and Legal Information System

(e) None of the above

50. The actual transformation of input into output, which is the operational components of a system, is referred to as the _____

(a) Control   (b) Output and Input   (c) Processor   (d) Feedback   (e) Operators

51. _____ is the decision making subsystem that controls the pattern of activities governing input, processing and output.
   (a) Control   (b) Processor   © Feedback
   (d) Interface   (e) C.P.U

52. The _____ provides constraints and consequently Influence the Actual performance of a system
   (a) Storage   (b) Processor   (c) System   (d) Environment
   (e) boundaries and interface

53. The 2-dimesional chart depicting system element and their images is referred to as
   _____
   (a) Flow system model   (b) Filling system model
   (c) Static model   (d) Programs required   (e) Schematic Model.

54. Use the following to answer question 32.
   Arrange the following in order of data processing cycle.
   i.   Input of data
   ii.   The origination of the data to be processed
   iii.   Preparation of data for input
   iv.   Data manipulation
   v.   R4eport or document preparation
   vi.   Data communication
   vii.   Data storage
   (a) I, ii, iii, iv, v, vi, vii   (b) I, v, ii, iii, iv, vii, vi
   (c) ii, iii, iv, v, vi, viii   (d) v, iv, iii, I, ii, vi, vii   (e) none of the above

55. DML means_____
   (a)   Data Multiple Language
   (b)   Data Manipulation Language
   (c)   Data means Language
   (d)   Data Maintainace Language
   (e)   Data Module Language

56. DDL means _____
   (a) Data Description Language   (b) Data Definition Language
   (c) Data Dynamic Language   (d) Data Dual Language   (e) None of the above

57. A_____ is an orderly grouping of interdependent component linked together according to a plan to achieve a specific purpose objective.
   (a) System   (b) design   (c) central Objective
   (d) Data   (e) System Data

23

58. Causes of forgetting include _____ _____ and _____.
(a) disuse, distortion and depression   (b) overuse, interference and vocalization
(c) distortion, repression and depression
(d) interference, documentation and frustration

59. The process of _____ helps students to recall material for use in essay tests, recite a poem learnt.
    A. vocalization   B. Remembering   C. studying   D. learning

60. Which of the following is not a type of library?
    A. Academic Library   B. Public Library
    C. National Library   D. Market Library

61. _____ can be considered to be an integral part of learning.
    A. Studying   B. Remembering
    C. Seeing   D. Timetable

62. _____ is a process of recording fact from different sources to expand human knowledge.
    A. Reading   B. Note taking
    C. Studying   D. Memorising

63. The following are types of memory except _____
    A. Episodic   B. Semantics
    C. Procedural   D. vocalization

64. The following are the three stages of preparation for examination except _____
    A. Preparation years before the examination
    B. Preparation months and weeks before the examination
    C. Preparation a day before the examination
    D. preparation on the day of examination

65. _____ is the meaning an individual gives to an information received from outside world into psychological formats that can be mentally presented.
    A. Storage   B. Encoding
    C. Decoding   D. Retrieval

66. Forgetting can be considered to be _____
    A. A passive process of fading   B. a case of negative transfer
    C. the result of insufficient learning   D. the result of incorrect learning

67. All except one are action words that are commonly used in essay questions _____
    A. Analyse   B. Evaluate   C. Demonstrate   D. Illustrate

68. _____ is the process by which we develop memory
    A. Memorial impairment techniques   B. Memory improvement techniques
    C. brain improvement techniques   D. Mental improvement strategy

69. SQRW means _____, _____, _____ and _____
    A. Study, question, read and write   B. Survey, Query, Review and Write
    C. Sorting, question, recite and write   D. Survey, question, read and write

70. Examination is a _____, written or practical test of _____
    A. spoken, acquisition   B. spoken, knowledge
    C. spoken, storage   D. spoken, alertness

71. _____ is the symbolic representations of the information to be remembered.
    A. Elaboration   B. Flash bulb method
    C. Cue method   D. use of memories

72. Which of the following is not a product of learning?
    A. Maturation   B. Attitudes
    C. Concepts   D. Knowledge

73. Which of the following is a good way to deal with examination anxiety?
    A. telling yourself stop worrying   B. visualizing success on the examination
    C. Drinking coffee other stimulants   D. Focusing on the important of the examination

74. _____ factors are the environmental elements affecting learning
    A. Organismic   B. Phenotypic
    C. Psychological   D. Procedural

75. Which of the following is not an environmental factor affecting learning?
    A. Admission policy   B. Location
    C. Student support services D. Intelligence

76. Which of the following is not a pitfall to be avoided in reading?
    A. Head movement   B. Finger tracing
    C. Vocalisation   D. Over-vocalisation

77. _____ are tables partition or enclosed and used for individual study
    A. Corrals   B. Counter
    C. Shelves   D. Catalogue

78. The two processes that are involved in reading are _____ and _____ processes.
    A. Physical and Mental   B. Emotional and Mental
    C. Physical and Emotional   D. Cognitive and Physical

79. Which of the following is not an advantage of a good note-taking?
    A. It helps us to remember what is being taught
    B. It helps us to concentrate in class
    C. It helps us to prepare adequately for test and examinations
    D. It wastes the time of children during lecture

80. The success of a learning experience from an overall modern educational point of view depends   primarily on _____
   A. The readiness of the learner   B. The atmosphere of learning situation
   C. the personality of the teacher   D. the motivation of the lecturer

81. The letter "K" in KWI stands for_____
   A. Knowledge   B.Keep
   C. Know   D.Knot

82. All except one are examples of poor study habit_____
   A. Lying down while studying   B. Lack of study time-table/proper planning
   C. poor jotting and note-taking   D. concentrating while reading

83. A relatively permanent change in the behavior of learner is known as _____
   A. Maturation   B. Responding
   C. Learning   D. Conditioning

84. Library collections are classified according to _____
   A. writers   B. subject specialization
   C. date of purchase   D. colour

85. Which of the following is not a type of examination question?
   A. Essay   B. Objective
   C. Identification   D. visualizing

86. _____ is a process of itemizing the major topics or main ideas that provide information about the subject or discourse
   A. Note-making   B. Outlining
   C. Patterning   D. Flow charts/diagram

87. The letter "R" in REDW stands for _____
   A. Reading   B. Regression
   C. Read   D. Repression

88. The basic language skills are _____, _____, _____ and _____
   A. writing, listening, seeing and hearing
   B. reading, speaking, talking and noting
   C. attention, talking, reciting and writing
   D. listening, speaking, reading and writing

89. _____ is the alphabetical index of all books in the library
   A.Slides   B. Book Materials   C. Catalogue   D. Stacks

90. Historical, computing many be considered to have begin with _____which originated about_____years ago.

(a)   ABACCUS, 500   (b) 5,000, ABBACUS   (c) ABACUS, 5,000
(d)ABACUSS, 5,000   (e) None of the above

91.   In 1830's Charles Babbage an English inventor developed the first automatic digital computer called_____
     (a)   Moving engine   (b) stepped engine   (c) analytical engine
     (d) typing engine   (e)test engine

92.   _____and_____ ushered in the first generation of modern-days computers with ENIAC in 1946.
     (a)   J.P Eckert, Blasé Paseal   (b)J.P Eckert,John W. Muchly
     (c)John W. Muchly,John V. Atanasoff   (d) Howard Aiken, George Book
     (e) Billgate, Howard Aiken

93.   Computer can be generally classified by _____ and _____ size and power
     (a)   Size and power   (b) Size and cost   (c) Memory and cost
     (d) name and size   (e) none of the above

94.   _____ is the physical equipment required to create, use, manipulate and store electronic data
     (a)   Software   (b) Hardware   (c) Hardware and software
     (d)Spyware   (e) all of the above

95.   _____ is a small piece of semi-conducting material such as silicon on which an IC is embedded
     (a)   CPU   (b) Ship   (c) Chip   (d) Ram   (e) Diode

96.   _____ is a sequence of instruction that can be executed by a computer to carry out a process
     (a)   Programming Language   (b) Computer Program
     (c) Algorithm   (d) Alteration   (e) none of the above

97.   _____ is an artificial set rules, vocabulary and syntax used to instruct the computer or execute common tasks
     (a)   Programming Language   (b) Computer Program
     (c) Algorithm   (d) Alteration   (e) none of the above

98.   A database is collection of _____ information that can be manipulated and used to sort information
     (a)   Logical   (b)typed   (c)related   (d)different   (e)noneoftheabove

99.   _____ is a collecting transaction with similar requirement together over an internal of time and processing the whole batch.
     (a)   Real time processing   (b) Batch processing
     (c) Transaction processing   (d)Hybrid processing   (e) none of the above

100. _____ contain a relatively permanent reference information usually on a disk in a sorted form in a student file
(a) Master file   (b) History file   (c) Index file   (d) Content file
(e) reference file.

101. The following are quantitative measures of performance needed to evaluate file system
i.   The Storage required for the record
ii.   Time to fetch an arbitrary record from the file
iii.   Time to get the next record within the file
iv.   Time to delete all the record within the file
(a) i, ii only   (b) i, iv, ii only   (c) i, ii, iii only
(d)iv only   (e)iv,iii,I only

102. _____ and _____ are the fundamental file processing operations
(a)   Searching and Binding   (b) Searching and Sorting   (c) Sorting and Replacing
(d) None of the above   (e) searching and algorithm

103. This are programming language except
(a) php (b)java   (c) python   (d) CH   (e)Comptia

104. _____ set of a notion used for communication
(a) Programming   (b) Language   © Syntax
(d) Code generation   (e) None of the above

105. HTTP means
(a)   Hypertext transport protocol
(b)   Hypertext transfer protocol
(c)   Hyper transfer text protocol
(d)   Hypertranscripttext protocol

106. The existence of a computer virus typically encompasses four stages which are _____ encompasses four stages which are _____ _____ and _____
(a)   Dormancy, propagation, damaging, triggering
(b)   Propagation, damaging, propagation, triggering
(c)   Dormancy, damaging, propagation triggering
(d)   Triggering, damaging, propagation, dormancy
(e)   Dormancy, propagation, triggering, damaging

107. _____ is a series of Instruction that is executed from different point in a program.
(a) Process   (b) Loop
(c) Sub routine   (d) a and b above   (e) none of the above

108. _____ transfers control back to the main program from a subroutine
(a) Transfer   (b)Return   (c)goto   (d)call (e)controlstructure

109. To load a basic program you type
(a) File Name   (b) "BAS"   (c) BASIC   (d) all of the above
(e) None of the above

110. Count =0 mean _____
(a)Initializing   (b) Starting   (c) Setting   (d) none of the above
(e) none of the above

111. Statement line 5 is called
(a) Incrementing count   (b) initializing of counts
(c) testing count   (d) Decrementing counts   (e) None of the above

112. If the line 5 or 6 is missing, what will happen to the program
(a) The program will hang   (b) the program will stop
(c) the program will have an endless loop
(d) The program will be executed
(e) none of the above

113. _____ refers to computers and peripherals connected together by telecommunication links to enable a group of users share and exchange information
(a) Network Topology   (b) Computer Network© Computer.....
(d) Computer Sharing   (e) Computer.......

114. _____ is a computer program that accept a source program in one high level language read and translates the entire users program into equivalent program in machine language called the object program or object code.
(a) Assembler   (b) Interpreter   (c) Complier   (d) Accumulator   (e) Pentium

115. The fifth generation computer is also known as _____
(a) Artificial Intelligence   (b) Artificial intelligence   (c) Natural Intelligence
(d) Normal Intelligence   (e) Artificial Intelligence

116. WWW stands for _____
(a) world wide web   (b)word wide web   (c) world web wide
(d) wild world web   (e) none of the above

117. In _____ communication, data bytes are sent down the line one, right after the other, with no de.... In between
(a) Half-duplex   (b) Duplex   © Simplex
(d)Asynchronous   (e)Synchronous

118. Reversing a digit e.g. 45679 becoming 12476 or 94567, or 94567, causes what kind of error,
(a)Transcription error   (b) Transposition error
(c) omission error   (d) random error   (e) Addition error

119. Putting in an extra digit e.g.1247 becoming 12476, causes what kind of error

(a)Addition error   (b)transcription error
(c) testing error   (d) runtime error   (e)age fault

120. Files are group in two classes with regards to their content these are
(a) Logical and physical   (b) typical and logical
(c) physical and independent (d) independent and dependent   (e) none of the above

121. The man has a_____of cars
(a)flirt   (b) Fleet   (c) Flit   (d) Fleed   (e) Fleit

GNS103

122. _____ is a technique that is potent for the reading of library works such as essay, poem, expert story, e.t.c
A.KWL   B. Question method   C. SQRW   D.SQBR   E. SQ4R

123. An extremely fast pace of reading employed for the purpose of locating a particular piece of information _____
A.Skimming   B. Tracing   C.Skinning   D. Scanning   E. Scaling

124. _____ is a fast form of reading particular text in order to determine its main idea or the general series text

125. The full meaning of "R" that differentiates SQBR and SQ4R is _____
A. Record   B. Review   C. Read   D. Recite   E. Result

126. The following are the major functions of assessment except _____
A. Evaluating Student's progress   B. Evaluating level of achievement
C. Predicting future performance   D. Motivating Teachers about tests and Examinations
E. Giving feedbacks on teaching effectiveness

127. _____ is a systematic process of determining the extent to which instructional objectives are met by the students, either formally or informally
A. Achievement   B. Continuous
C. Assessment   D. Progression   E. Continuity

128. Which of the following is not an attribute of continuous assessment?
A. Comprehensive   B. Continuous
C. Cumulative   D. Completeness   E. Systematic

129. Cognitive domain can be assessed through the following except _____
A. Observation   B. Tests
C. oral exchange of questions   D. project   E. written assignments

130. Affective domain is an aspect of the education of an individual which involves _____
A. Values, beliefs and interest   B. Values, beliefs and self concept
C. Honest, emotion and morals   D. Attitudes, personality factors and cooperation
E. Class Attendance,   Social relations and beliefs

30

131. The following are action words that are commonly used in essay questions except _____
    A. Review   B. Summarise   C. Demonstrate   D. Critique   E. Discuss

132. _____ is a questioning type which has a relatively high chance (50:50) or 50% of being answered correctly
    A. Objective Questions   B. Matching questions
    C. True/false questions   D. Calculations questions   E. fill-in-the-blank

133. Academic dishonesty includes the following_____
    A. Cheating   B. Copying from another person's work
    C. Giraffing/glancing at a colleague's examination scripts
    D. all of the above   E. none of the above

134. The following are the consequences of academic dishonesty _____
    A. Passing the examination   B. Receiving praise and award
    C. Successful Completion of your programme
    D. All of the above   E. none of the above

135. The Dewey Decimal Scheme divides the entire spectrum off knowledge into 10 broad classes and is represented by a three-digit number ranging from _____
    A. 001-901   B. 000-900
    C. 100-900   D. 011-900   E. 110-900

136. Library of Congress divides the entire spectrum of knowledge into _____
    A. 20 main classes   B. 21 Main Classes
    C. 22 Main Classes   D. 23 Main Classes   E. 24 main classes

137. Which of the classification scheme uses letters of alphabets to represent each of the main classes?
    A. Bliss Bibliographic Classification   B. Moy's Classification Scheme
    C. The Dewy Decimal Scheme   D. The Online Scheme
    E. The Library of Congress Scheme

GNS103 II

138. _____ is a technique that is potent for the reading of library works such as essay, poem, expert story, e.t.c
    A. KWL   B. Question method
    C. SQRW   D. SQBR   E. SQ4R

139. An extremely fast pace of reading employed for the purpose of locating a particular piece of information _____
    A. Skimming   B. Tracing   C. Skinning   D. Scanning   E. Scaling

140. _____ is a fast form of reading particular text in order to determine its main idea or the general series text

141. The full meaning of "R" that differentiates SQBR and SQ4R is _____
    A. Record   B. Review   C. Read   D. Recite   E. Result

31

142. The following are the major functions of assessment except _____
A. Evaluating Student's progress   B. Evaluating level of achievement
C. Predicting future performance   D. Motivating Teachers about tests and Examinations
E. Giving feedbacks on teaching effectiveness

143. _____ is a systematic process of determining the extent to which instructional objectives are met by the students, either formally or informally
A. Achievement   B. Continuous   C. Assessment
D. Progression   E. Continuity

144. Which of the following is not an attribute of continuous assessment?
A. Comprehensive   B. Continuous
C. Cumulative   D. Completeness   E. Systematic

145. Cognitive domain can be assessed through the following except _____
A. Observation   B. Tests   C. oral exchange of questions
D. project   E. written   assignments

146. Affective domain is an aspect of the education of an individual which involves _____
A. Values, beliefs and interest   B. Values, beliefs and self concept
C. Honest, emotion and morals
D. Attitudes, personality factors and cooperation
E. Class Attendance, Social relations and beliefs

147. The following are action words that are commonly used in essay questions except _____
A. Review   B. Summarise   C. Demonstrate   D. Critique   E. Discuss

148. _____ is a questioning type which has a relatively high chance (50:50) or 50% of being answered correctly
A. Objective Questions   B. Matching questions   C. True/false questions
D. Calculations questions   E. fill-in-the-blank

149. Academic dishonesty includes the following_____
A. Cheating   B. Copying from another person's work
C. Giraffing/glancing at a colleague's examination scripts
D. all of the above   E. none of the above

150. The following are the consequences of academic dishonesty _____
A. Passing the examination   B. Receiving praise and award
C. Successful Completion of your programme
D. All of the above   E. none of the above

151. The Dewey Decimal Scheme divides the entire spectrum off knowledge into 10 broad classes and is   represented by a three-digit number ranging from _____
A. 001-901   B. 000-900
C. 100-900   D. 011-900   E. 110-900

152. Library of Congress divides the entire spectrum of knowledge into _____
A. 20 main classes   B. 21 Main Classes   C. 22 Main Classes
D. 23 Main Classes   E. 24 main classes

153. Which of the classification scheme uses letters of alphabets to represent each of the main classes?
A. Bliss Bibliographic Classification   B. Moy's Classification Scheme
C. The Dewy Decimal Scheme   D. The Online Scheme
E. The Library of Congress Scheme

154. _____ factor are the environmental elements affecting hearing
A. Organismic   B. Phenotype
C. Psychological   D. Procedural

155. All except one are the types of reading _____
A. Scanning   B. skimming
C. Comprehensive Study   D. Skinning

156. Which of the following is not an environmental factor affecting learning
A. Admission Policy   B. Location.
C. student support services   D. Intelligence   E. Scaling

157. Which of the following is not a pitfall to be avoided in reading?
A. Road movement   B. Finger tracing
C. Vocalization   D. Over-vocalisation

158. The two processes that are involved in reading are _____ and _____
A. Physical and mental   B. emotional and mental
C. Physical and emotional   D. Cognitive and Physical

159. Which of the following is not an advantage of a good note-taking
A. It helps us to remember what is being taught
B. It helps us to concentrate in class
C. It helps us to prepare adequately for tests and examination
D. it waste the time of students during lectures

160. The success of the learning experience from an overall modern educational pint of view depends primarily on _____
A. The readiness of the learner   B. The atmosphere of learning situation
C. the personality of the lecturer   D. the motivation of the lecturer

161. The letter "K" in KWL stands for _____
A. knowledge   B. keep   C. know   D. knot

162. Library collections are classified according to _____
A. writers   B. subject specialization
C. date of purchase   D. colour

163. Which of the following is not a type of examination question?
A. Essay   B. Objective
C. Identification   D. Visualizing

164. _____ is a process of listing the major topics or ideas that provide information about the subject of discourse
A. Note-making   B. Outlining
C. Patterning   D. Charts/diagram

165. The basic language skills are _____, _____, _____ and _____
A. writing, listening, seeing and hearing   B. Reading, speaking, talking and noting
C. attention, taking, reading and writing   D. listening, speaking, reading and writing

166. The letter "R" in REDW stands for _____
A. Reading   B. Regression   C.Read   D. Repression

167. _____ is the alphabetical index of all books in the library
A. Slides   B. Book materials   C. Catalogue   D. Stacks.

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

41. D	42.A	43.C	44.B	45.A	46.A	47. B	48. C	49.C	50.C
51. A	52.D	53. C	54. B	55.B	56.B				

57. A	58. A	59. B	60. D	61. A	62. B	63. D	64. D	65. B	66. D
67. C	68. B	69. D	70. B	71. D	72. A	73. B	74. C	75. D	76. D
77. C	78. A	79. D	80. A	81. C	82. D	83. C	84. B	85. D	86. B
87. C	88. D	89. C	90. C	91. C	92. B	93. A	94. B	95. C	96. B

97. A	98. C	99. B	100.C	101. B	102.E	103B	104.D	105.B	106E
107C	108B	109C	110D	111E	112C	113. B	114C	115A	116A
117. E	118.A	119.A	120.A	121. A	122.B	123.A	124.A	125.D	126.D
127. C	128.D	129A	130.A	131C	132C	133C	134.E	135B	136B

137E	138B	139A	140A	141D	142D	143.C	144.D	145.A	146.A
147.C	148.C	149.D	150. E	151. B	152.B	153.E	154.C	155.D	156.A
157.D	158.A	159. D	160.A	161. C	162.B	163.D	164.B	165.C	166. D
167.C	168.	169.	170.						