

Learning is the relative ..... change in the learner.

- (a) temporary (b) complete ☒ permanent (d) constant (e) non of the above

Which of the following is not a product of learning?

- (a) Attitudes (b) Concepts (c) Knowledge (d) Behaviour ☒ Perception

The success of a learning experience from an overall modern educational point of view depends primarily on.....

- ☒ the readiness of the learner (b) the atmosphere of learning situation  
(a) the personality of the teacher (d) the motivation of the lecturer  
(c) the degree of participation of the learner.

Memorizing involves the process of learning to retrieve the stored item from the .....

- (a) mind (b) body ☒ memory (d) thinking (e) brain

..... involves what has been stored after a learning process which can be recalled.

- (a) Recall (b) Retrieval ☒ Remembering (d) Retention (e) Affection

..... is needed for note-taking.

- ☒ Brain ☒ Mental (c) Body (d) Eye and Ear (e) Mind

Which of the following is not an aspect of learning?

- (a) The accumulation of knowledge (b) Cue-reduction (c) Modification of perception  
(d) The elimination of errors ☒ The sensitization of errors

"A series of progress approximations to a successful performance" best defines.....

- ☒ developmental task (b) learning (c) maturation (d) the scientific method  
(e) trial and error

Which of the following statement concerning retention is incorrect?

- (a) Pleasant materials tends to be retained longer than unpleasant materials  
(b) When learned to the same degree, motor skills are retained longer than verbal materials  
(c) When learned to the same degree, longer selection tend to be retained to the same degree as shorter selections  
(d) Retention is positively correlated with both the speed and thoroughness of acquisition  
(e) Retention is both facilitated and interfered with by (different degrees of) the similarity of the original and interpolated materials.

Forgetting can be considered to be..... *a passive process of fading*

- (a) a passive process of fading (b) the result of incorrect learning  
(c) the result of insufficient learning (d) a case of mental dissociation  
(e) a case of negative transfer

Which of the following is not an aspect of forgetting?

- ☒ Dropping out of detail (b) Substitution of details from one's experience  
(c) Addition of details from one's experience (d) Repression of details from one's experience  
(e) none of the above.

To improve one's ability to remember, one should.....

- (a) cultivate the efficient habits of acquiring (b) compose mnemonic devices  
(c) exercise mental discipline ☒ practice memorizing difficult materials  
(e) do none of the above.

The letter D in KIRWD stands for .....

- (a) Doing ☒ Decide (c) Dedicate (d) Dominate (e) Decimal

SQ3R stands for .....

- (a) Sorting, Question, Revise, Read, Retain ☒ Survey, Question, Read, Recite, Review  
(c) Study, Question, Read, Recite, Review (d) Simple, Question, Recite, Read, Review  
(e) Short, Time, Question, Read, Recite, Review

For proper and effective note taking, students must learn main..... and ..... in the classroom.

- (a) ideas and issues (b) points and issues ☒ points and ideas (d) teaching and topic (e) none of the above

..... is the alphabetical index of all books in the library.

- (a) Stacks (b) Book materials (c) Stocks (d) Reference ☒ Catalogue



17. .... is part of reading skills to imbibe by learners  
(a) Coding (b) Sorting (c) Reading (d) Studying (e) skimming
18. On the eve of examination, learners should avoid .....  
(a) sleeping (b) reading (c) cramming (d) peers (e) none of the above.
19. The public library is the type of library meant for .....  
(a) school (b) street (c) faculty (d) community (e) all of the above.
20. Poor study habit involves .....  
(a) poor getting and note taking (b) usage of wrong time-table.  
(c) inadequate or insufficient materials (d) having divided interest (e) all of the above.
21. For a proper schedule of studying, good learner should have .....  
(a) reading materials (b) writing materials (c) study time  
(d) step to step reading (e) learning
22. Physical exercise is an aspect of .....  
(a) memory improvement techniques (b) association (c) revision (d) memory (e) repression
23. .... are the repositories of wisdom  
(a) Bookshops (b) Workshops (c) Libraries (d) Journals (e) Classrooms
24. Memory improvement techniques include ..... and .....  
(a) simplification, rehearsal and cue (b) simplification, complexity and rehearsal  
(c) cue, complexity and preaking up (d) rehearsal, simplification and complexity  
(e) none of the above.
25. .... and .... are some of the tips in preparing for examinations.  
(a) Note review and Breaking task (b) Reading text and non-review of notes  
(c) Group discussions and tutorial neglect (d) Reading text and non-review of text  
(e) All of the above.
26. One of the guidelines for effective note taking is .....  
(a) inconsistency (b) concentration (c) conclusion (d) contact (e) comprehension.
27. The experience of things that happened to an individual is known as .....  
(a) semantic memory (b) encoding memory (c) procedural memory (d) storage memory  
(e) episodic memory
28. Information stayed for a while in .....  
(a) long term memory (b) short term memory (c) medium term memory  
(d) environmental circle (e) lecture environment.
29. Which of the following would least qualify as an essential aspect of learning?  
(a) Adequate readiness (b) Response to stimulation (c) Insight into mean-end relationships  
(d) The reinforcement of a response (e) An obstacle to the attainment of the goal
30. As a classroom procedure, frequent use of examinations .....  
(a) is essentially a waste of valuable school time that should be devoted to learning.  
(b) permits students to do better in examinations by invalidating the final examination.  
(c) promotes effective learning by providing immediate goals for increased motivation.  
(d) promotes effective learning by outlining what are the important aspects of the course.  
(e) promotes effective learning by permitting the students to concentrate on what he does not know.
31. The following are the pitfalls to be avoided in reading except .....  
(a) head movement (b) finger tracing/pointing to words (c) vocalization/sub-vocalization  
(d) regression (e) none of the above.
32. Examination is a ..... written or practical test of .....  
(a) spoken; acquisition (b) spoken; knowledge (c) spoken; shortage  
(d) spoken; alertness (e) shortage; alertness
33. Preparation for examination months and weeks before the examination involves .....  
(a) planning ahead for months (b) planning ahead for several weeks  
(c) planning ahead for up to a year (d) planning ahead for up to a semester  
(e) planning ahead for several hours.
34. .... is the symbolic representation of information to remember  
(a) Elaboration (b) Flash bulb (c) Cue method (d) Rehearsal method (e) Application method
35. The change in behaviour that takes place as a result of the repeated presentation of a stimulus and the individual's attempt to react effectively is known as .....  
(a) maturation (b) responding (c) learning (d) conditioning (e) reinforcement