

PHYSICS METHODS I (EDU 256): Science teacher must not present new materials during teaching unless the learner is ready. This is the implication of _____ theory of learning

Answer: Ausubel

MCQ1: Science teacher must not present new materials during teaching unless the learner is ready. This is the implication of _____ theory of learning

Answer: Ausubel

MCQ2: Which singular effort of the Russia plunged the world into re-evaluation of their science curriculum in the 1950s

Answer: The launching of Satellite Sputnik I

MCQ3: _____ is not a process of science

Answer: philosophising

MCQ4: All the following described the scientific enterprise except _____

Answer: Passing judgement with little data to avoid error

MCQ5: _____ is the part of the learner's cognitive structure which can provide for the interaction necessary for meaningful learning.

Answer: Subsumer

MCQ6: Which of the following statements best describes science?

Answer: science is both a body of knowledge and the process of acquiring and refining knowledge

MCQ7: At what stage will a child carryout some logical processes like observing, describing, classifying and measuring real objects?

Answer: concrete "operational stage

MCQ8: Which of these is not a curriculum project in the western world?

Answer: Ford-Cliff Biology Project

MCQ9: What stage is characterized by freedom from reality?

Answer: formal "operational stage

MCQ10: The first to conceive the atomic theory and use the word atom was _____

Answer: Democritus (470 - 380 BC)

MCQ11: The science that was majorly regarded as conceptual science because it was not based on sound data was the _____

Answer: Greeks science

MCQ12: Science as an enterprise as practised today was greatly influenced by the early ideas of _____

Answer: Greeks philosophers

MCQ13: The philosophers who initiated speculation and later logic as tools for

systematic reasoning and the explanation of events and phenomenon in nature are from _____

Answer: Greeks philosophers

MCQ14: The development of science education in Nigeria was tied to the work of the colonial mastersâ€™ twofold agenda namely: _____ and _____

Answer: trade and evangelism

MCQ15: The first secondary school in Nigeria was established by the _____ in the year _____

Answer: CMS, 1859

MCQ16: The _____ of science include knowledge in the form of concept, facts, generalizations, principle, rules and laws

Answer: Product

MCQ17: Which of these components is not inclusive in the definition of science?

Answer: context

MCQ18: Which philosopher of science criticised hypothetico-deductive interpretation of the growth of science?

Answer: Thomas Kuhn

MCQ19: Which of these is not necessarily an assumptions and basic principles, which a science teacher would hold in bringing up activities of the students

Answer: Previous knowledge

MCQ20: A preparation room in the physics laboratory should be provided with the following EXCEPT _____

Answer: baton

MCQ21: A principal characteristic of science is that _____

Answer: It is dynamic

MCQ22: Which of the following is not true about philosophy of science?

Answer: knowing how knowledge is fabricated

MCQ23: The concept of pre-test in teaching-learning process can be best linked to _____ theory of learning

Answer: Gagne

MCQ24: _____ proposed a hierarchy of learning where problem-solving is the highest level while the lower levels involved facts, concepts and generalization.

Answer: Gagne

MCQ25: The cognitive psychologist that emphasized previous knowledge of learners is _____

Answer: Robert Gagne

MCQ26: The stage at which the child uses language to express the object is called
Answer: Symbolic stage

MCQ27: At _____ the child will be able to deal with mental changes of objects but would not be able to manipulate the object directly
Answer: Ionic stage

MCQ28: The child's ability to manipulate the training materials directly by neuro-muscular effect activities is possible at _____ stage
Answer: Enactive stage

MCQ29: Brunner (1960) proposed two forms of discovery process. They are
Answer: Assimilation and accommodation

MCQ30: According to Brunner, all these are human activities for learning except
Answer: Platonic representation

MCQ31: In 1967, The Harvard Project Physics developed the followings units of physics concept except____
Answer: Quanta

MCQ32: Which of these is not correct about science?
Answer: Science is about Conjectures

MCQ33: The science manpower project (1960) provides a definition of science that is most credible because:
Answer: Its main focus is about the dual nature of science

MCQ34: Processes of science entails;
Answer: Stating problems, hypothesizing, designing experiments, interpreting data and synthesizing theories

MCQ35: _____ is the foreign curriculum body that supported the Biological Science Curriculum Project
Answer: National Science Foundation

FBQ1: According to a renowned psychologist who propounded theory on stages of intellectual development, age 0 – 2 years stands for _____
Answer: Sensory-motor stage

FBQ2: Considering the stages of intellectual development of a renowned educational psychologist, age 2 – 7 years stands for _____
Answer: Pre-operational stage

FBQ3: In the Piagetian theory of intellectual development, age 11 - 15 years stands for _____
Answer: Formal operational stage

FBQ4: A pre-verbal stage where the entire child's learning activities are based on seeing, sucking, tasting, touching and pushing can be simply called _____

Answer: Sensory Motor Stage

FBQ5: At what stage of Piaget intellectual development will a child speak clearly and use symbolic representation by drawing, writing and perform complex manipulation

Answer: Pre-occupational stage

FBQ6: At what stage of intellectual development will a child develop the idea of conservation of matter, length, weight, volume and concept of time and space

Answer: Concrete operational stage

FBQ7: According to Piaget theory of learning, at what stage will the child be able to engage in logical argument?

Answer: Formal operational stage

FBQ8: _____ is a general term that entails curriculum planning, instruction, measurement and evaluation

Answer: Teaching

FBQ9: Which of this list is not a method of teaching physics (demonstration, discussion, indoctrination, discovery, project and field trip)

Answer: Indoctrination

FBQ10: _____ is the most popular teaching method that can be used for large class where students are passive and merely take notes.

Answer: Lecture method

FBQ11: In the absence of adequate laboratory facilities to aid physics practical in a large class, the teacher can result to _____ method

Answer: Demonstration method

FBQ12: _____ is the teaching method that emphasizes the scientific skills of observing, measuring, classifying, hypothesizing etc. in the physics laboratory

Answer: Discovery method

FBQ13: The teaching method where the learner construct his knowledge among his peers while the teacher moderates and guide is best described as _____ method.

Answer: Discussion method

FBQ14: The teaching method that adopt excursion outside the classroom can be described as _____

Answer: Field trip method

FBQ15: In your study of resources for teaching physics, _____ refers to those resources which appeal to sense of hearing.

Answer: Aural aids

FBQ16: The teaching resources which appeal to sense of sight, touch, and smell can

be best described as _____ resources

Answer: Visual

FBQ17: In the classification of teaching resources in physics, sound film projector, television, computer are example of _____

Answer: Audio-Visual aids

FBQ18: Consider these criteria: Relevance, appropriateness, cost, availability, validity. Which of these is not relevant when selecting teaching resources in physics

Answer: validity

FBQ19: The uniqueness of a child depends on these factors (socio-economic background, physiological structure, intelligence, interest, need) except one. Which of these?

Answer: Physiological structure

FBQ20: A place where a wide range of educational materials, equipment and information are stored is called _____

Answer: Resources Centre

FBQ21: _____ is a systematic arrangement of a number of physics topics into a unit for a particular level of physics students

Answer: Curriculum

FBQ22: In a teaching-learning enterprise, what word will you use to describe the end product of physics instruction.

Answer: objective

FBQ23: The common concepts in the definition of curriculum are objectives, subject matter, methodology and evaluation. Which of these concepts best describe the results of physics instruction?

Answer: Evaluation

FBQ24: Which concept describe the "How" physics instruction is delivered in the classroom

Answer: Methodology

FBQ25: _____ is the condensed outline or statement of the main topics of a course of study in physics which are drawn from broad curriculum.

Answer: Syllabus

FBQ26: _____ is the weekly arrangement of physics topics to cover a defined academic year.

Answer: Scheme of work

FBQ27: _____ is the daily guide to physics instruction.

Answer: Lesson plan

FBQ28: The stated objective that focus on what the physics teacher is going to do

during the lesson is called _____ objective

Answer: Instructional

FBQ29: The objective that focus on what the learners should achieve at the end of the lesson is called _____

Answer: Behavioural objective

FBQ30: _____ can be defined as the product of force and displacement in the direction of the force.

Answer: Work done

FBQ31: A spring is stretched by 5cm by a force of 20N. Compute the work done on the spring.

Answer: 100J

FBQ32: _____ is the philosopher that succeeded Plato

Answer: Aristotle

FBQ33: In what year was WAEC established?

Answer: 1950

FBQ34: The credit for the popularization of science teaching in Nigeria in the year 1957 will be given to an association called _____

Answer: STAN

FBQ35: In which state was the first Northern Government College situated?

Answer: Kaduna