

☒ eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

Choose Coursecode



Show 150 entries

Search:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The author of the book titled "Comparative Religion" is	A.C. Bouquet					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The forms of religious expression is broadly group into	3 broad forms					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The study of religion consist of historical approach, literary approach and	Comparative approach					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The scholar of religion that attached theoretical importance to the academic study of religion is	Emile Durkheim					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The scholar who focused his study of religion his study of religion on social change is	Max Weber					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The psychologist who studied both the primitive and modern society, and realized that religion provides the symbols of world interpretation for the society is	Emile Durkheim					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The scholar that studied religion impressively as important to every society but he did not offer a definition of it is	Max Weber					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Greeks, Persians and Byzantine are ancient cities that practice	Magic					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The scholar that criticized Tylor theory of Animism which claimed primitive could not have been so intellectual and that religion must have had a more emotional or intuitional origin is <input type="text"/>	Robert. R.					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The name of the theologian who was famous for his attempt to discern elemental timeless, patterns of religious life is <input type="text"/>	Mircea Eliade					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The author that wrote the book "The Idea of the Holy" to explain his revelatory theory is <input type="text"/>	Rudoff Otto					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The theologian that was a professor of systematic theology at the University of Marburg is <input type="text"/>	Rudoff Otto					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The philosopher that contributed in the area of revelatory theories is <input type="text"/>	Emile Durkheim					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The religious theory that deals with self-disclosure of the divine is <input type="text"/>	Revelatory theory					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The theory that fails to really deal with the origin of religion is <input type="text"/>	Euthemerism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The king of Island that travelled throughout the world and built the temple for himself adored as a cult is <input type="text"/>	Zeus Triphyios					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The theory of religion which argues that the concept of gods developed out of elaborate legends concerned originally with historical peoples is <input type="text"/>	Euthemerism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The problems facing the study of religion are personal biases, social problem and <input type="text"/>	Political problem					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The basic human material required for the study of religion consist of tape recorder, video recorder and <input type="text"/>	Radio cassette					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The field of Historical studies of religion is made up of ethics, morality and <input type="text"/>	Social studies					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Theological studies is made up of three aspects namely, systematic theology, protestant theology and <input type="text"/>	Evangelical theology					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The discipline that has grown beyond the confines of Christian religious studies and has become specialized fields on their own are so pursued is <input type="text"/>	Chemistry					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The study of religion is comprises of psychological approach, Literary approach and <input type="text"/>	Psychological approach					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The eminent scholar of African Traditional religion is <input type="text"/>	Professor Denga					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The scholar that said that the continued used of the word "religion" is in order, more so as it refers to the outward form of faith is <input type="text"/>	Oseovo Onibere					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The religious practice that has no systematic description is <input type="text"/>	Miracles					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Meditation, mysticism, dreams are religious experiences in expressible in human <input type="text"/>	Language					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Personal biases, social problems and political problems are obstacle to the study of <input type="text"/>	Religion					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Writing materials, tape recorder and handset are basic requirements for the study of <input type="text"/>	Religion					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Openness, objectivity and caution characteristic for the study of <input type="text"/>	Religion					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The aspect of religious studies that is concerns with the study of other religions from an apologetic point of view is <input type="text"/>	Comparative studies of religion					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The scope to the study of religion is made up of three branches, namely Biblical studies, Comparative studies and <input type="text"/>	Historical studies					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Custom is formulated in the process of instructing the <input type="text"/>	Initiates					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Rituals are categorized into initiation, political and <input type="text"/>	Life-cycle rituals					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The myth that describes how death entered the world is <input type="text"/>	Myth of the origin of death					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The myth that describes creation as an emergence from the lower worlds is <input type="text"/>	Cosmogomic myth					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The form of myth that is closely related to cosmogamic myths describing the end of the world or the coming of death into the world is <input type="text"/>	Eschatological myth					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The myths does not speak of the creation of the world from nothing (creation ex nihilo) is <input type="text"/>	Polynesian					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The myth that relates how the entire world came into being is <input type="text"/>	Cosmogamic myth					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Hinduism, Buddhism and Taoism are the religion of the <input type="text"/>	Oriental					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The philosopher that says religion is the system of the ultimately real and ultimately value is <input type="text"/>	John B. Magee					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The anthropology that defines religion as "social valuation" or "a system of beliefs and practices directed toward the "concern" of the society is <input type="text"/>	William Lessa					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The prominent English-America philosopher that defines religion as "a solitary individual" or "what the individual does with his own solitariness" is <input type="text"/>	Alfred North Witehead					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The religion that is monotheistic in nature is <input type="text"/>	Hinduism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The philosopher that defines religion as "a set of rituals, rationalized by myth which mobilizes supernatural powers for the purpose of achieving or preventing transformations of state in humans or nature is <input type="text"/>	Anthony Wallace					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The German theologian and philosopher that bases his definition of religion on human's feelings and intuition or on dependence on one infinite or the Eternal which in some religions may be termed God is <input type="text"/>	Friedrich Scheiermacher					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The perspectives in the study of religion that focuses on national explanation of religions behaviors and ideas is <input type="text"/>	Philosophical					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The perspective in the study of religion that focuses on religious groups or the impact of religion and social institutions is <input type="text"/>	Sociological perspectives					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The discipline that deals with ideas, and elements of change with time is <input type="text"/>	Religion					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The scholar that focuses on social change and said that religion is an important factor of social change is <input type="text"/>	Max Weber	hshsshsh				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The definitions of religion are consisted of many <input type="text"/>	Types	hshsshsh				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The founder of modern sociology is <input type="text"/>	Karl Marx	hshsshsh				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The philosopher that enumerates forty-eight definitions of religion and adds two of his own is <input type="text"/>	Professor Leuba	hshsshsh				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The scholar that has listed twenty definitions of religion is <input type="text"/>	H. Fielding Hall	hshsshsh				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The thing that helps us to differentiate a concept from other concepts, a phenomenon from other phenomena and a study from other studies is <input type="text"/>	Definition					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Sociological, Anthropological and Psychological approaches are perspectives in the study of <input type="text"/>	Religion					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Max Weber, Karl Marx and Sigmund Freud are scholars that attempt the descriptions and explanations of <input type="text"/>	Religion	hshsshsh				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Mysticism, Glossolalia and Dreams are the kind of experiences inexpressible in human language refer to as _____	Religious experiences	hshsshsh				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Indian legend who wrote the book titled "The Blind men and the Elephant" is _____	John Godfrey Saxe	hshsshsh				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The scholar who observed that the word religion is of European origin and scholars in ancient world did not agree on etymological connotation of the word is _____	A.C. Bouquet	hshsshsh				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Transcendental thonism can be traced back to the works of _____	Maurice Blonded	Etinne Gilson	Emmanuel Kant	Edward Schillekx	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	African philosophy is said to have originated in _____	Greece	Rome	Egypt	Persia	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The propounder of evolutionary theory of religion is known as _____	Charles Darwin	Socrates	Aristotle	Eric Dickson	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The phenomenon that resides whenever people are found is called _____	Philosophy	Sociology	Science	Religion	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	what is the aspect of religious studies that focus on the history of the church both as a corporate organization and as local parishes _____	Historical studies	Comparative studies	Biblical studies	Theological studies	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The study of other religions from an apologetic point of view is called _____	African Traditional Religion	Comparative studies of religion	Islamic studies of religion	New religious movements	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The aspect of Christian religious studies that deals with the understanding of the doctrines and the dogmas of the church is called _____	Fermist theology	Liberation theology	Theological studies	Protestant theology	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The field of study that is dedicated to the study of oriental religions that have suddenly gained popularity in the world is known as _____	New Religious movements	Historical studies	Comparative studies of Religion	Theological studies	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The mark used to mark transition from childhood through adolescence into adulthood are referred to as _____	Political rituals	Life-cycle rituals	Rituals initiation	Calendar rituals	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The myths that describe the actions and character of beings who are responsible for the discovery of a particular artifact or technological process is called_____	Creation myth	Culture Heroes myth	Myth of the coming death	Lost paradise myth	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The myth which describe how death entered the world is called_____	Cosmogonic myth	Aztec	Myth of the oriin of death	Myth of Lost paradise	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The mythology in which several worlds are created and destroyed by the gods before the creation of the human world is called_____	Indo-European mythology	Aztec mythology	Lost paradise mythodology	Creation mythology	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Eschatoloical myths are closely related to_____	Cosmogonic myths	Creation myths	Lost of paradise myths	Myths of coming death	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The definition of religion as the realm of the ultimately real and ultimately valuable was given by_____	Thomas Aquinas	Magee, J.B	Karl Rahner	Idowu, E.B.	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	who defines religion as the performance of specific acts established by the religious community _____	Schleiermacher, F.	Durkheim, E.	Wallace, A.	Immanuel Kant	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	who bases his definition of religion on human's feeling and intuition _____	Fridrich Schleiermacher	Emile Durkheim	Karl Marx	Max Weber	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The 48 definitions of religion were collected by_____	J.B Pratt	Professor Leuba	Idowu, E.W.	Fieding, H.	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The discipline that belongs to two worlds: the profane and the sacred is _____	Philosophy	Theology	Religion	Morality	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	what by its very nature is an attempt to study and understand the supernatural _____	Philosophy	Religion	Science	Politics	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The religion that is often studied on its own because of its global importance to the culture is called_____	Christian Religious studies	Theological studies	Comparative studies	Islamic Religious studies	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	what is the field of religious studies that is dedicated to the study of oriental religions that have gained popularity in the world _____	Islamic Religious studies	Comparative studies of religion	Historical studies of religion	New Religious movement	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The field of religious study that examines the traditional religious of the Africans and attempts to systematize their beliefs and theology as well as practices is called_____	New Religious movements	African Traditional Religious	Comparative studies	Historical studies	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>



<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	what is that aspect of religious studies that deals with the understanding of the doctrines and dogma of the Church _____	African Traditional Religious	New Religious movement	Islamic Religious studies	Theological studies	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The area of religious that deals exclusively with the study of the sacred text of Christianity is refers to as _____	Biblical studies	Historical studies	Islamic studies	Ethical studies	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The approach to the study of religion which recognizes the fact that religion itself arose out of the psychological needs of human beings called _____	Philosophical approach	Psychological approach	Sociological approach	Ethical approach	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The approach to the study of religion that helps people to examine thoughts and the words of key figures of a religion on paper or several scriptures of the various religions is known as _____	Thematic approach	Literary approach	Historical approach	Comparative approach	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	what approach helps us to understand and know the origin, which is the beginning, development and spreads of the various religions of the world _____	Comparative approach	Historical approach	Literary approach	Thematic approach	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	what are the rituals that are used to provide an established order and meaningful pattern for the changing seasons, and productive and other activities associated with them _____	Life-cycle rituals	Calendar rituals	Political rituals	Initiation rituals	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The devotees of all religions pass through what is called _____	Verbalization	Contextualization	Evangelization	Religious Experience	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The means by which every religion tries to gain adherents from the unbelievers or from the people of other religions in other to continues to exist as a religion is known as _____	Immortality	Propagation	Enculturation	Evangelization	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	what is the belief that after the death of human beings, they live in the physical realm and continue to live in the spiritual realm where they will live for ever _____	Life-after-death	Eschatology	Resurrection	Re-incarnation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A belief system that forms a part of every religion is refers to as _____	Ritual	Doctrine	Practice	Tradition	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Latin word doctrina means_____	Teachings	Techniques	Dogma	Traditions	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	who are particular types of formal performance in which the participants carry out a series of relatively stereotyped actions and make a series of scandalized statements prescribed by customs and sanctioned by precedent by precedent historical evidence _____	Rituals	Sacrifice	Worship	Traditions	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Dogon culture, the blacksmith who steals seeds for the human community from the granary of the gods is a prototype of _____	Culture Hero myth	Cosmogamic myths	Creation myths	Historical myths	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Greek mythology, Prometheus who stole fire from the gods, is a prototype figure of _____	Culture Heroes	Historical myths	Dogon myths	Creation myth	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	what myth describes the actions and character of beings who are responsible for the discovery of a particular artifact or technological process _____	Historical myths	Myth of the origin of death	Culture Heroes myths	Dogon myth	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The universal conflagration and final battle of the gods is part of Indo-European mythology that is described in _____	Urban mythology	Germanic mythology	Aztec mythology	Historical myths	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	what myth places the various layers of emergence in a coconut shell similar in form to other myths of the world egg _____	Polynesian myth	African myth	Indian myth	China myth	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The creation of the world in the first chapters of the Book of Genesis proceeds from _____	Light	Water	Nothing	Creatures	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The time sequence of a myth is _____	Extraordinary	Conventional	Mysterious	Encompassing	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	what is the aspect of myth that relates how the world began, and how human and animals were created _____	Cosmogamic myth	Historical myth	Mythic Narrative	Myth of creation	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A narrative that describes and portrays in symbolic language the origin of the basic elements and assumptions of a culture and in most times is embedded in a religion is known as_____	Ritual	Myth	Sacrifice	Symbolism	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	who believed in a pantheon consisting of beings: human in form but superhuman in power and immortal, each of whom ruled a particular component of the cosmos _____	Babylonians	Egyptians	Israelites	Canaanites	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Judaism, a term that captures the essential relationship with God, who manifests in and superintends on the affairs of humanity and the whole word is _____	Shahadah	Shema	Agape	Eros	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	what religions like Christianity and Islam define religion in terms of "belief in a supernatural power or entity" _____	State	Theo-centric	Monotheistic	Tribal	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The aspect of definition which deals with the essence of religion is known as _____	Subjective Definition	Substantive Definition	Functional Definition	Scientific Definition	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	what perspectives in the study of religion describe religious ideas as one observes them, and they appears to the practitioners _____	Phenomenological	Philosophical	Historical	Theological	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	who is the philosopher that studied both the primitive and modern society and realized that religion provides the symbols of world interpretation for the society _____	Karl Marx	Max Weber	Emile Durkheim	Anselm	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	who centers on the question of the role of religion in keeping together a society _____	Plato	Max Weber	Socrates	Emile Durkheim	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	who wrote the book titled "African Traditional Religion: A Definition" _____	J.B. Pratt	Professor Leuba	E.B. Idowu	Parrinder	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	what allows us to differentiate religion from art, morality, philosophy and music, among others _____	Philosophy	Definition	Evaluation	Discussion	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	what perspective in the study of religion emphasis human beings interpersonal relationships ____	Ethical	Psychological	Philosophical	Phenomenological	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The perspective in the study of religion which focuses on religion as the bedrock of the relationship of human beings to their cultural environments is known as ____	Historical	Theological	Anthropological	Ethical	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	what is the perspectives which deals with the development of religions in time and space ____	Anthropological	Sociological	Psychological	Historical	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	what is a dynamic discipline ____	Religion	Philosophy	Science	Ethics	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	what belongs to two worlds: The profane and the sacred ____	Religion	Philosophy	Ethics	Science	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The philosopher that strongly felt that the roots of the terms religare__ and religio__ could be combined to give the sense of the meaning of religion is known as ____	Plato	Socrates	A.C. Bouquet	Roman Cicero	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	who focuses on the term "observe" to have religion interpreted as "to observe the signs of divine communication ____	Emmanuel Kant	Cicero	Ikenga-Metuh	Socrates	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	who traces the origin of the word religion from the Latin term relegere, which means to gather things together, or to pass over the same ground repeatedly ____	Servivus Cicero	Thales	Anaxogoras	Stoics	A	eExam

Showing 1 to 120 of 120 entries

 Previous
 1
 Next