

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↓	Question ↑	A ↑	B ↑	C ↑	D ↑	Answer ↑	Remark ↑
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Pre-member <input type="text"/> is for those who are about to organize themselves into a co-operative society.	Education					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Co-operative societies are groups of persons who have voluntarily decided to <input type="text"/> their resources together to solve their felt needs.	Pool					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	If government accepts the fact that there is the need for co-operatives to have <input type="text"/> then there is the need to review all existing cooperative laws.	Autonomy					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Business transactions as well as other activities of a co-operative society cannot be done in the <input type="text"/> of the bye-laws.	Absence					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Demography concerns the <input type="text"/> of a given area, its distribution according to sex and the level of concentration.	Population					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	At a lower level each co-operative society also has its own bye-laws which again <input type="text"/> its activities.	Govern					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Members of co-operative societies cannot embark on any economic activities that are beyond the scope and <input type="text"/> of them.	Strength						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In a community there are definite patterns that the members organize themselves in <input type="text"/> activities.	Social						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The moment there are outside persons in the management of a co-operative, then the <input type="text"/> is diluted especially in the planning and decision making.	Autonomy						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Instead of collecting cash from their co-operative as a way of patronage <input type="text"/> there are other options available to the members and their co-operative society.	Refund						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a contribution that is made to enable the cooperative society to get the needed facilities for the production of goods and services.	Capital						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A co-operative is a form of business organization which is formed by a group of <input type="text"/>	Persons						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> of co-operative should not only be effective but also efficient in order to make profit.	Management						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Co-operators should be the owners of their enterprises through equity contributions, that is, <input type="text"/>	Shareholding						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The rights and obligations of every member of a co-operative must be clearly written in the <input type="text"/> of the society and in the language that everyone can read & understand.	Bye laws	Bye-laws					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The members themselves are the <input type="text"/> and ultimate authority, competent to decide all important matters concerning the co-operative society.	Supreme						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The principle of open membership will succeed if the cooperative has a legal <input type="text"/>	Identity						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When more <input type="text"/> come together to form co-operative, they should do so on their own free will, in their own interest, and for their own benefit.	People						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Newly admitted members are free to use all services and <input type="text"/> of the cooperative enterprise that have been built up through the work and efforts of older.	Facilities	Facility					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The 7th principle is completely new, this demonstrates the relevance of co-operatives not only for <input type="text"/> development but at every level of the national economy.	Grassroots						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Gender sensitivity was observed in the framing of the principles such as the second <input type="text"/> 3rd principle among others.	Principle						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The 1995 ICA Congress defined principles as guidelines by which cooperatives put their values into <input type="text"/>	Practice						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Further development in the <input type="text"/> of Co-operative principles occurred in the 1972 Congress of the ICA.	Formulation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The ICA commission was set up in 1963, turned in their report in the 1966 Vienna congress, therefore they <input type="text"/> six (6) principles, which the congress approved.	Recommended						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The ICA congress of 1937 held in Paris was unanimous in adopting the first <input type="text"/> _principles as obligatory.	Four	4					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sale of adulterated goods is usually the practice of the middlemen who want to be making abnormal <input type="text"/>	Profit						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Members capital contributions which are mainly <input type="text"/> and savings attract some interests which are limited, at the end of the trading period.	Shares						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> itself which is a principal element of democracy in co-operative is one man one vote; your number of shares not withstanding.	Voting						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the right of ICA membership is to take part in <input type="text"/> congress	Co-operative						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The ICA organization has stressed the importance of peace because without peace and security, there cannot be any meaningful <input type="text"/>	Development.						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The I.C.A. was established in 1895 to promote friendly and <input type="text"/> relations between co-operative organizations of all types nationally and internationally.	Economic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Co-operative ideals concern the ultimate goal as well as the yearnings of the co-operative <input type="text"/>	Movement						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are many co-operative thinkers and writers who have contributed in reformulating co-operatives principles, beside Robert Owen and <input type="text"/>	Dr. William King	Dr. King					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In general, a principle can be regarded as a guiding race for behaviour, and it is basic and fundamental to such <input type="text"/>	Behaviour						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The group of 28 people from the town of Rochdale avoided <input type="text"/> __utopian schemes and adopted a practical approach to co-operation as recommended by Dr William King.	Owen's	Owens					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the reason for the failure of early co-operatives was that <input type="text"/> were sold on credit.	Goods						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	With more struggles and determination, the industrial and provident societies act was passed in 1852 to take into account the sufferings of factory <input type="text"/>	Workers						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The friendly society was to console and take care of the <input type="text"/> more so, when family ties had already been severed.	Family						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Under the factory system, the <input type="text"/> and manufacturers were smiling with their fortunes.	Merchants						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The inventions of 1750 and 1850 had to do with spinning, weaving and <input type="text"/>	Power supply						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> farmers through their cooperatives can own land after all a co-operative society is a legal entity of its own	Women						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	By being a member of a co-operative, the possibility of higher <input type="text"/> does exist.	Income						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Co-operative as an institution for evolution stresses education, training and <input type="text"/>	Information						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Societies come together because there is strength in unity, through improved services and <input type="text"/>	Solidarity						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A primary society that is financially weak can affiliate to a secondary co-operative whose <input type="text"/> _strength is better.	Financial						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Viability is one of the conditions that necessitates co-operatives coming together to form secondary association or <input type="text"/> _organization.	Apex						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> integration arises when co-operatives decide to form secondary, tertiary or apex organizations at regional, national or international levels.	Vertical					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One advantage of being a member of a co-operative society is that <input type="text"/> is usually shared among members.	Risk					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sales management course is emphasized particularly in co-operative multipurpose society, marketing co-operative society <input type="text"/> _cooperative among others.	Consumer					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The practice of co-operation involves the application of cooperative principles and <input type="text"/>	Theories					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A comprehensive content of co-operative education will involve the inclusion of the following: Co-operative studies, business studies and <input type="text"/> _studies.	General					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Co-operative education, another way of looking at the efficiency of staff is to compare the cooperative effect on the <input type="text"/>	Members					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Co-operative education for the members is not a blanket one, it is further divided into the following except <input type="text"/>	Post-members	Post members				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Co-operative education is usually formulated to reach various target <input type="text"/>	Group					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The staff members of a co-operative must not only be effective but also <input type="text"/>	Efficient						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Co-operative education is important because before a co-operative enterprise takes off it is usually through <input type="text"/>	Education						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Concerning the committee members, it is not everybody in the general membership that should serve in the <input type="text"/>	Committee						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> of a co-operative society exercise their autonomy by setting the broad goals that they want their society to accomplish.	Members						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Business transactions as well as other activities of a co-operative society cannot be done in the <input type="text"/> of the bye-laws.	Absence						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Co-operative autonomy is the right of members in determining how their <input type="text"/> is going to be managed.	Cooperative	Cooperatives					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The government that is in power and the type of the political party pose some to co-operative autonomy.	Advantages	Roles	Limitations	Impacts	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In a community there are definite patterns that the members organize themselves in activities.	Economic	Political	Social	Technology	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	..... in its policy statement should emphasise their interest in the development of strong co-operative societies.	Co-operatives society	Private body	Banks	None of the above	D		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Co-operative autonomy, strongly emphasizes democratic control, which should not be	Obey	Violated	Granted	Funded	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The degree of government intervention in the development of co-operative, however, varies from .....country to the other.	One	Two	More	Multiple	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In..... business, the surplus or the profit is usually taxed.	Co-operatives	Non-cooperative	Organization	Business body	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The member that delivered the highest quantity to the society would receive the corresponding highest	Money	Loans	Refund	Shares	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The net surplus can be used to set up outside the cooperative society.	Projects	Collateral securities	Members	Securities	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	..... refund is not obligatory but equitable distribution.	Surpluses	Patronage	Loans	Funds	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Co-operatives equitable distribution of must be done with fairness and justice.	Surpluses	Money	Loans	Revenues	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In co-operative, business is based on one-member one vote irrespective of the number of shares a member is holding.	Objectives	Goals	Decisions	Missions	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The .....that initiated and successfully formed a co-operative are also the real owners of the business.	Members	Individual	People	Teams	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A co-operative is a form of business organization which is formed by a group of	Members	Persons	Government	Group	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The of co-operative should not only be effective but also efficient in order to make profit.	School	Government	State	None of the above	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Co-operative organizations like all business organizations require to finance their numerous activities.	Loans	Collateral securities	Money	Shares	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Control and administration of the co-operative society by members, is the .....aspect of the principle of democratic member control.	Third	Second	First	Fourth	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The best way to ensure equal status for all members is to give each member one and only vote	Two	One	Multiple	Three	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In a co-operative society, the members come together as persons who have common needs but not as	Investors	Individual	Members	Private	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The principle of democratic member control poses problems especially in developing countries like	USA	United Kingdom	Nigeria	Both A & B	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The management and control of a typical co-operative organization means self-.....	Government	Development	Organization	Firms	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In cooperatives society, committee members are usually from general membership	Selected	Ordered	Elected	Selected	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the relevance of the principle to co-operative organization is that every .....should compile and maintain a register.	Cooperative society	Members	Non-members	Business body	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A co-operative society as a self-help organization, is built on the solidarity of its	Individual	Organization	Members	Community	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Voluntary membership also applies to the co-operative society, both as a entity and as a self-help organization.	Legal	Business	Co-operatives	Laws	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The principle of voluntary membership is based on the idea of which is a distinctive feature of all co-operative societies.	Members	Government	Liberty	Private	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The of co-operative principles did not terminate with the 1972 congress.	Introductions	Developments	Memorandum	Conclusion	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Co-operative societies are organizations.	Involuntary	Democratic	Strict	Obey	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Co-operation should therefore exist between.....and among co-operatives, not only socially but also economically.	Co-operatives	Government	Country	Nations	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Further development in the formulation of Co-operative principles occurred in the .....Congress of the ICA.	1965	1964	1967	None of the above	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ICA commissions turned in their report in the Vienna congress	1963	1966	1965	1977	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In, the International Co-operative Alliance (ICA) was founded in	1891	1895	1896	1897	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Co-operators are to disassociate themselves from the practice of politics and	Religion	Economic	Government	Ethnicity	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Goods sold by a co-operative should never be	Adulterated	Unadulterated	Quality	Original	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Democratic control principle means that the decision making process in a co-operative organization lies with the General Meeting of	Nations	Country	Government	None of the above	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Rochdale equitable pioneers principles include all the following except.....	Democratic control	Limited interest in capital	Strict membership	Control	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following were the fuctions of ICA except.....	Publications	Library services	Providing information	None of the above	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There is an open membership in the I.C.A for all that seek affiliation.	Members	Individual	Public	Organizations	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ICA seeks to promote the spirit of co-operation between and among all.....of the world that are affiliated to it.	Cooperative society	Nations	Members	Individual	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The legislative arms of ICA is made up of the congress of all affiliate associations held every years.	Four	Two	Three	Five	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The I.C.A. was established in	1899	1894	1895	1887	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Co-operative ideals concern the ultimate goal as well as the yearnings of the co-operative	Missions	Objectives	Movement	Both A & B	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Nigeria and other countries of the world, the governments do pass which adopt the co-operatives principles.	Policy	Enactment	Gazette	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ICA is a global organisation responsible for co-operative matters, it was founded in 1895.	1898	1897	1896	1895	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The of co-operative are formulated and derived from different sources.	Laws	Principles	Culture	Traditions	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In general, a.....can be regarded as a guiding race for behaviour, and it is basic and fundamental to such behaviour.	Cooperative society	Principle	Laws	Morals	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	..... of the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers did not jump into the decisions to form a co-operative society	Body	Management	Both A & B	Members	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the techniques of Rochdale equitable pioneers is that they, each contributed \$1.00 from which they rented a	House	Shop	Car	Rent	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following were the principles derived from four documents of the Rochdale Pioneers, except one.	The 1845 amendments	The Statutes of 1844	The Statutes 1860	The Statutes 1876	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In 1844 another group of .....people from the town of Rochdale came together to form a co-operative society.	100	28	38	48	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The early formal co-operatives which are sometimes referred to as pre-Rochdale co-operative societies	Succeed	Popular	Common	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Owen changed the working and living conditions of the employees and organizing the .....on communal lines.	Workers	People	Company	Factory	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Dr King was a practitioner who sympathized with the misery of the workers.	Accounting	Legal	Medical	Business	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Voluntary association as a technique for solving social and problems	Cultural	Political	Security	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Robert Owen was born in 1771 and by 1789 was a manager of a cotton mill in	Scotland	Newcastle	Manchester	Ireland	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Workers co-operative was formed even though it did not last long.	Marketing	Company	Group	Financing	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Landlords who provided shanty accommodation were making money to the discomfort and the risk of ill-health to the	Government	Cooperative society	Both A & B	Workers	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	With the introduction of the factory system, large numbers of workers started working under one	Company	House	Roof	Road	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Child labour was rampant, the children were made to work for long hours, between 12 to .....hours a day.	16	15	14	13	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The former merchants who were initially depending on the now turned to industrialist capitalist and resulting to means of production.	Socialist	Capitalist	Craftmanship	Mixed economy	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The subsistence system gradually developed to the system.	Mercantile	Agriculture	Subsistence	Banking	A	eExam

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