

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↓↑	Question ↑↓	A ↑↓	B ↑↓	C ↑↓	D ↑↓	Answer ↑↓	Remark ↑↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The World Council of Credit Unions is the global trade association and development agency for <input type="text"/> __unions.	Credit					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Nigerian Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Organization was established as a national co-operative apex in <input type="text"/>	1987					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Members of Secondary Cooperative Societies are <input type="text"/> bodies or primary cooperative societies.	Corporate					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Primary Cooperatives Societies membership is made up of <input type="text"/> who share similar aims hopes and aspirations.	People					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The organizational structure of cooperation is a <input type="text"/> __-tier system with the mother union at the apex and primary societies at the base.	Four	4				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The next tier in the pyramid consists of co-operative unions also known as <input type="text"/> societies	Secondary					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The range of business of primary societies varies from <input type="text"/> purpose co-operative societies engaging in, for example retail trading, to multiple purpose combining etc.	Single						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The organization of the co-operation movement is in <input type="text"/> which form a pyramid shaped structure.	Tiers						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Roles exist in both self-help organization and <input type="text"/> co-operation.	Formal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process of registration of a co-operative is more rigorous than that of <input type="text"/> _organisation.	Self-help	Selp help					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Members who so desire are also free to <input type="text"/> as long as they fulfill all agreements to the business.	Withdraw						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Cooperative is voluntary; the decision to join in co-operative is freely made by the <input type="text"/>	Individual						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The co-operative is controlled by <input type="text"/> by taking major decisions affecting the business.	Members						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In cooperative, the capital invested in the business is for members who have taken the risks of <input type="text"/>	Investment						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The members of the traditional cooperatives usually make <input type="text"/> demand for particular services and management must comply with the decision to execute only.	Explicit						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Traditional cooperative refers only to the historical cooperatives models such as the <input type="text"/>	Rochdale Equitable pioneer						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In cooperatives the rules and modes of actions of working together is different from one <input type="text"/> __to another.	Instance						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> is the main tenet of modern acts of cooperative.	Voluntarism						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The cooperative actions of <input type="text"/> __cooperative are based on voluntary agreements by the individual actions.	Modern						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Modern cooperative was developed from the <input type="text"/> cooperative forms of cooperative.	Traditional						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In 1953, the Co-operative Bank Plc was established by the <input type="text"/> Movement to provide for financial needs of members of Co-operative Societies in Nigeria.	Cooperative	Cooperatives					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The initial achievement of the <input type="text"/> on Co-operatives was the promulgation Co-operative Laws and the Co-operative Regulations	Government						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Colonial masters, with the formulation and enactment of cooperative legislation in <input type="text"/> __based on the report of Mr. F.F. Strickland's stated that cooperative will thrive in Nigeria.	1935						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Nigeria when Agege Planters Union made up of cocoa producers, this union was not immediately recognized by the <input type="text"/> they did not relent on their efforts.	Government						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The failure of cooperatives in India is mainly attributable to: dormant <input type="text"/> and lack of active participation of members in the management of cooperatives.	Membership						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Co-operation started in <input type="text"/> as a result of untold suffering which the money-lenders inflicted upon the general populace between 1860 and 1880.	India						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The experience gained in the working of cooperatives led to the enactment of Cooperative Credit Societies Act <input type="text"/>	1904						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The cooperative movement in <input type="text"/> owes its origin to agriculture and allied sectors.	India						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The agricultural cooperatives identified several aspects of their <input type="text"/> as their strengths such as identified customer relations, work force quality, etc.	Businesses						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The degree of success of cooperatives was independent of their <input type="text"/> membership policy.	Open and closed	Open and close					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Cooperatives were less efficient than opt to liquidate or merge and that their relative inefficiency was due to the inherent <input type="text"/> in their property rights structure.	Weakness						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Cooperative principles and practices placed [] constraints on growth.	Capital						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Training and [] for cooperative board members, management, & employees were considered as the most important and necessary services for success of cooperatives.	Education						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The [] cooperative faced various difficulties during their formation stages as well as during current operations.	Agricultural						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The common problem among [] and underscores the need for agricultural business oriented training and education for members.	Farmers						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The problems faced by the agricultural cooperatives may be a/an [] _way to prepare cooperative farmers etc.	Effective						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	[] _problem is refers to as another equity acquisition problem from the cooperative's perspective.	Portfolio						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Both internal and external free-rider problems are often associated with [] __cooperatives.	Conventional						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The absence of an equity market for cooperative shares means that members are not able to monitor their cooperative's value or evaluate managers' []	Performance						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Modern agricultural cooperatives need considerable amounts of []	Capital						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	As early as 1847, [] irrigation associations were formed in Utah and California.	Mutual						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The American Agricultural Marketing Association (AAMA) was incorporated in January []	1960						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Marketing Agreements Act of 1937 enabled farmers to vote-in marketing orders aimed at facilitating the [] milk, fruits and vegetables, among other commodities.	Marketing						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	[] marketing cooperatives are organized for the collective marketing of members' produce.	Agricultural						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In United State of America marketing cooperatives are becoming more vertically integrated by increasing their ownership and control of facilities beyond the first [] level.	Buyer						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In 1871, the Chicago [] Co-operative Association served some of the economic needs of several small printers.	Printers						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Generally speaking, farmer cooperatives are still rather small business undertakings compared with [] they buy from and sell.	Firms						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In US, the co-operative idea re-established itself as costs rose faster than prices, [] programs became disillusioning, and new farmer leadership emerged.	Government						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The values of farmers' acquisitions of supplies and equipment through cooperatives have also increased at a faster rate than expenditures for supplies and equipment of all <input type="text"/>	Farmers					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Agricultural credit cooperatives in the United State consist of <input type="text"/> land bank associations, rural credit unions, production credit association, banks for cooperatives and agricultural credit corporation,	Federal					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In <input type="text"/> in Ohio, cooperative livestock shipping associations and farmers' mutual insurance groups were organized.	1820					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In US, cooperatives agricultural credit corporations are found in cotton, livestock, poultry and fruit and vegetable <input type="text"/> among others.	Enterprises					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In US, farmer cooperative contribute to the material and <input type="text"/> prosperity of agriculture as well as to the total national economy.	Spiritual					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In US, as <input type="text"/> becomes more specialized and in need of greater services, both for input and output, it appears that cooperatives could help fill some of these needs.	Farming					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	About 1810, two <input type="text"/> cooperatives were formed which are thought to be the first formal farmers' associations organized in the United States.	Diary					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the cooperatives idea in USA is an essay contests and other <input type="text"/> activities dealing with cooperatives.	Educational						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In USA the federal government enabled farmers to procure <input type="text"/> term credit cooperatively government themselves were provided a co-operative banking system.	Short						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In US, in the earlier years, farmers were satisfied with organizing local handling, processing and <input type="text"/> association.	Marketing						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In US, the number of agricultural marketing cooperatives has declined as many associations have <input type="text"/> and smaller ones liquidated.	Merged						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The development of credit unions began in <input type="text"/> in Manchester, New Hampshire, with the organization of a credit union with Roman Catholic parishioners.	1906						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Sweeden, by the 1930's, the combination of the Great Depression and crop resulted in an agricultural crisis as prices hit all time lows.	Deficit	Surpluses	Both A & B	Revolutions	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	British consumer co-operatives were developed within the British Empire, particularly in its colonies and state-sponsored with varying degrees of government involvement.	Capital	Financial	Unity of command	Authority	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The cooperative movement also resulted in a series of co-op stores known as Brugsen, which were under the administration of the The Consumers Co-operative Society.	Urban	Rural	Danish	Regional	C		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The colonists, upon arriving in America, attempted some forms of communal or collective.....	Farming	Cooperatives	Business	Members	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In order to get egg-producers interested in the egg trade, it was not enough to ask them to improve the quality of eggs sold to	Consumers	Dealers	Cooperatives	Co-housing	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In essence, cooperatives provided market access to a small farmer, who on his own had a negligible bargaining position and who otherwise, would not be able to market his produce.	Investigation	Information	Suggestion	Recommendation	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The on market competition in Sweden are laid out in the Swedish Competition Act (SCA).	Demand	Supply	Both A & B	Rules	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The constitution of the cooperative stipulates that members must for a fixed period, originally up to ten years.	Consumers	Diary	Workers	Producers	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In United State member capital contributions are linked to product deliverywhich attain value and can be transferred, and membership is closed or restricted.	Rights	Marketing	Distribution	Retailing	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The cooperatives gained strength under Sweden's protective agricultural that stimulated both agriculture and cooperation.	Exhibition	Education	Extension	Policies	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Denmark, the common house is used for common, common washing machines, meetings and fests.	Goals	Votes	Eatings	Meetings	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In 1794, cordwainers in Baltimore, Maryland, organized a co-op boot and shoe factory which was the forerunner of what are now called productive cooperative.	Manufacturer	Producers'	Workers	Marketing	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Denark, the first cooperative abattoir was formed in	1887	1888	1889	1890	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Swedish Competition Act provides exemption for cooperative associations as long as they abide by the following rules and the cooperative has the form of an association.	Innovation	Rights	Legal	Cooperatives	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In 1752, Benjamin Franklin became perhaps the first American cooperater with the organization of a mutual cooperative etc.	Marketing	Insurance	Banking	Cooperatives	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Living in groups with a common ground and common house is relatively common in Denmark.	Members	Collective	Cooperatives	Co-housing	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	British consumer co-operatives benefited from imperial patterns of	Cooperative society	Laws	Trade	Policies	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	As Denmark exported a significant portion of eggs to Great Britain, there were many middlemen between the hen and the English	Cooperative society	Members	Government	Consumer	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Britain the ideas of co-operatives assist imperial development agency functions came from influential figures rather than from the Co-operative Movement.	Formal	Informal	Both A & B	Extension	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The cooperative ownership model for wind mills was developed in.....	Denmark.	Britain	Scotish	Sweedan	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Co-operation started in India as a result of untold suffering which the money-lenders inflicted upon the general populace between 1860 and	1880	1890	1900	1910	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Agricultural cooperatives are considered to be important social and economic units aimed at developing	Management	Individual	Members	Agricultures	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Another reason for joining a cooperatives is to exchange by sharing experience on how they could produce the best quality cocoa.	Goods	Ideas	Commodities	Foods	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In 1919 Plunkett created the Foundation which became an international organisation for the promotion of agricultural co-operatives.	Livestocks	Plunkett	Resources	Cooperative society	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In 1937, Co-operative Produce Marketing Society became the first Co-operative Society to be the first Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Nigeria.	Government	Workers	Farmers	Gbedun	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Office of Indian Affairs in the U.S. Department of the is responsible for a credit program for Indian cooperatives.	Interior	Exterior	Both A & B	Cooperative society	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Denmark, farmers, members of the cooperative, elected the board of directors who appointed the manager, usually a specialist in the field.	Cooperatives	Members	Extension	Diary	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The with the formulation and enactment of cooperative legislation in 1935 based on the report of Mr. F.F. Strickland's stated that cooperative will thrive in Nigeria.	Federal Government	Cooperatives	Colonial masters	Judiciary	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Denmark, cooperatives were governed in a democratic way, usually each member had one vote, irrespective of the number of he possessed.	Money	Members	Cows	Areas	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the reason for joining cooperatives was to pool resources together so that they could purchase of production at reduced prices etc.	Goods	Commodities	Both A & B	Input	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Denmark, the changed in the enclosure movement which aimed to reunite fields and award them to one only.	Members	Management committee	Governments	Owners	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the United States, there are approximately 800,000 Indians, and they own more than..... million acres of land, although a substantial part is not fertile land.	40	50	60	70	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	About 90% of all farming soil in was cooperative from 1300, as the Black Death depopulated the rural parts of the country.	British	Denmark	Sweeden	India	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The initial achievement of the government on Co-operatives was the promulgation Co-operative Laws and the Co-operative	Society	Regulation	Members	Establishment	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The few agricultural co-operatives that formed in the late 19th century suffered unfavourable patterns of	Productions	Problems	Society	Trade	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Co-operative Movement of Sweden is so organized today that manufacturing, and of essential goods are under its control.	Productions	Retailing	Distribution	Recycling	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	British agriculture comprised comparatively-scale farmers who formed "a fairly efficient economic unit."	Large	Small	Both A & B	Medium	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Since the inception of Co-operatives in Nigeria, had been playing prominent and laudable roles in its development and spread.	Farmers	Members	Governments	Management	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Co-operative has spread all over Nigeria but they are more prominent in theparts of the country with various types.	Eastern	Western	Southern	Northern	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The African Confederation of Co-operative Savings and Credit Association was founded on 12th September,	1960	1962	1964	1968	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cooperative has evolved from a-oriented institution to a more formalized business-oriented organization serving economic rather than spiritual needs.	Christian	Muslim	Religion	Business	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In 1839 there was a serious slump in trade, leading to a steep in unemployment, accompanied by a bad harvest.	Decrease	Increase	Both A & B	Changes	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ Is an instrumental lawyer in organizing credit cooperative for small businessmen and craftsmen.	Ekpre (1991)	Raiffeisen	Hermann Schultz-Delitzsch	Dr Owen	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Gilds developed and originated from Roman industrial colleges when Swiss dairymen were reported to have made cheese cooperative and anticipated the modern Cooperatives.	Members	Rural	Consumer	Producers	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Unlike in the, a Danish farmer was the owner of his land, and no assistance was given to him to cover for the losses, he was left to his own mercy.	Swedish	Denmark	Germany	Great Britain	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The cooperative craftsmen organization called which appeared as early as the beginning of old Roman history.	Collegia	Thatia	Herdsmen	Orglonen	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cooperative Forbundet conducts study groups by correspondence whereby people learn without a/an teacher.	Formal	Informal	Both A & B	Effective	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Degler (1970) and Roy (1981) were of the same opinion that the of Jesus Christ constituted significant event in the world history.	Birth	Dead	Both A & B	Resurrection	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the government adopted legislation concerning cooperatives in 1895.	Denmark	Germany	Swedeen	Scotland	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ appealed to the well -to-do of the community for financial assistance but charity was merely a stop-gap.	William King	Raiffeisen	Hermann Schultz-Delitzsch	Dr Owen	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Roy (1981) noted that between 3000 to BC, some agricultural lease had cooperative features history and documents indicating that the tenants famers in cooperatives, etc.	3600 BC	3700 BC	3500 BC	540 BC	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The origin of Rochdale Society began operating in 1844, it was not until that the British Parliament passed the industrial and provident Societies Act.	1858	1856	1854	1852	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first Swedish farm cooperative was formed in	1850	1855	1860	1865	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Roman consisted of craftsmen and plantation agriculture known as latifundia were dominant.	Members	Origin	Empire	Industry	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The agricultural societies and grange associations spawned local farmers' cooperatives which purchased farm inputs and marketed members' crops.	Swedish	Denmark	Germany	Great Britain	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the early christian era the nature of development was Artisan societies with benefits.	Birth	Burial	Both A & B	Ceremony	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The origins of the cooperative movement are linked to rural population that had learned about democracy and democratic responsibility at the folk high schools.	Rochdale	Danish	Germany	Britain	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	William King was a student of history and economics in his college days and at the same time a	Businessman	Entrepreneur	Physicians	Farmer	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Hungry Forties is a period in the early when Britain experienced an economic depression, causing much misery among the poor.	1850s	1840s	1860s	1870s	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The evolution and growth of cooperation can be traced down to Ancient Egyptian Era between 3100 to as the main period of development.	1150 BC	3150 BC	3115 BC	1250 BC	A	eExam

Showing 1 to 120 of 120 entries

Previous **1** Next