

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:



Show  entriesSearch: 

<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	WHO defines _____ as "all activities whose primary purpose is to promote, restore or maintain health".	Health System	Health System				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ Occurs when a government transfers control of a public-owned resource to private control.	Privatization	Privatization				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The second wave of globalization lasted from the _____ and involved mostly developed countries where trade and investment flows were growing.	1950 and 1980	1950 and 1980				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ Is the term used to refer to government efforts to expand the volume of a country's exports through export incentives.	Export promotion	Export promotion				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ Is most defined as a corporation or enterprise that conducts and controls productive activities in more than one country.	Multinational corporation	Multinational corporation				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Development includes one of the following except _____	Tribalism	Tribalism				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigeria has how many states _____	36	36				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ Is calculated as the value of the total final output of all goods & services produced poverty stricken.	GDP	GDP				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Empirical evidence shows that there is a high rate of <input type="text"/> In developing countries which are conducive to political stability.	Unemployment	Unemployment				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	United Nations (UN) documents on development policies promotes or emphasize on <input type="text"/>	Human development	Human development				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> Is concerned with the growth by increasing a nations total wealth.	Traditional economies	Traditional economies				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The book "The Stages of Economic Growth" was written by <input type="text"/>	W. Rostow	W. Rostow				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Harrod-Domar growth model is represented mathematically as <input type="text"/>	$Y/Y=S/K$	$Y/Y=S/K$				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Lewis theory of development is based on <input type="text"/> number of assumptions.	3	Three				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> Is a pronounced deprivation of well-being.	Poverty	Poverty				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> Is used to refer to the existence of disproportionate distribution of total national income among households.	Income equality	Income equality				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	International dependence model is made up of the following models except <input type="text"/>	Harrod-Domar model	Harrod-Domar model				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> Is a term used to describe a self reinforcing situation in which factors tend to perpetuate poverty.	Vicious circle of poverty	Vicious circle of poverty				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Traditional economies comprises of <input type="text"/>	Classical & Neoclassical economies	Classical & Neoclassical economies				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> Is Gross Domestic Product plus net income from abroad which is made up of the difference between incomes received by residents from abroad and income received by non residents.	GNP	GNP				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	After the world war II, economic development has been dominant by <input type="text"/> Schools of thought.	Four	4				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	International dependence model comprises of <input type="text"/> Schools of thought.	3	Three				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Poverty and income inequality affects <input type="text"/>	Development	Development				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> Is conceived as a multi dimension process involving economic, social and environmental changes.	Development	Development				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Rostow's model under the traditional stage, authority is <input type="text"/>	Decentralized	Decentralized				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Rio declaration puts at the centre of sustainable development <input type="text"/>	Human being	Human being				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The stage of high mass consumption is characterized by <input type="text"/> per capita.	High income	High income				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The stage that actually marks the beginning of the demographic transition from stability to increase and then to decline is <input type="text"/>	Stage II	Stage II				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The major emphasis of the traditional economics is <input type="text"/>	Increase in nation's wealth	Increase in nation's wealth				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sustainable development involves any of the following ways except <input type="text"/>	Political	Political				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Examples of countries with abundant natural resources but low income does not include <input type="text"/>	Norway	Norway				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to Lewis, it is only the <input type="text"/> that have the capability to save in the economic system.	Capitalists	Capitalists				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The most acceptable definition of Economics in the recent times is the one given by <input type="text"/>	Lionel Robbins	Lionel Robbins				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The public choice school emphasizes <input type="text"/> interest as against interest.	Selfish interest	Selfish interest				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The fact below are true of world population except <input type="text"/>	About 755 of American population are children	About 755 of American population are children				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Neo-Colonial school of the international model is an offshoot of one <input type="text"/> thinking.	Marxist	Marxist				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Traditional economics comprises of <input type="text"/>	Classical and neoclassical	Classical and neoclassical				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The most critical problem of sustainable development is <input type="text"/>	Poverty eradication	Poverty eradication				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Development should be associated with increase in <input type="text"/>	Structures and infrastructure	Structures and infrastructure				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which of the following is not a school of thought under the international model <input type="text"/>	Sectorial school	Sectorial school				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Lewis theory of development is based on the 1954 article from journal of the <input type="text"/> school.	Manchester	Manchester				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The United National Organisation (UNO) emphasized <input type="text"/> in the process of growth.	Human development	Human development				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The demographic transition contains <input type="text"/> stages for the contemporary developed nations.	Three	3				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to Rostow, modern technology is applied to almost all aspect of production in the <input type="text"/> Stage.	The drive to maturity	The drive to maturity				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A leading figure in the traditional economics is <input type="text"/>	Maynard Keynes	Maynard Keynes				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A major criticism of Lewis model is that based on <input type="text"/> development experience, the assumption of constant real wages in the traditional sector is not valid.	Japanese	Japanese				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Excessive income inequality will NOT lead to <input type="text"/>	Accelerated educational development	Accelerated educational development				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A popular economists who propounded population theories is <input type="text"/>	Thomas Malthus	Thomas Malthus				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	LDCS means <input type="text"/>	Less Diametric Cases	Less Diametric Cases				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	High fertility does not lead to <input type="text"/>	Protected motherhood	Protected motherhood				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The economic experience of the <input type="text"/> region in the recent time is a negation of the theory of vicious circle of poverty.	East Asia	East Asia				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The youth dependency ratio is determined by <input type="text"/>	Number of youth to economically active adult	Number of youth to economically active adult				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	he situation of income inequality is common mostly among <input type="text"/>	The less developed countries	The less developed countries				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the leading figures who asserted that high population is not a problem in the 1980s was <input type="text"/>	Micheal P. Todaro	Micheal P. Todaro				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	To avoid drastic fall in living standard, Malthus suggested <input type="text"/>	Low birth rate	Low birth rate				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigeria can be classified as <input type="text"/>	A developing nation	A developing nation				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The most important stage in the Rostow's model is <input type="text"/>	Self-sustained stage	Self-sustained stage				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The course of movement under the vicious circle of poverty is <input type="text"/>	Low income ; low saving ; low investment ; low productivity ; low income	Low income ; low saving ; low investment ; low productivity ; low income				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The current secretary-general of the United Nations is <input type="text"/>	Ban ki Moon	Ban ki Moon				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Economic Commission for Africa is an agency of <input type="text"/>	United Nations (UN)	UN				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In economic development literature, rural urban migration was once favourably viewed as pervasive in its impact on the development process.	YES	NO	Maybe	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The increasing supply of job seekers into both formal and informal sectors of the urban economy has been one of the consequences of the rapid urbanization process.	YES	NO	Maybe	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In many developing countries, about half of the employed urban population works in the informal sector.	YES	NO	Maybe	None of the above	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The informal sector continues to play an important role in developing countries despite decade of neglect and outright hostility.	YES	NO	Maybe	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Studies have shown that one of the most complex dilemma of the development process is the historically unprecedented movement of people from the rural countryside to the urban cities.	YES	NO	Maybe	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In many African countries 10 to 20% of all adults are not infected with HIV.	YES	NO	Maybe	None of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Tuberculosis threatens to get out of control as a result of combination with HIV/AIDS and the emergence of multi drug resistant TB strains.	YES	NO	Maybe	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The gap between developed and developing countries is particularly wide in tertiary education.	YES	NO	Maybe	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Child labour remains the most formidable obstacle to education for children in low-income countries.	YES	NO	Maybe	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In low income countries, primary education in itself often improves the welfare of the poor by making them more productive.	YES	NO	Maybe	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Attending primary school enables children acquire base literacy and numeracy as well as the knowledge and skill needed for their future.	YES	NO	Maybe	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In almost every developing country, young females receive considerably less education than young males.	YES	NO	Maybe	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The national stock of human capital and its rate of increase are critical to a country's level and rate of economic development.	YES	NO	Maybe	None of the above	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Governments, workers and employers invest in human capital by devoting money and time to education and training.	YES	NO	Maybe	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Human capital is not the term economists often use for education, health and other human capacities that can raise productivity when increased.	YES	NO	Maybe	None of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Education plays a key role in the ability of a developing country to absorb modern technology and to develop the capacity for self-sustaining growth and development.	YES	NO	Maybe	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The role of education in economic development cannot be over emphasized.	YES	NO	Maybe	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Economist over the years have increasingly recognized the fact that state intervention in economic activities is justified only where the market system fails.	YES	NO	Maybe	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	During the past three or four decades, there has not been be a rapid growth in the number and size of state owned enterprises in developing countries.	YES	NO	Maybe	None of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Malaria directly causes an estimated, 1 million deaths each year, most of them among improverish African children.	YES	NO	Maybe	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Malaria is not a largely preventable and treatable infectious disease.	YES	NO	Maybe	None of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Does HIIV radically weakens a person's immune system.	YES	NO	Maybe	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to former United Nations Secretary General Kofi Anna, HIV/AIDS has not become a major development crisis.	YES	NO	Maybe	None of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Does high income countries face the problem of aging population.	YES	NO	Maybe	None of the above	A	eExam



<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The under -5 mortality rate indicates the number of new born babies who are likely to die before watching age 5 per 1,000 live births.	YES	NO	Maybe	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn baby would live if health conditions prevailing at the time of its birth.	YES	NO	Maybe	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The growing interdependence of countries resulting from their increased economic integration is referred to as.	Technology	Globalization	Innovation	Rehabilitation	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Does privatization often leads to increase tariffs unaffordable to poor household.	YES	NO	Maybe	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Low income countries are referred to as.	Centralized economy	Industrialized economy	Decentralized economy	Post industrialized economy	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Most high income and middle income countries are referred to as.	Industrialization	Post industrialization	Centralization	Decentralization	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What are the structural shifts in a growing economy.	Industrialization and Post industrialization	Centralization and decentralization	Employment and unemployment	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What was the Nigerian economy most important sector in the 1980s.	Services	Industry	Agriculture	Employment	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What are the 3 major structure of an economy.	Agriculture, Employment and Industry	Employment, Service and Industry	Services, Labour and Empowerment	Agriculture, Industry and Service	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which one of the following statement is true about a developing country.	A developing country is full of uneducated people	A developing country is less productive	A developing country is one whose human resources are developed and effectively utilized	A developing country is poverty stricken	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	United Nations (UN) documents on development policies promotes or emphasize on...	Technological development	National development	International development	Human development	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What does economist use to measure income inequality among countries?	Gini curves & Lorenz indices	Lorenz curves & Gini indices	Gini indices only	Lorenz curves	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following is NOT part of the combinations utilized by Harrod-Domar model to describe how transformation process takes place.	Neo-Classical price theory	Resource allocation theory	Reductionist theory	Modern economic theory	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not an enabling condition for nurturing of the fruits of human development.	Good health services	Enhanced educational services	Transfer payment	Democratic process	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following is not a limitation to measure through GDP per capital or GNP per capital.	They don't reflect equitable distribution of income	They don't account for population	They don't account for degradation	They don't account for individual welfare	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following was not identified by W.W Rostow as a stage of growth?	Pre-traditional society	Traditional society	Pre-conditional to take-off	The take-off	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is NOT a key argument of dualistic development thesis.	Coexistence of superior and inferior	Simple coexistence	Degree of superiority and inferiority	Superior element not helping the inferior	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A country's population growth generally results from there except.	increase population	More immigration	Less emigration	National income	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following manifestations are of poverty except.	Low health	Low education level	Affluence	Vulnerability to diseases	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A country's population growth generally results from there except.	Natural increase population	More immigration	Less emigration	National income	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is NOT a school of thought under the International Model.	Sectorial school	Neo-colonial school	Dependence school	The false paradigm school	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The neo-classical counter revolution divided the prevailing development orthodoxy into all but one of the following categories.	The free market approach	The public choice	Marxist theory	Market friendly approach	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	High income inequality will lead to all of the following except.	Enhance country's stability	Reduce people's access to national resources	Discourage good norms and value	Limit the use of market instrument such as prices and fines	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Narrow gender gap could be achieved by any of the following EXCEPT.	Reducing directed and indirect cost of girls	Parental education improvement	Reducing the number of girl-only in schools	Sex education	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The world population is unevenly distributed due to all but one of the following.	Geographical consideration	General fertility and mortality due to regional peculiarity	Imbalance in standard of living across the world	Lack of global cooperation	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not a negative consequence of rapid population growth.	Poverty	Income inequality	Macro-economic factors decline	Improved children welfare	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these will not lead to lower returns to education.	Quality of education and skill acquired do not match market demand	Insufficient demand for human capital due to slow economic growth	Parity of wages between high and low skill labour	Wage disparity	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Economist have tended to advise that increasing government's burden to correct income inequality will lead to all but one of the following.	Discourage investment	Slow economic growth	Encourage savings	Undermine international competitiveness	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All these exist in the stage III of demographic transition EXCEPT.	Modernisation	Decline in fertility	Low death rate	Increased	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The stage II of the demographic transition has several features BUT.	Improved public methods	Primitive and subsistence agriculture	Healthier diets	High income	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The scholars who favoured high population argued that the real problem is any of there EXCEPT.	Underdevelopment	World resource depletion	Population distribution	Women empowerment	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Rapid population growth results from these except.	High birth rate	High death rate	Low birth rate	High mortality	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All except one of the following is an example of a high-income developing country.	Israel	Kuwait	Sierra Leone	Singapore	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Gender Gap is wider in all but one of the following.	South Asia	North America	Sub-saharan Africa	Middle East	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The neoclassical counterrevolution in economic theory resulted from conservative ascendancy in all but one of the following countries.	USA	China	Canada	Britain	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All of the following are at one time or the other a world epidemic EXCEPT.	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Keloid bumps	Tuberculosis	C	eExam

Showing 1 to 120 of 120 entries

Previous 1 Next