AEM202 List of Questions

Latex formatted questions may not properly render

Q1 Those respective forms of behaviour commonly found in social life is known as.....

 social cohesion

 social interaction

 social process >>>>>>>>>>

 social afflication

Q2 ......entails interpersonal contact, reciprocal responses and inner adjustment of behaviour to the action of others

 social interaction >>>>>>>>>>

 social process

 social cohesion

 social affiliation

Q3 For a technology to be effective, these requriements must be in place except

 technical facility

 social acceptability

 economic feasible

 traditional acceptable >>>>>>>>>>

Q4 The following are significance of economic institution to rural farmers

 provision of credit

 building of schools >>>>>>>>>>

 land acquisition

 labour supply

Q5 .....is concerned with the arrangement of relationship between people for the standard production, distribution and consumption of goods and services

 political institution

 social institution

 traditional institution

 economic institution >>>>>>>>>>

Q6 The following are features or characteristics of the Local Government administration in rural areas except

 remitance to change

 good infrastructure >>>>>>>>>>

 informality

 high degree of stability

Q7 What type of institution serve the people of a nation in form of governments.....

 local

 fedederal

 state

 political >>>>>>>>>>

Q8 ......is a universal human institution that entails a set of basic beliefs and ritualistics practices

 Islam

 Christianity

 Traditional

 Religion >>>>>>>>>>

Q9 .....is one of the problems of rural school in the Nigeria

 rural teachers ratio >>>>>>>>>>

 good salary

 libraries

 good classroom

Q10 Which of these is not a type of education found in rural Nigeria

 extention education

 university education >>>>>>>>>>

 adult education

 formal education

Q11 Normal socialization function involves the following except....

 norms

 taboos

 family >>>>>>>>>>

 tabbos

Q12 .......is the bedrock of any technoloical change in the nation

 church

 vocational centres

 research >>>>>>>>>>

 mosques

Q13 Trainng of people for specialised adult roles is achieved throuh.......

 apprenticeship >>>>>>>>>>

 family background

 vocational centres

 churches

Q14 One of the fucntion of education is to....

 insight tolence

 teach gender inequality

 bring about social change >>>>>>>>>>

 encourage ethnic bias

Q15 .....is the process of transmitting and acquiring the socially approved aspects of cultural heritage

 socialisation

 religion

 education >>>>>>>>>>

 family

Q16 The cultural levirate and knowledge are transmitted through....

 education >>>>>>>>>>

 socialisation

 family

 country

Q17 Polygamy marriage in Niegria could be attributed to many factors except.....

 economic reasons

 religious beliefs

 security >>>>>>>>>>

 needs for children

Q18 ......is also known as a secondary form of marriage

 levirate

 polygamy

 monogamy

 group marriage >>>>>>>>>>

Q19 .....is a type of marriage that involves the inheritance of a widow by deceased husband's male relation

 polygamy

 monogamy

 levirate marriage >>>>>>>>>>

 group marriage

Q20 .....is a form of polygamy

 group marriage >>>>>>>>>>

 monydry

 levi

 traditional marriage

Q21 What type of marriage encourage the offspring to belong to the extended family rather than to a particular father?

 monogamy

 polyandry >>>>>>>>>>

 preygamy

 levirate

Q22 The marriage involving one woman and two or more men is known as....

 monogamy

 polyandry >>>>>>>>>>

 polygamy

 levirate

Q23 The case of one man married to two or more wives is known as....

 polygamy >>>>>>>>>>

 monogamy

 polyandry

 levirate

Q24 Produciton and consumption of goods and services are functions of.....

 mearketing

 rtading

 transportation

 family >>>>>>>>>>

Q25 .....is not one of the stages in the family life of a rural family

 commercialisation >>>>>>>>>>

 limited scale of farm

 owner-operator of farm busienss

 retirement froma ctive farming

Q26 At which age is the child given an inplanet with wide to work in the farm?

 10

 8

 6 >>>>>>>>>>

 12

Q27 The stage when a child is able to walk to the farm himself is refered to as....

 early stage

 farm apprenticeship >>>>>>>>>>

 child labour

 farm worker

Q28 The major societal function of family is.....

 education

 farm labour

 domestic work

 reproduction of the human species >>>>>>>>>>

Q29 Personal security of individual members of a family is one of the factors of.....

 familism >>>>>>>>>>

 kingship

 brothers

 cousins

Q30 ....is described as the degree to which members of the family show solidarity in the process of performing the multifarous role by the family institution

 kingship

 familism >>>>>>>>>>

 brothers

 relative

Q31 The rural family is exposed by many features except....

 familism

 produciton

 consumption

 competition >>>>>>>>>>

Q32 .....involves a set of common procedures such as betrothel or engagement, courtship, etc

 marriage

 wedding

 social institution >>>>>>>>>>

 socialization

Q33 A family is also referred as...

 membership

 social group >>>>>>>>>>

 household

 isntitution

Q34 A hosuehold is made up of relations, family members and....

 chidlren

 occupants

 lodgers >>>>>>>>>>

 trallers

Q35 ....is a kingship group linked by blood and marriage and occupying a common homeland

 family >>>>>>>>>>

 clan

 village

 neighborhood

Q36 ....is an aspect of product effects in rural infrastructure

 roads

 water creation

 recreatory parks

 stablisation of agric production >>>>>>>>>>

Q37 ...is an example of indirect production effect that come from faciitating rural infrastructure

 electricity

 water creation

 roads

 acess to marekting and input supply >>>>>>>>>>

Q38 The class of community efforts in rural infrastructure is facitated by the provision of

 government matching grants >>>>>>>>>>

 donatory

 levies

 dues

Q39 Cooperative efforts supplies rural infrastructure through the following except

 scholarship >>>>>>>>>>

 credit

 input supply

 processing

Q40 River Basin Development Authorities has the mandate to provide rural infrastructure through the following except....

 energy

 water creation

 water recicrucletion

 roads >>>>>>>>>>

Q41 Rural infrastructure are provided in the rural areas except through....

 unemployed youths >>>>>>>>>>

 government

 community

 cooperative

Q42 ....is not one of the efects of rural infrastructure

 production effect

 income efecft

 outcome effect

 leadership effect >>>>>>>>>>

Q43 Rural infrastructure includes these except....

 electricity >>>>>>>>>>

 external services

 research faciities

 financial institution

Q44 Which of these is not a form of rural farm infrastructure?

 storage facilities

 limitation

 community bank >>>>>>>>>>

 farm inputs

Q45 Educational and health facilities are examples of....

 rural socail infrastructure >>>>>>>>>>

 rural physical infrastructure

 rural health infrastructure

 rural farm infrastructure

Q46 Transportation system are examples of....

 rural ground infrastructure

 rural physical infrastructure >>>>>>>>>>

 rural infrastructure life

 rural financial infrastructure

Q47 Which of these is not a type of rural infrastructure

 rural financial infrastructure >>>>>>>>>>

 rural physical infrastructure

 rural social infrastructure

 rural farm infrastructure

Q48 What type of settlement pattern discourages provision of social amenities in rural areas?

 chlustered settlement

 dispersed settlement >>>>>>>>>>

 line settlement

 distant settlement

Q49 Dispersed settlement pattern is also known as....

 scattered settlement >>>>>>>>>>

 distant pattern

 nuclected settlement

 line settlement

Q50 Security from attack by either wild animals or external emenies is one of the ments of....

 nuclected settlement >>>>>>>>>>

 scattered settlement

 closed settlement

 line settlement

Q51 ..... is not related to associated factors of settlement patterns

 pattern of governance >>>>>>>>>>

 social conditions

 nature of physical condition

 nature and organisation of the prevailing against economy

Q52 .... is the manner of social interaction, ordering and the governance of the people within a particular area

 grouping

 arrangement

 settlement pattern >>>>>>>>>>

 distribution

Q53 ....guides the behaviour of individuals in the rural areas

 security

 societal norms >>>>>>>>>>

 marriage

 tabbos

Q54 The movement of an individual from one class or group to another is known as....

 social mobility >>>>>>>>>>

 elevation

 promotion

 social hierachy

Q55 ...is the tendency of social interaction to generate social differences among people

 division

 social strafication

 class distruction

 social differenciation >>>>>>>>>>

Q56 The manner in which the society ranks its members into various social classes or hierrachy is known as.....

 division

 social stratification >>>>>>>>>>

 disctinction

 social different

Q57 .....is a patterned relationship of one person with another through expression of ideas, thought and action aimed at achieving centre goals

 marriage

 relationships

 social integration >>>>>>>>>>

 family

Q58 Which of these is not a factor responsible for rural-urban differenciation?

 size of place

 occupation

 culture simplicity

 employment >>>>>>>>>>

Q59 .....is the structural aspect of culture which satisfies some fundamental needs and functions of a soceity

 government

 institution >>>>>>>>>>

 power

 influence

Q60 ....is the tendency to value highly a person's own culture and regard it as superior to the culture of others

 norms

 inteligence

 ethnicity

 ethnocentrism >>>>>>>>>>

Q61 Cosmopolites are individuals who are and often interact with.....

 people

 government

 chairmen

 urban communities >>>>>>>>>>

Q62 A person who attempts to facilitate chanages in behaviour of heir constituency or areas is known as a.....

 facilitation

 developer

 change agent >>>>>>>>>>

 motivator

Q63 Traditional knowledge, lcoal knowledge, country knowledge or rural peoles knowledge has been referred to as....

 indeginous knowledge >>>>>>>>>>

 personal knowledge

 original knowledge

 inherited knowledge

Q64 knowledge that is generated and transmitted by communities overtime is called......

 orignal knowledge

 intented knowledge

 indeginous knowledge >>>>>>>>>>

 personal knowledge

Q65 Which of these is not a device that can create communication link between the two groups for utilization?

 demonstration plot

 housing facilitities

 place of worship

 car >>>>>>>>>>

Q66 ....is the process by which certain groups of people who are native to their registered domicilary choose to maintain their identity within the larger group

 boundary maintenance >>>>>>>>>>

 heritage

 tribal marks

 language

Q67 The influence, authority and ability to control the action of others in a social system is called...

 power >>>>>>>>>>

 administration

 authority

 directive

Q68 Practices or obejcts forbiden because of beliefs attached to them are called....

 taboo >>>>>>>>>>

 norms

 culture

 values

Q69 ....are ideas held by members of a society to be true

 culture

 custom

 bond

 beliefs >>>>>>>>>>

Q70 ....are standard views about what is acceptable, desireable and what should be independent of the circumstances or specific situation

 culture

 mores

 custom

 values >>>>>>>>>>

Q71 A set of expectations applied to an occupant of a status is

 standard

 roles >>>>>>>>>>

 obligation

 duties

Q72 A population in the system of social relationship is called....

 status >>>>>>>>>>

 family

 husband

 role

Q73 ....is very crucial in adoption of new changes by farmers

 culture

 soceity

 values

 norms >>>>>>>>>>

Q74 ...are customs or inteventions of people regarded as importantt for the welfare and stability of the society

 cultura

 mores >>>>>>>>>>

 values

 tabboo

Q75 .....are the customary rules and behaviours established as standards for guiding a soceity

 values

 roles

 norms >>>>>>>>>>

 beliefs

Q76 ....is a social phenominom that is learned through the collection of members of a society

 culture >>>>>>>>>>

 norms

 tabboo

 value

Q77 Rural areas are said to be important because

 they have natural environment

 where large majority of poele live to produce farm labour >>>>>>>>>>

 recreation

 hunting

Q78 What is the purpose underlyining the study of a rural sociology?

 to develop rural areas

 to introduce change

 to develop greater understanding of the behaviour of rural people and soceity >>>>>>>>>>

 to ascertain in cultural leadership

Q79 Which of these is not an indicator of rurality?

 electricity >>>>>>>>>>

 low population density

 beliefs

 customs

Q80 ....is a branch of sociology which deals mainly with the study of social and cultural factors affecting the lives of the ruralites

 anthropology

 rural sociology >>>>>>>>>>

 sociology

 historal