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