

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

Choose Coursecode ▼

Delete Selected Questions

Assign Selected Questions to eExam

Show entries

Search:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type <input type="checkbox"/>	Question <input type="checkbox"/>	A <input type="checkbox"/>	B <input type="checkbox"/>	C <input type="checkbox"/>	D <input type="checkbox"/>	Answer <input type="checkbox"/>	Remark <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Rural infrastructures are provided in the rural areas except through government agencies. "True" or "False" <input type="text"/>	TRUE					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The type of social change that is evident on roads, processing, storage and distribution of economic goods is referred to as <input type="text"/>	Economic change					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to the accumulated knowledge, techniques and trait in a culture	Cultural base					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> -- is the application of scientific knowledge to the solution of specific task	Technology					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The recombination of existing cultural traits to fashion new things and the rate at which this takes place is directly related to the existing cultural base is known as <input type="text"/>	Invention					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sharing with others of a perception of fact, object or relationship which has always existed but was not known is known as <input type="text"/>	Discovery					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Social changes are brought about mainly through invention, diffusion and <input type="text"/>	Discovery					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Resistance to change and space and time are characteristics of social change. "True" or "False" <input type="text"/>	TRUE					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The changes in knowledge, skill and attitude of people as a result of their exposures to educational experiences are attributed to <input type="text"/> _--- change	Behaviourial					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The type of social change that is evident in transport, communication, health and education is called <input type="text"/> _---	Technological change					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Political, behavioural and cultural are examples <input type="text"/> _--	Social change					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _-- is the process by which alterations occur in the structure of and functions of a social system	Social change					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The content of the message should be directed to the needs of the target audience and the initiator or source <input type="text"/>	FALSE					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Communication should start with all the audience expressing their needs and wishes. "True" or "False" <input type="text"/>	FALSE					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The type of communication between a person and others who may not be physically seen or present is referred to as <input type="text"/>	Extra - personal					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The type of communication that allows the flow of information between two or more people usually in a face-to-face manner or by telephone or letter is known as <input type="text"/> ---	Mass communication					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The type of communication that exist when only one person is involved, feeding himself/herself information and responding within himself/herself is called <input type="text"/> ---	Interpersonal					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The information flow between a source and receiver pair perceived to belong to the same tier in a hierarchy is known as <input type="text"/>	Horizontal communication					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The type of communication that attains a more important level of change in knowledge, attitudes and skills of the pairs, given that the gap in differentiating variables between the pair is wide and there is much to learn of both parties is referred to as <input type="text"/> -	Vertical communication					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The flow of information between a hierarchically perceived source and a receiver id referred to as <input type="text"/> ---	Vertical communication					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Lack of proper use of local leaders to assist improved technological delivery is a major problem of <input type="text"/> ..	Agricultural Extension					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The strategy that is not very easy for one person to be effectively trained in all sectors of rural development is referred to as <input type="text"/>	Community development					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The strategies adopted for rural development by many developing countries are community development, agricultural extension and <input type="text"/> _---	Integrated Rural Development					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Improved distribution between rural and urban areas to bridge or narrow the difference between the two parts of the society is a major role of Rural Development. "True" or "False" <input type="text"/>	TRUE					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is when contending parties agree to disagree knowing that neither of them can or should withdraw	Toleration					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _--- is a conscious attempt to share information and ideas with others	Communication					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The psycho – social situation that arises when people perform mutual actions and reactions upon one another is referred to as <input type="text"/> _--	Set standards					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the aggregate of social, ethical, intellectual, artistic, governmental and attainments of a community and by which it can be distinguished from one another	Culture					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _ - are nurtured and cherished by the people in the development of their common ideals, objectives, attitudes and values	Shared beliefs					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _-- is an aggregation of females habitually living together within a definite geographical location, more or less rooted on the soil they occupy	Community					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The stage in rural development where necessary modifications are made is described as <input type="text"/> --	Evaluation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The stage that depends widely based on initial information collected about a community is known as <input type="text"/> --	Planning					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The stage where the plan is followed with concrete action in Rural Development is known as <input type="text"/>	Implementation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The stage of rural development where the change agent obtain reliable and valid information about the community and where the project is to be implemented and the neighbouring communities is called <input type="text"/> .	Enquiry					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The strategy combines the development of the various sectors of the rural society including educational, agricultural, health, nutrition, rural electrification, rural water supply and cooperatives simultaneously is referred to as <input type="text"/>	Integrated Rural Development					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the type of rural development approach that develops all sectors in a given area simultaneously	Holistic					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The three types of rural development are identified as sectoral. Holistic and <input type="text"/>	Regional					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _-- passes the results of research on how to solve the problems of agriculture to farmers and encourages the application of these as well as other improved technical knowledge in agriculture to farmers	Agricultural extension					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The person that is trained in many aspects of community life such as health, agriculture, education and cooperative and is stationed at the local level where he works with rural people is known as <input type="text"/>	Multi – purpose community development agent					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _ - is aimed at using the rural people to develop themselves through self – help initiative and motivation with minimum assistance from government	Community development					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The acquisition of new cultural traits by individuals or groups and the use of these in their new patterns of living are referred to as <input type="text"/> ..	Accumulation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _-- is the process by which people of diverse cultural and racial origins achieve enough social solidarity in the same geographical territory to maintain a nation	Assimilation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _--- refers to changes in culture arising from constant contact with other cultures	Acculturation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _-- is the process by which people of diverse cultural and racial origins achieve enough social solidarity in the same geographical territory to maintain a nation	Accumulation					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The adjustment of a person or group to a conflict or threat resulting in the recognition and acceptance of the relations which define the status of a person known as <input type="text"/>	Accomodation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A situation where parties in dispute stubbornly refuse to yield to any reconciliatory move by third parties is known as <input type="text"/>	segregation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _ - involves the ending of conflict through the total defeat or submission of one group by another	Super - ordination						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> .. Occurs between equally powerful antagonists in any given society	Compromise						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _ - is the process of ending one conflict by replacing it with another usually via a process of scapegoating	Displacement						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _ - is the term used to describe a temporary cessation of hostilities without issues being settled so as to give the conflicting parties time either to regroup	Truce						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The type of social interaction disrupts social unity that generates bitterness which may lead to destruction and bloodshed is called <input type="text"/>	Conflict						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the form of social interaction in which people struggle for the possession of material and non-material rewards are in limited or scarce supply	Competition						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _-- is a form of social interaction in which the actors seek to obtain scarce rewards by eliminating and weakening other contenders	Conflict					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _ - is the interaction which is oriented towards specific goals	Cooperation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _-- are those respective forms of behaviour commonly found in social life	Social process					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The antagonistic type of social process are competition and <input type="text"/> _--	Conflict					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The associative type of social process are cooperation, accommodation and <input type="text"/> _---	Assimilation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _-- entails interpersonal contact, reciprocal response and inner adjustment of behavior to the action of others	Social interaction					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The type of cooperation that is more or less spontaneous solidarity behaviour among members of such primary groups as the family and neighbourhood is known as <input type="text"/> ..	Informal cooperation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _--- cooperation involves deliberate and rational interaction between persons or groups in any given society	Formal cooperation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the tendency to value highly a person's own culture and regard it as superior to the culture of others?	Persuasion	intelligence	ethnicity	ethnocentrism	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What type of marriage encourages the offspring to belong to the extended family rather than to a particular father?	Polygamy	monogamy	Polyandry	Levirate	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The marriage involving one woman and two or more men are known as what?	Polygamy	monogamy	Polyandry	Levirate	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The case of one man married to two or more wives is known as what?	Polygamy	Monogamy	Polyandry	Levirate	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Production and consumption of goods and services are functions of who?	Marketing	Trading	Transportation	Family	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not one of the stages in the family life of a rural family?	Commercialization	Limited scale of farm	Owner-operator farm business	Retirement from active farming	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	At which age is the child given an implement to work in the farm?	6	12	11	15	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The stage when a child is able to walk to the farm himself is referred to as what?	Early stage	Farm apprenticeship	Child labour	Farm worker	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the major societal function of family?	. Education	fam labour	Domestic work	Procreation	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Personal security of individual members of a family is one of the factors of what?	familism	kinship	brothers	relatives	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is described as the degree to which members of the family show solidarity in the process of performing their roles?	familism	kinship	brothers	relatives	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The rural family is exposed by many features except	familism	production	consumption	Competition	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What sociological aspect involves a set of common procedures such as betrothal or engagement, courtship?	Marriage	Wedding	Social institution	Socialization	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A family is also referred as what?	Membership	Social group	Household	Institution	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A household is made up of relations, family members and who?	children	occupants	lodgers	travellers	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is a kingship group linked by blood and marriage and occupying a common homeland?	Family	clan	village	community	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which aspect of product effects in rural infrastructure?	Roads	Water	Recreation parks	Stabilization of agricultural production	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is an example of indirect production effect that comes from facilitating rural infrastructure?	Electricity	Water creation	Roads	Access to market and input supply	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The class of community efforts in rural infrastructure is fascinated by the provision of what?	Government matching grants	Donations	Levies	Dues	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cooperative efforts supplies rural infrastructure through the following except	Scholarship	Credit	Input supply	Processing	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	River Basin Development Authorities has the mandate to provide rural infrastructure through the following except	Energy	Water creation	Water recirculation	Roads	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Those respective forms of behaviour commonly found in social life are known as what?	Social interaction	Social process	social cohesion	Social affiliation	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What entails interpersonal contact, reciprocal responses and inner adjustment of behaviour to the action of others?	Social interaction	Social process	Social cohesion	Social affiliation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	For a technology to be effective, these requirements must be in place except.	Technical feasible	Social acceptability	Economic feasible	Traditional acceptable	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are significance of economic institution to rural farmers except.	Provision of credit	Building of schools	Land acquisition	Labour supply	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is concerned with the arrangement of relationship between people for the standard production, distribution and marketing?	Political institution	Social institution	Traditional institution	Economic institution	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are features or characteristics of the Local Government administration in rural areas except	Remittance to change	Good infrastructure	Informality	High degree of stability	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What type of institution serves the people of a nation in form of governments?	Local	Federal	State	political	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which universal human institution entails a set of basic beliefs and ritualistic practices?	Islam	Chritainity	Traditional	Religion	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which is one of the problems of rural school in the Nigeria?	Rural teachers ratio	Good salary	Libraries	Good classroom	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not a type of education found in rural Nigeria?	Extension education	University education	Adult education	Formal education	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Normal socialization function involves the following except	Norms	Taboos	Family	Values	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the bedrock of any technological change in the nation?	Church	Vocational centres	Research	Mosques	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Training of people for specialized adult roles is achieved through what means?	Apprenticeship	Family background	Vocational centres	Churches	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the major functions of education?	Insight tolerance	Teach gender inequality	Bring about social change	Encourage ethnic bias	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the process of transmitting and acquiring the socially approved aspects of cultural heritage?	Education	Socialization	Family	Country	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The cultural levirate and knowledge are transmitted through what means?	Education	Socialization	Family	Country	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Polygamy marriage in Nigeria could be attributed to many factors except	economic reasons	Religious beliefs	Security	Procreation	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is also known as a secondary form of marriage?	Group marriage	monogamy	Levirate	Traditional Marriage	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is a type of marriage that involves the inheritance of a widow by deceased husband's male relation?	Group marriage	monogamy	Levirate	Traditional Marriage	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What marriage is a form of polygamy?	Group marriage	monogamy	Levirate	Traditional Marriage	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Rural infrastructure is provided in the rural areas except on of these.	Unemployed youths	Government	Community	Cooperative	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	which of these is not one of the effects of rural infrastructure?	production effect	Income effect	outcome effect	Leadership effect	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Rural infrastructure includes these except	Electricity	Extension service	Research facilities	Financial institutions	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not a form of rural farm infrastructure?	Storage facilities	Tractor	community bank	farm inputs	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Educational and health facilities are examples of what infrastructure?	Rural physical infrastructure	Rural financial infrastructure	Rural Social infrastructure	Rural farm infrastructure	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Transportation system are examples of what infrastructure?	Rural physical infrastructure	Rural financial infrastructure	Rural Social infrastructure	Rural farm infrastructure	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not a type of rural infrastructure?	Rural physical infrastructure	Rural financial infrastructure	Rural Social infrastructure	Rural farm infrastructure	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Another name for Dispersed settlement pattern is what?	Scattered settlement	closed settlement	nucleated settlement	Line settlement	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Security from attack by either wild animals or external enemies is one of the merits of what settlement pattern?	Nucleated settlement	Scattered settlement	Closed settlement	Line settlement	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not a factor responsible for rural-urban differentiation?	Pattern of governance	Social conditions	Physical conditions	Nature of organization	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the manner of social interaction, ordering and the governance of the people within a particular area called?	Grouping	Arrangement	Distribution	Settlement pattern	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What guides the behaviour of individuals in the rural areas?	Security	Societal norms	Marriage	Taboo	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The movement of an individual from one class or group to another is known as what?	Social mobility	Elevation	Promotion	Social hierrachy	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the tendency of social interaction to generate social differences among people called?	Social stratification	Division	Distinction	Social Differentiation	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The manner in which the society ranks its members into various social classes or hierarchy is known as what?	Social stratification	Division	Distinction	Social Differentiation	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is a patterned relationship of one person with another through expression of ideas, thought and action?	Marriage	Relationships	Integration	Famiy	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not a factor responsible for rural-urban differentiation?	size of place	occupation	culture simplicity	employment	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the structural aspect of culture which satisfies some fundamental needs and functions of a society?	Government	Institution	power	Influence	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the tendency to value highly a person's own culture and regard it as superior to the culture of others?	Persuasion	intelligence	ethnicity	ethnocentrism	D	eExam

Showing 1 to 120 of 120 entries

Previous **1** Next