

## ARD202 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 affliction

**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 requirements must be in place except \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ technical feasibility
- ☐ social acceptability
- ☐ economic feasibility
- ☐ medically feasible

**Q4 The following are the services rendered by economic institutions to rural farmers except \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ 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 \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ resistance 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**

- ☐ low pupil - teacher ratio
- ☐ good salary
- ☐ conducive 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 Rural infrastructure are provided in the rural areas through the following except\_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ unemployed youths
- ☐ government
- ☐ community
- ☐ NGOs

**Q12 \_\_\_\_\_ is not one of the effects of rural infrastructure**

- ☐ production effect
- ☐ income effects
- ☐ Welfare Quality of Life Effects
- ☐ leadership effect

**Q13 Rural infrastructure includes these except \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ electricity
- ☐ external services
- ☐ research facilities
- ☐ financial institution

**Q14 Which of these is not a form of rural farm infrastructure?**

- ☐ storage facilities
- ☐ irrigation
- ☐ mass transit
- ☐ farm inputs supply systems

**Q15 Educational and health facilities are examples of \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ rural social infrastructure
- ☐ rural physical infrastructure
- ☐ rural health infrastructure
- ☐ rural farm infrastructure

**Q16 What type of settlement pattern discourages provision of social amenities in rural areas?**

- ☐ clustered settlement
- ☐ dispersed settlement
- ☐ line settlement
- ☐ distant settlement

**Q17 Security from attack by either wild animals or external enemies is one of the elements of \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ nucleated settlement
- ☐ scattered settlement
- ☐ closed settlement
- ☐ line settlement

**Q18 \_\_\_\_\_ is the manner of social interaction, ordering and the governance of the people within a particular area**

- ☐ grouping
- ☐ arrangement
- ☐ settlement pattern
- ☐ distribution

**Q19 All these are factors responsible for rural-urban differentiation except \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ size of place
- ☐ occupation
- ☐ culture simplicity
- ☐ employment

**Q20 \_\_\_\_\_ is the structural aspect of culture which satisfies some fundamental needs and functions of a society**

- ☐ government
- ☐ institution
- ☐ power
- ☐ influence

**Q21 Cosmopolites are individuals who are and often interact with \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ people
- ☐ government
- ☐ chairmen
- ☐ urban communities

**Q22 A person who attempts to facilitate changes in behaviour of their constituency or areas is known as \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ facilitation
- ☐ developer
- ☐ change agent
- ☐ motivator

**Q23 Traditional knowledge, local knowledge, country knowledge or rural peoples knowledge has been referred to as \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ indigenous knowledge
- ☐ personal knowledge
- ☐ original knowledge
- ☐ inherited knowledge

**Q24 Knowledge that is generated and transmitted by communities overtime is called \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ original knowledge
- ☐ intended knowledge
- ☐ indigenous knowledge
- ☐ personal knowledge

**Q25 \_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which certain groups of people who are native to their registered domiciliary choose to maintain their identity within the larger group**

- ☐ boundary maintenance
- ☐ heritage
- ☐ tribal marks
- ☐ language

**Q26 The influence, authority and ability of someone to control the action of others in a social system is called \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ power
- ☐ administration
- ☐ authority
- ☐ directive

**Q27 Practice or object forbidden by members of a particular social system because of beliefs attached to them is called \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ taboo
- ☐ norms
- ☐ culture
- ☐ values

**Q28 \_\_\_\_\_ is a position occupied by individual in social system and relationships**

- ☐ status
- ☐ family
- ☐ husband
- ☐ role

**Q29 The concept of rurality is a branch of \_\_\_\_\_ upon which rural sociologists have their basis**

- ☐ medicine
- ☐ sociology
- ☐ agriculture
- ☐ All of the above

**Q30 \_\_\_\_\_ is a branch of sociology that deals with the study of social and cultural factors affecting the lives of rural dwellers**

- ☐ anthropology
- ☐ rural sociology
- ☐ sociology
- ☐ historical

**Q31 The rural family is characterised by many features except \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ familism
- ☐ production
- ☐ continuity
- ☐ competition

**Q32 \_\_\_\_\_ involves a set of common procedures such as betrothal or engagement, courtship, honeymoon and wedding**

- ☐ marriage

- ☐ wedding
- ☐ family
- ☐ socialization

**Q33** \_\_\_\_\_ refers to all persons occupying the same house

- ☐ membership
- ☐ social group
- ☐ household
- ☐ institution

**Q34** A household is made up of relations, family members and \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ children
- ☐ occupants
- ☐ lodgers
- ☐ trallers

**Q35** \_\_\_\_\_ is a kinship group linked by blood and marriage and occupying a common homeland

- ☐ family
- ☐ clan
- ☐ village
- ☐ neighborhood

**Q36** \_\_\_\_\_ is an aspect of production effects in rural infrastructure

- ☐ roads
- ☐ water creation
- ☐ recreation parks
- ☐ stabilization of agric production

**Q37** \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of indirect production effect that come from facilitating rural infrastructure

- ☐ electricity
- ☐ water creation
- ☐ roads
- ☐ access to marketing and input supply

**Q38** Multiple purpose and single-purpose cooperatives can through service associations provide \_\_\_\_\_ at a cost

- ☐ rural infrastructure
- ☐ credit
- ☐ drugs
- ☐ dues

**Q39** Cooperative efforts supplies rural infrastructure through the following except \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ scholarship
- ☐ credit
- ☐ input supply
- ☐ rural electrification

**Q40** River Basin Development Authorities has the mandate to provide rural infrastructure through the following except \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ energy
- ☐ water recreation facilities
- ☐ water recirculation
- ☐ public healthcare

**Q41** \_\_\_\_\_ is not related to associated factors of settlement patterns

- ☐ pattern of governance
- ☐ social conditions
- ☐ nature of physical condition
- ☐ nature and organisation of the prevailing agricultural economy

**Q42** \_\_\_\_\_ is the manner of social interaction, ordering and the governance of the people within a particular area

- ☐ grouping
- ☐ arrangement
- ☐ settlement pattern
- ☐ distribution

**Q43** \_\_\_\_\_ guides the behaviour of individuals in the rural areas

- ☐ security
- ☐ societal norms
- ☐ marriage
- ☐ tabbos

**Q44 The movement of an individual from one class or group to another is known as \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ social mobility
- ☐ elevation
- ☐ promotion
- ☐ social hierarchy

**Q45 \_\_\_\_\_ is the tendency of social interaction to generate social differences among people**

- ☐ division
- ☐ social stratification
- ☐ class destruction
- ☐ social differentiation

**Q46 The manner in which the society ranks its members into various social classes or hierarchy is known as \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ division
- ☐ social stratification
- ☐ distinction
- ☐ social different

**Q47 \_\_\_\_\_ 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

**Q48 All these are factors responsible for rural-urban differentiation except \_\_\_\_\_**

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- ☐ culture simplicity
- ☐ employment

**Q49 \_\_\_\_\_ is the structural aspect of culture which satisfies some fundamental needs and functions of a society**

- ☐ government
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- ☐ power
- ☐ influence

**Q50 \_\_\_\_\_ is the tendency to value highly a person's own culture and regard it as superior to the cultures of others**

- ☐ norms
- ☐ intelligence
- ☐ ethnicity
- ☐ ethno centrism

**Q51 A set of expectations applied to an occupant of a status is \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ standard
- ☐ roles
- ☐ obligation
- ☐ duties

**Q52 \_\_\_\_\_ is a position in the system of social relationships**

- ☐ status
- ☐ family
- ☐ husband
- ☐ role

**Q53 \_\_\_\_\_ is very crucial in adoption of new changes by farmers**

- ☐ culture
- ☐ society
- ☐ values
- ☐ norms

**Q54** \_\_\_\_\_ are customs or interventions of people regarded as important for the welfare and stability of the society

- ☐ cultura
- ☒ mores
- ☐ values
- ☐ taboo

**Q55** \_\_\_\_\_ are the customary rules and behaviours established as standards for guiding a society

- ☐ values
- ☐ roles
- ☒ norms
- ☐ beliefs

**Q56** \_\_\_\_\_ is a social phenomenon that is learned through the collection of members of a society

- ☒ culture
- ☐ norms
- ☐ taboo
- ☐ value

**Q57** The concept of rurality is a branch of \_\_\_\_\_ upon which rural sociologists have their basis

- ☐ medicine
- ☒ sociology
- ☐ agriculture
- ☐ All of the above

**Q58** \_\_\_\_\_ is a discipline which studies the influence of physical, biological and cultural factors on the sociology of people and groups considered to be rural, social ecology or environmental sociology

- ☐ Sociology
- ☐ Anthropology
- ☐ Geography
- ☒ Rural sociology

**Q59** Rural Sociology is a special field of general sociology

- ☒ True
- ☐ False
- ☐ All of the above
- ☐ None of the above

**Q60** \_\_\_\_\_ 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
- ☐ historical