

Co-operatives with -----in which case the liability of the member is not limited to any specific amount and each member can be held for all the outstanding debts of the society.
unlimited liability

The major aim of a Co-operative is to achieve economic goals, which include-----.
making profits

Co-operatives are legal entities that can – and be sued
sue

A -----purpose Co-operative is the one that has more than one field of activity
multi

Co-operatives are not -----
all of the above

In Nigeria ----- structure of cooperative covers wider areas of operation mostly formed by a number of primarily Co-operatives.
secondary

Individuals that form a ----- share identical interest (s) or goals (s).
cooperative

Co-operatives with -----by guarantee which means that the joint liability of the members is limited not simply to the value of the shares held by the member, but also to the value of specified and mutually agreed multiple of value of shares held.
limited liability

which type of Co-operative society operates in an urban area
urban

The ----- is the type of co-operatives where the members have decided to leave all aspects of decision making to management
integrated

A cooperative ----- can be referred to as any coming together of primary co-operatives to form another common body
union

The ----- type of cooperative are Co-operatives in the service sector
service

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The ----- type of cooperative are Co-operatives in the service sector service

1. when Co-operatives business is controlled by members themselves through one man, one vote on any decision affecting the Co-operatives. It is said to be ----- controlled

autocratically

--->> democratically

executive

none of the above

2. in ----- type of cooperative Members pool resources together and go in search of suppliers who can sell the goods at good prices to them

producer

retailer

wholesaler

--->> consumer

3. When a Society has just commenced operation, it can start operating a ----- account, which yields some interest in addition to the money being safely kept.

fixed

corporate

current

--->> savings

4. Borrowed capital is different from owned capital because it is obtained from -----

--->> outside

inside

government

bank

5. the -----capital is the money contributed by members.

--->> share
reserve
owned
working

6. Cooperative general meetings, which are usually held ----- times in a year.

1
2
3

--->> 4

7. Every primary Society should try to affiliate to a visible C-operatives -----

--->> union
society
body
group

8. Members of the board can be called the officers of the Co-operative who are elected into office by the majority of the -----

committee
executive
leadership

--->> members

9. which capital concerns those items that often remain in the service of the Co-operative over a long period of time. Examples are: land, Building, Equipment, Vehicles among others.

current

--->> fixed

liability
long

10. what type of capital is raised from the other resources; it is capital raised outside the Co-operative.

running
working

--->> boorowed

equity

1. The ----- is the type of co-operatives where the members have decided to leave all aspects of decision making to management

--->> integrated

union

primary

secondary

2. which type of Co-operative society operates in an urban area

township

secondary

apex

--->> urban

3. Co-operatives with -----by guarantee which means that the joint liability of the members is limited not simply to the value of the shares held by the member, but also to the value of specified and mutually agreed multiple of value of shares held.

unlimited liability

limited

liability

--->> limited liability

4. Co-operatives are legal entities that can ----- and be sued

litigate

charge to court

--->> sue

stand trial in the court of law

5. Individuals that form a ----- share identical interest (s) or goals (s).

society

group

--->> cooperative

company

6. The ----- type of cooperative are Co-operatives in the service sector

--->> service

producer

consumer

none of the above

7. A -----purpose Co-operative is the one that has more than one field of activity

many

dual

--->> multi

major

8. Co-operatives are not -----

trade unions

political party

social club

--->> all of the above

9. A cooperative ----- can be referred to as any coming together of primary co-operatives to form another common body

secondary

--->> union

primary

tertiary

10. In Nigeria ----- structure of cooperative covers wider areas of operation mostly formed by a number of primarily Co-operatives.

township

--->> secondary

apex

urban

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3

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--->> union

society

body

group

6. The structure of Co-operative Management is in layers: the first layer comprises the ----- of the Co-operative.

--->> members

leaders

employees

executive

7. which type of capital is tied to cooperative membership.

owned

fixed

--->> share

working

8. the ----- capital is the capital contributed from within the Co-operatives itself. It includes fines, savings, special deposits etc.

members

individuals

--->> owned

cooperative

9. The -----are funds that are created and maintained within the Co-operatives business enterprise as a form of security against any unforeseen circumstance.

contingency

--->> reserve

educational

deposits

10. Members of the Board of Directors of cooperative society are called----- Members.

--->> committee

executive

leadership

all of the above

Every primary Society should try to affiliate to a visible C-operatives Union

Committee

4

Outside

Share

Owned

Capital

Fixed

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