

FBQ1: Advances in agricultural techniques and practices resulted in an increased supply of food and -----
Answer: raw materials

FBQ2: Industrial Revolution, in modern history, the process of change from an agrarian and handicraft economy to one dominated by industry and -----
Answer: machine manufacturing

FBQ3: Industrial Revolution process began in Britain in the ----- century
Answer: 18th

FBQ4: Industrial revolution spread from ----- to other part of the world
Answer: Britain

FBQ5: The main features involved in the Industrial Revolution were technological, socioeconomic, and -----
Answer: Cultural

FBQ6: Robert Owen was born in the year -----and died in the year -----
Answer: 1771 and 1858

FBQ7: Robert Owen was a utopian to the core propounding principles of ---
Answer: Cooperation

FBQ8: The concept of Co-operation is rooted on gigantic projects which are capital intensive as reflected in his "Co-operative Communities" or-----.
Answer: Co-operative Colonies

FBQ9: Dr. William King was born in the year ----- and died in the year-----
Answer: 1786-1865

FBQ10: Owen and King defined the rules and principles of -----
Answer: consumer cooperatives

FBQ11: King's articles and activities together with those of his other colleagues were published in the Co-operative magazine they founded and called -----
Answer: The Co-operator

FBQ12: Charles Fourier was born in the year ----- and died in the year -----
Answer: 1772 and 1837

FBQ13: Hermann Schulze- Delitzsch was born in the year ---- and died in the year-----
Answer: 1808 and 1883

FBQ14: Friedrich Wilhelm Raiffeisen was born in the year ---- and died in the year -----
Answer: 1818 and 1888

FBQ15: The existence to this day of cooperatives based on their principles is proof of the success of Schulze-Delitzsch and ----- work

Answer: Friedrich Raiffeisen

FBQ16: -----is the birthplace of co-operative credit movement in the World

Answer: Germany

FBQ17: Schulze believed that co-operative institutions should be run on -----lines

Answer: Business

FBQ18: According to the ICA, a cooperative is â€œan autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly-owned and democratically-controlled -----

Answer: Enterprise

FBQ19: Cooperation can be defined as a social process by which individuals work -----
---to realize a common objective or goal

Answer: Together

FBQ20: A cooperative can be active in almost any field where there is a group with fairly homogeneous and common -----

Answer: Needs

FBQ21: All the cooperative societies that were formed before the success of Rochdale Equitable pioneers was recorded were categorized as -----

Answer: Pre Rochdale Cooperatives

FBQ22: Majority of the members of the Owenites Societies were not educated and this contributed significantly to the -----of the Societies.

Answer: Downfall

FBQ23: The democratic management and control presupposes that all members should participate -----in the affairs of the business especially with respect to decision making

Answer: Equally

FBQ24: Another major factor that led to the collapse of the early cooperatives was to sale of the wares on -----to the members and non members.

Answer: Credit

FBQ25: -----was the name given to the set of 28 persons that pooled their resources together and established the first successful co-operative society in the world called Rochdale society of equitable pioneers.

Answer: Rochdale Equitable Pioneers

FBQ26: With lessons from prior ventures in cooperation in mind, the founding members framed the now famous Rochdale Principles, and planned to follow Dr. William Kingâ€™s suggestion to start with a storekeeping operation that provided self-employment to members and to grow gradually into a ----- community

Answer: Cooperative

FBQ27: The Rochdale equitable pioneers decided to sell their products at the same price with the price obtainable in the -----
Answer: Market

FBQ28: The Rochdale equitable pioneers were able to keep the documents and records of their business ____
Answer: transactions

FBQ29: Cooperatives are organizations that are open to all persons able to use their services and willing to accept the responsibilities of membership, without gender, social, racial, political or religious -----
Answer: Discrimination

FBQ30: Co-operatives are democratic organizations controlled by their -----
Answer: Members

FBQ31: In primary co-operatives members have ----- voting rights (one member, one vote) and cooperatives at other levels are also organized in a democratic manner where every member have equal to participate in decision making process of the cooperative.
Answer: Equal

FBQ32: Rochdale principle emphasized that all the profit realized from the cooperative business should not be distributed as -----for members share capital.
Answer: Dividends

FBQ33: Limited interest should be paid on share capital while the rest of profit realized should be re invested in the business while some part should be committed to members' education and statutory ----- fund.
Answer: Reserves

FBQ34: Patronage Refund principle encourages members to patronize the cooperative shop as refund payments were given to members based on the volume of their -----
Answer: Purchase

FBQ35: Rochdale shop was sold based on the prevailing ----- price.
Answer: Market

FBQ36: Unlike other competitors, the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers were selling goods not only on the prevailing market price but the goods offer for sale in their shop were of the high -----
Answer: Quality

FBQ37: Membership of cooperatives should be ----- and -----
Answer: voluntary and open

FBQ38: Concept of ----- is the belief that one does depend on another person, group or institution to solve one's problem but to use the wherewithal at his disposal to take action and provide solutions to his challenges

Answer: self help

FBQ39: The acronym SHGs represent

Answer: Self-Help Groups

FBQ40: -----are organizations independent of governments and international governmental organizations

Answer: NGOs

FBQ41: The cooperative societies of the pre colonial era were largely organized in -----
- nature without any form of documentation and written laws and regulations,

Answer: Informal

FBQ42: The year ----- marked a major era in the development of the modern cooperative in Nigeria

Answer: 1935

FBQ43: The cooperative ordinance created a specialized branch of the secretariat knowledgeable on ----- matters

Answer: co-operative

FBQ44: The ----- of Cooperative Societies could register, audit, inspect, hold inquiries on, and settle disputes among Cooperatives. He could also liquidate unsuccessful registered cooperatives.

Answer: Registrar

FBQ45: ----- was the first Registrar of Co-operative Societies for Nigeria,

Answer: Major Haig

FBQ46: The first Registrar of Co-operative Societies for Nigeria, established the Co-operative office at Moor Plantation, in -----town

Answer: Ibadan

FBQ47: In August 1937, the ----- Co-operative Cocoa Sales Society became the first primary society to be registered

Answer: Gbedun

FBQ48: By 1943, the First Co-operative Training Institute in the Western part of the country, the Federal Co-operative College, was established in ---

Answer: Ibadan

FBQ49: The indigenous cooperatives are those forms traditional cooperation that existed before the enactment of cooperative ordinance in -----

Answer: 1935

FBQ50: Cooperative societies are considered to be business organization with primary objective of promoting their members well-being through collective owned -----

Answer: Enterprises

MCQ1: The era known as the Industrial Revolution was a period in which fundamental changes occurred in the following areas except

Answer: Oil and Gas

MCQ2: The Industrial Revolution started from.....

Answer: England

MCQ3: The changes that occurred during industrial revolution (1760-1850), in fact, occurred

Answer: gradually

MCQ4: The year 1760 is generally accepted as the -----of the Industrial Revolution

Answer: eve

MCQ5: Mechanized textile production spread from Great Britain to continental Europe in the early -----century

Answer: 19th

MCQ6: In the mid-1760s the textile industry began to experience -----change

Answer: rapid

MCQ7: In the 18th century the population grew at a faster rate than ever before. There are primary reasons which may be cited for this growth except

Answer: an increase in the marriage rate

MCQ8: In Great Britain one of the main thinkers was without any doubt the philanthropist-----.

Answer: Robert Owen

MCQ9: ----- is known by some as the father of cooperation in Great Britain

Answer: Robert Owen

MCQ10: The basis for Owen's doctrine was the suppression of commercial and industrial gain in favour of a ----- by cutting out the middlemen between production and consumption

Answer: fair price

MCQ11: Dr William King gave a more practical direction to the somewhat utopian ideas of-----

Answer: Robert Owen

MCQ12: In France, -----was one of the first to propose an alternative form of cooperation

Answer: Charles Fourier

MCQ13: In Germany, Hermann Schulze- Delitzsch is considered to be the pioneer of ----- cooperatives.

Answer: Urban

MCQ14: Friedrich Wilhelm Raiffeisen for his part is regarded in Germany as the pioneer of -----Cooperatives
Answer: Rural

MCQ15: The experiments of Schulze-Delitzsch and Friedrich Wilhelm Raiffeisen in the cooperative field have contributed greatly to the fact that Germany is thought of as the cradle of -----
Answer: credit unions

MCQ16: The efforts to establish urban credit cooperative, however, started with a realization by Schulze of the superiority of self-help and mutual-help over -----
Answer: charity

MCQ17: In 1850, Schulze established his first Urban credit society in his ----
Answer: native town

MCQ18: Schulze formulated some principles and published them in book written in -----
-
Answer: 1856

MCQ19: Schulze also secured the "First Co-operative Law" from Prussia in 1867, which was made applicable to the whole Germany in -----
Answer: 1889

MCQ20: The Rochdale School of thoughts formulated their concepts of cooperative organization into a set of principles that cooperatives clearly needed to adhere to and apply in order to be called authentic _____
Answer: cooperatives

MCQ21: International Co-operative Alliance (ICA) claimed and propagated these Rochdale principles to be the one and only Universal Co-operative -----
Answer: Principles

MCQ22: The development of cooperatives was now seen as a component part of the building up of a network of -----organizations
Answer: social welfare

MCQ23: The previously mentioned W.F. Raiffeisen was one of the central figures in the establishment and expansion of -----credit cooperatives in Germany
Answer: agricultural

MCQ24: In the Netherlands and Belgium the movement was led by the -----Van den Elsen and Mellaerts
Answer: Roman Catholic priests

MCQ25: Cooperation occurs when an -----threatens a certain number of individuals
Answer: external factor

MCQ26: Cooperatives are an alternative to the ----approach of most businesses

Answer: capitalist

MCQ27: The history of the early cooperative movement began with the efforts made by Roberts Owen and other notable personality that champion the cause of cooperation among the ----- during industrial revolution

Answer: factory workers

MCQ28: 14 April 1832 Owen had published a penny paper called

Answer: The Crisis

MCQ29: The colonies of co-operatives of Robert Owen as an example were depending later on denominations from rich philanthropists as well as-----.

Answer: government grants

MCQ30: A Co-operative Organization is not a charitable but a _____

Answer: business one

MCQ31: Bad fortunes fell on the Co-operatives consequent on the absence and / or loss of the _____

Answer: leaders

MCQ32: Owens's co-operative workers rebelled when preferential treatment was given to the rich -----who were financing the colonies

Answer: philanthropists

MCQ33: Another reason for failure was situation where the management and control of the cooperative business was in hands of few members which made the management and control of the cooperative _____

Answer: undemocratic

MCQ34: It has always been the position of Co-operative students and scholars that a co-operative entity is a form of -----organization.

Answer: business

MCQ35: Pre Rochdale cooperative stocks were sold on -----most times because they had so much pity on their members due to hardship the members were passing through as at that time

Answer: credit

MCQ36: The business men and the factory owners were antagonistic to the idea of cooperative movement because they believed that the workers who are forming cooperative will organized themselves into association that will fight for their rights and possibly they will operate their own factory and shops which eventually -----with business men and factory owners.

Answer: compete

MCQ37: On August 15, ----- the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers's Society was formed

Answer: 1844

MCQ38: the Rochdale Equitable Pioneersâ€™ Society was formed by ---- members
Answer: 28

MCQ39: Some members of Rochdale Equitable Pioneers were former members of -----
----- co-operative colonies
Answer: Robert Owen

MCQ40: The experiences of pre Rochdale cooperative were brought to Rochdale society by the -----
Answer: Rochdale Equitable Pioneers

MCQ41: The cooperative education of the Rochdale Equitable pioneers was enhanced and they became more knowledgeable and equipped with effective ----- practices
Answer: business

MCQ42: The Rochdale equitable pioneers decided to sell their products at the same price with the price obtainable in the-----
Answer: market

MCQ43: Anybody who subscribed to the idea and philosophy of cooperation would be admitted without -----irrespective of race, colour, religious, sex or any other basis of affiliation.
Answer: discrimination

MCQ44: Men and women serving as elected representatives in cooperative society are ----- to the members who elected or appointed them
Answer: accountable

MCQ45: Limited interest should be paid on share capital while the rest of profit realized should be re invested in the business while some part should be committed to membersâ€™ education and statutory ----- fund.
Answer: reserves

MCQ46: Patronage Refund principle encourages members to patronize the cooperative shop as refund payments were given to members based on the volume of their -----
Answer: purchase

MCQ47: -----is an international body set up for the promotion of co-operative ideas and spreading the principles of co-operation around the world
Answer: ICA

MCQ48: Consequent on the 1937 review of the co-operative principles, many cooperative societies from different social and political background were registered and admitted as members of the -----
Answer: ICA

MCQ49: Self-help organizations are started by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that generally have broad -----agendas

Answer: anti-poverty

MCQ50: Cooperatives had existed in various forms in all parts of the world since man started to live in -----

Answer: groups

Downloaded from noungeeks.com