

FBQ1: Reserve fund is for _____ or unforeseen circumstances

Answer: Contingencies

FBQ2: The base of the management triangle is constituted by _____

Answer: members

FBQ3: Cooperative is both a social and _____ organization

Answer: economic

FBQ4: Seasonal and _____ pool are the two types of marketing pools

Answer: contract pool

FBQ5: The cooperative management triangle shows the _____ The left side of the management triangle

Answer: manager

FBQ6: The cooperative policy is an overall general statement of _____ of the cooperative.

Answer: objectives

FBQ7: Contacting the nearest Co-operative Development Office is the _____ step of forming a cooperative society

Answer: first

FBQ8: Economic efficiency is an objective of cooperative

Answer: marketing

FBQ9: Cooperatives have been identified as viable networks for promoting sustainability and the attainment of _____

Answer: household food security

FBQ10: The cooperative management triangle shows the position of members, _____ and managers the management team.

Answer: board of directors

FBQ11: Cooperatives function in the interests of their members .TRUE OR FALSE

Answer: true

FBQ12: There are _____ type of initial capital for the cooperative

Answer: Two

FBQ13: _____ is one of the great strengths of a cooperative if its legitimate role is effectively exercised.

Answer: Membership

FBQ14: Democratic control is a feature of _____

Answer: cooperative

FBQ15: _____ capital is needed to purchase relatively large capital items of a fixed

nature

Answer: Fixed

FBQ16: The study of _____ suggests that societies with higher levels of membership associations also do better economically.

Answer: social capital

FBQ17: _____ production" is based on voluntary efforts by individuals or groups to enhance the quality and/or quantity of services they use

Answer: citizen

FBQ18: Social benefits, Economic gains, Band wagon effect and desire to _____ are motivations to join and participate in cooperatives activities

Answer: free-ride

FBQ19: The associational school cooperatives are also known as _____ school

Answer: democratic

FBQ20: _____ is a day-to-day execution of detailed activities in accordance with the necessary instructions

Answer: Directing

FBQ21: Capital needed to purchase as land, buildings, and equipment are called _____

Answer: Fixed capital

FBQ22: Co-production is the mix of activities that both public service agents and _____ contribute to the provision of public financed services.

Answer: citizens

FBQ23: There are _____ prong of sustainability

Answer: Three

FBQ24: _____ is needed for everyday uses to keep the business going

Answer: Operating capital

FBQ25: Gearing gives an indication of the amount of _____ involved in borrowing funds

Answer: risk

FBQ26: Broader visibility is an objective of cooperative marketing. True or false

Answer: true

FBQ27: Cash trading is NOT a principle of cooperatives. True or False

Answer: false

FBQ28: The word _____ shall be the last word in the name of every registered society with limited liability

Answer: Limited

FBQ29: _____ is associative benefit from the activities of others by non-contributing members

Answer: Free ride

FBQ30: The minimum number of primary registered cooperative societies required to register a secondary or apex cooperative society is _____

Answer: two

FBQ31: _____ must be part of the name of the cooperative society to be registered

Answer: Cooperative

FBQ32: In _____-oriented corporation the business is owned stockholders

Answer: investor

FBQ33: _____ loans are usually for a year or less

Answer: Operating

FBQ34: Poor management is NOT a common problem faced by agricultural cooperatives in developing countries. TRUE OR FALSE

Answer: FALSE

FBQ35: _____ sharing is a significant reason to cooperatively market

Answer: Resource

MCQ1: _____ is the thinking phase of management.

Answer: Planning

MCQ2: _____ is a feature of a cooperative

Answer: Voluntary and open membership;

MCQ3: A _____ is a firm or cooperative that gives more than one person representation in its decision-making structures

Answer: Multi-stakeholder organization

MCQ4: _____ is concerned with individuals decisions concerning the choice of partners based on information

Answer: Reputation

MCQ5: Any agreement to combine marketing efforts is called _____

Answer: Cooperative marketing

MCQ6: The day-to-day execution of detailed activities in accordance with the necessary instructions is _____

Answer: Directing resources

MCQ7: Capital for the operation and improvement of the cooperative business can come from _____

Answer: From retained surpluses generated by the cooperative business

MCQ8: The motivation to join and participate in cooperatives activities include

Answer: Social benefits

MCQ9: ----- is an example of a cooperative society

Answer: Producer cooperative

MCQ10: _____ is a natural counterpart to sanctions

Answer: Reward

MCQ11: The study of _____ suggests that societies with higher levels of membership associations also do better economically, in addition to enjoying higher levels of trust and democratic participation.

Answer: Social capital

MCQ12: The mix of activities that both public service agents and citizens contribute to the provision of public financed services is called _____

Answer: Co-production

MCQ13: Minimum member required to form a primary cooperative society is _____

Answer: Ten (10)

MCQ14: The first step in planning is the _____ of relevant data and information

Answer: Analysis

MCQ15: _____ the last word in the name of every registered society with limited liability.

Answer: Limited

MCQ16: Â _____ provide bases for in-course corrections

Answer: Evaluation or controlling

MCQ17: _____ and business school are the two (2) main schools of thought concerning the development and future of cooperatives

Answer: Democratic

MCQ18: _____ and _____ are types of pools:

Answer: Seasonal pool and contract pool.

MCQ19: The cooperative farm consists of _____ farm

Answer: Two (2)

MCQ20: The _____ dimensions of cooperatives clearly help to set them apart and make them different from their competitors.

Answer: Social and economic

MCQ21: _____ is define as access by all to nutritious, safe and adequate food at all time needed to meet the body requirement for a healthy life.

Answer: Food security

MCQ22: _____ is the theory of tit-for-tat

Answer: Reciprocity

MCQ23: _____ and _____ are the lowest risk, safest forms of funding

Answer: Institutional and member capital

MCQ24: The amount of externally borrowed capital to the total capital employed by the cooperative is

Answer: Gearing ratio

MCQ25: Some of the common problems faced by agricultural cooperatives in developing countries include the following except

Answer: Political and religious neutrality

MCQ26: One man one vote is the basis of cooperative _____ â€™™

Answer: Democracy

MCQ27: The _____ relates the amount of externally borrowed capital to the total capital employed by the cooperative

Answer: Gearing ratio

MCQ28: _____ is a major cause of the collapse of many groups as it is an indication of lack of support by members

Answer: Funding stress

MCQ29: The _____ cooperative farm is considered as a business organization

Answer: Large-scale

MCQ30: The types of cooperatives is _____

Answer: Five (5)

MCQ31: _____ cooperative societies provide a wide range of retail to both rural and urban communities

Answer: Consumer

MCQ32: External funding may be provided _____

Answer: as loan

MCQ33: In _____ producers turn over the pricing and marketing decisions to the cooperative marketing staff and agree to accept the average price for the pool after adjustments for cost, quality, and any other differences have been made.

Answer: Market pooling,

MCQ34: Gearing is also known as _____

Answer: Financial leverage

MCQ35: In _____ corporation the number of votes allowed for a stockholder is based upon the number of shares of stock
Answer: Investor-oriented