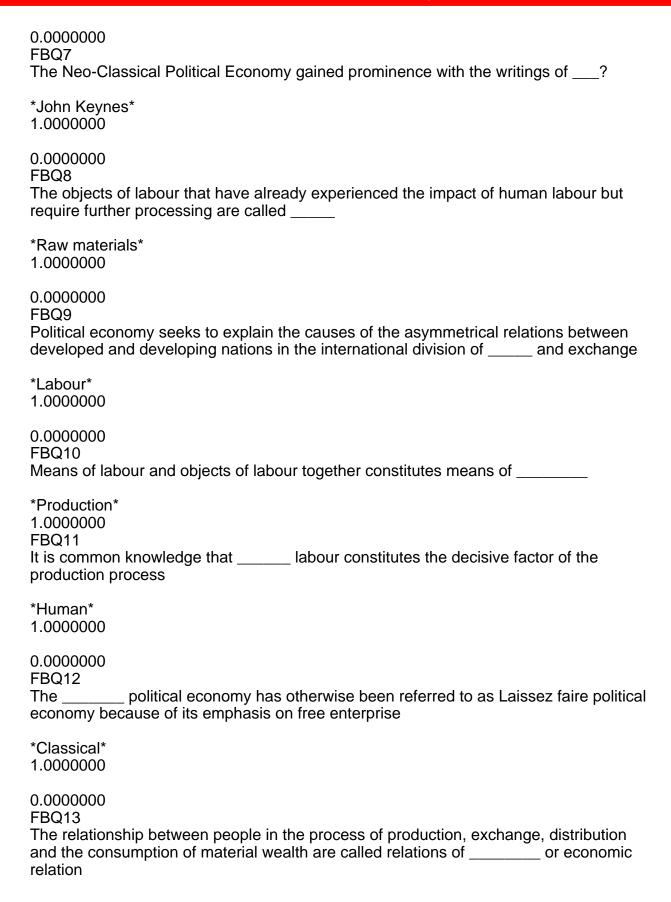
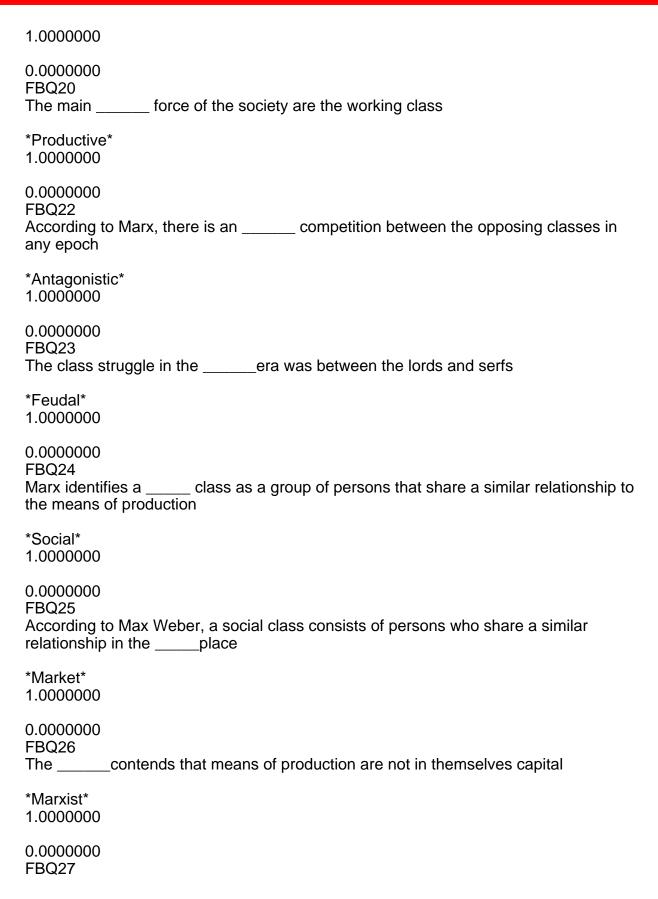
| Default for POL223 The default category for questions shared in context 'POL223'. Fill in the Blank (FBQs) FBQ1 Political economy can simply be referred to as the study of production, trade and their relations with law, customs and government and distribution ofand income |
|--|
| *Wealth* 1.0000000   |
| 0.0000000 FBQ2 Marxian political economy emphasises effective statein the economic process.  |
| *Intervention*<br>1.0000000  |
| 0.0000000 FBQ3 The political economy neo-classical approach is a midstream between the Marxian and orientation   |
| *Classical*<br>1.0000000   |
| 0.0000000 FBQ4 In primitive communal society, people used and stones as instruments of labour  |
| *Sticks*<br>1.0000000  |
| 0.0000000 FBQ5 The main proponent of the Marxian school of thought is  |
| *Karl Marx* 1.0000000 *Marx* 1.0000000 FBQ6 Karl Marx posits that it is not articles made, but how they are made and by what, that enable us to distinguish different economic epochs  |
| *Instrument*<br>1.0000000  |



| *Production*<br>1.0000000  |
|--|
| 0.0000000 FBQ14 Political economist asserts that the basis of society can beor non-antagonistic  |
| *Antagonistic*<br>1.0000000  |
| 0.0000000 FBQ15 The Means ofand objects of labour together constitutes forces of production  |
| *Labour*<br>1.0000000  |
| 0.0000000 FBQ16 The central teachings of the work of Karl Marx work is the incisive analysis of the and weaknesses of capitalism   |
| *Strengths* 1.0000000  |
| 0.0000000 FBQ17 The owners of the means of production in a society are referred as the bourgeoisie   |
| *Capitalist*<br>1.0000000  |
| 0.0000000 FBQ18 The difference between what the proletariat produces and what he actually takes home in the form of his wage is known as   |
| *Surplus Value* 1.0000000 *Social surplus* 1.0000000 FBQ19 The five different socio-economic formations in the history of mankind identified by Karl Marx are the primitive communalism, slave owning, feudalism, capitalism and |
| *Communism*  |

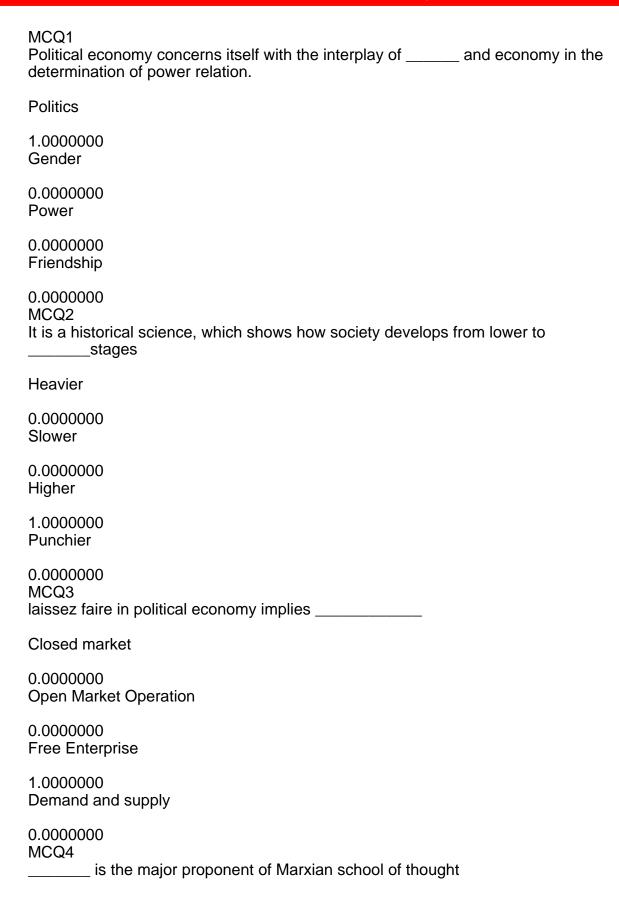


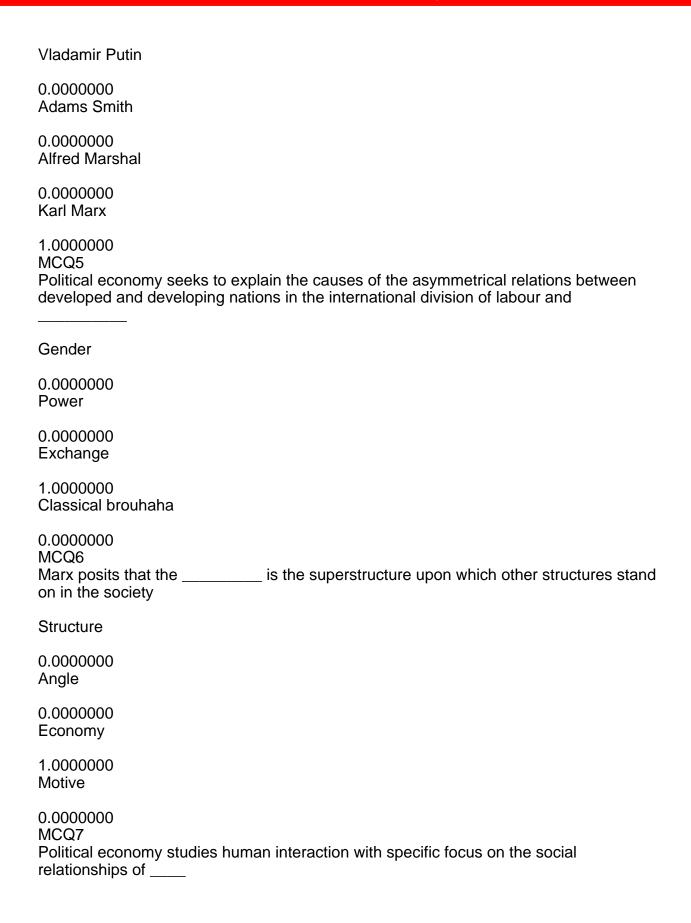
| According to Marx, the history of all hitherto existing societies is the history of struggle  |
|---|
| *Class*<br>1.0000000  |
| 0.0000000 FBQ28 Simply put, is the value that, through the exploitation of wage workers, begets surplus value                         |
| *Capital*<br>1.0000000  |
| 0.0000000 FBQ29 Karl Marx observed that class struggle existed between the slaves and slave master under theowning mode of production |
| *Slave*<br>1.0000000  |
| 0.0000000 FBQ30 Marx used the concept of class to describe the relationship of individuals to the means of                            |
| *Production*<br>1.0000000   |
| 0.0000000 FBQ31 The feudal epoch was characterised chiefly by ownership   |
| *Land*<br>1.0000000   |
| 0.0000000 FBQ31 During the feudal era, the stratification system places the at the bottom of the ladder                               |
| *Serfs*<br>1.0000000  |
| 0.0000000 FBQ32 During the necessary time in the feudal era, the peasants produced what was needed for the subsistence of his         |

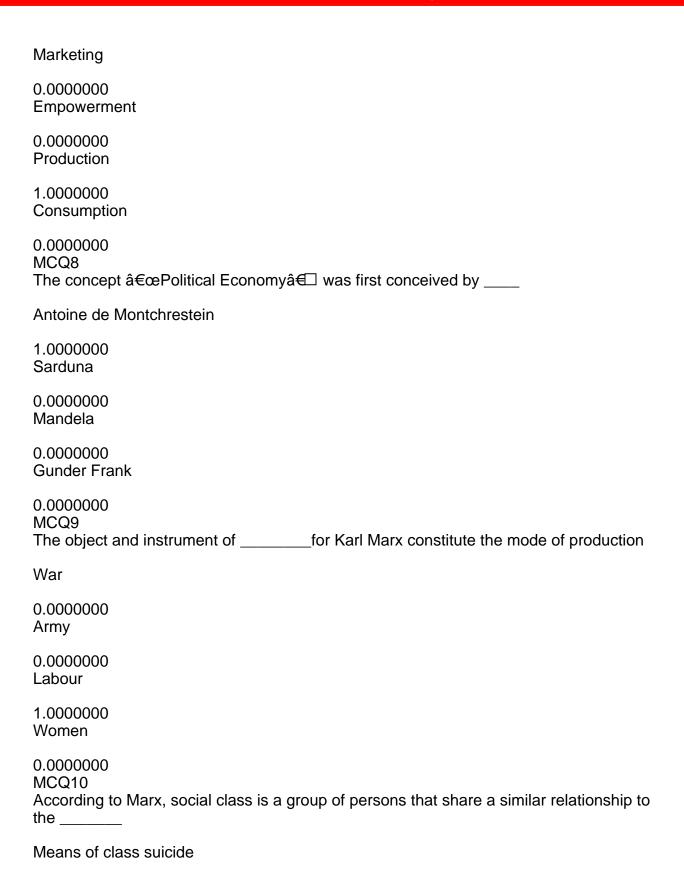
| *Family*<br>1.0000000  |
|--|
| 0.0000000 FBQ33 Marx and Engel's proved that the division of society into classes is linked with the appearance of private ownership of the means of   |
| *Production*<br>1.0000000  |
| 0.0000000 FBQ34 Marx argued that technological advances enable capitalists to replace workers with as a means of earning greater profits   |
| *Machinery* 1.0000000 *Machine* 1.0000000 FBQ35 Modernisation theory seeks to identify differences on how societies designated as modernised or relatively modernising societies differ from one |
| *Another*<br>1.000000  |
| 0.0000000 FBQ36 Ghosh described dependency as a form of unequal international relationship between two sets of   |
| *Countries* 1.0000000 *Nations* 1.0000000 FBQ37 In the views of Paul Baran, development and underdevelopment are polar extremes of the process of worldwide                                      |
| *Accumulation* 1.0000000 *Exploitation* 1.0000000 FBQ38 In the views of Paul Baran, development and underdevelopment are polar extremes of the process of worldwide                              |

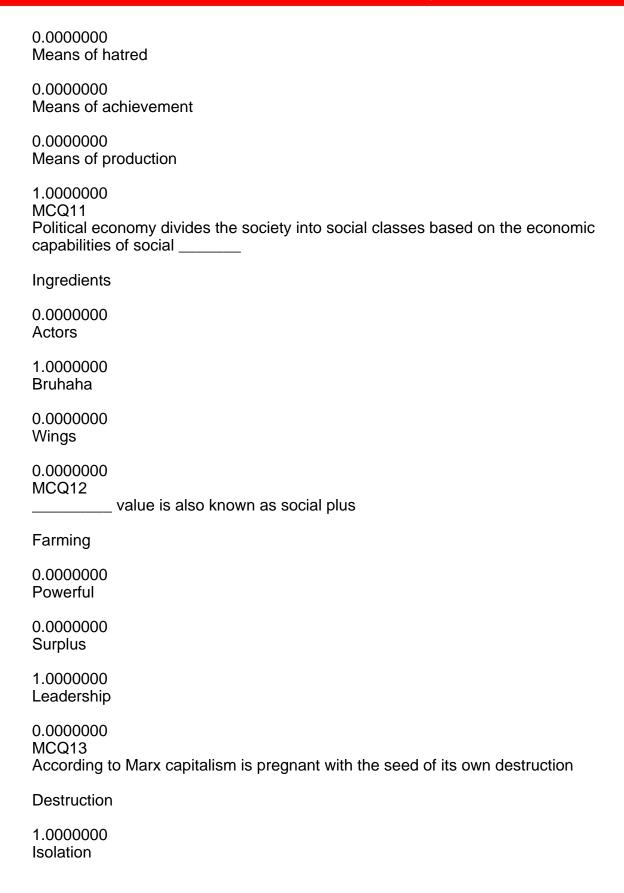
| *Accumulation* 1.0000000 *Exploitation* 1.0000000 FBQ39 The exploitation of the peasant serfs in the form of land rent constituted the main feature of the era  |
|---|
| *Feudal*<br>1.0000000   |
| 0.0000000 FBQ40 Samir Amin opined that the falling rate of profit, which engulfed capitalism in the 19th century, was caused by and under-consumption.  |
| *Over production* 1.0000000   |
| 1.0000000 FBQ41 In the views of Samir Amin, the solution to the ensuing crisis in world economy was in the expansion ofmarket into the global periphery   |
| *Capitalist* 1.0000000  |
| 0.0000000 FBQ42 Political economist asserts that states become imperialist for several reasons, which may be economic, or ideological   |
| *Political*<br>1.0000000  |
| 0.0000000 FBQ43 Samir Amin divided world capitalism into the core (satellite) and   |
| *Periphery* 1.0000000 *Metropole* 0.0000000 FBQ44 Classical or liberal theorists contends that imperialism is not a product of capitalism but a response to certain maladjustments within the contemporary system |
| *Capitalist* 1.000000   |

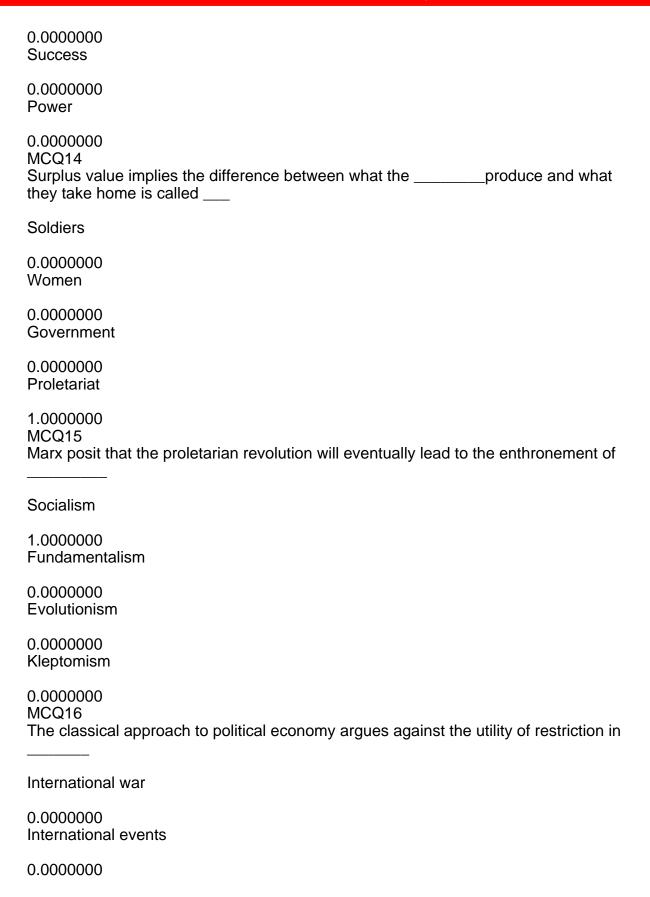
| 0.0000000 FBQ45 Subsequent scholars of Marxian orientation are of the opinion that the only way to end imperialism is to end  |
|---|
| *Capitalism*<br>1.0000000   |
| 0.0000000 FBQ46 Colonialism implies foreign political and subordination of oversea territories for effective economic exploitation  |
| *Domination*<br>1.0000000   |
| 0.0000000 FBQ47 One of the obnoxious policies of the colonial era was the use of Labour.  |
| *Forced*<br>1.0000000   |
| 0.0000000 FBQ48 The goal of colonial education was to produce a body of workers that will help enhance the domination and expropriation of surplus from Africa to metropole Europe. |
| *Subordinate*<br>1.0000000  |
| 1.0000000 FBQ49 Nkrumah described neo-colonialism as a definite and last stage in the development of  |
| *Imperialism*<br>1.0000000  |
| 0.0000000 FBQ50 Contemporary globalisation is highly based  |
| *Information* 1.0000000 *Information and Communication Technology* 1.0000000 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)   |



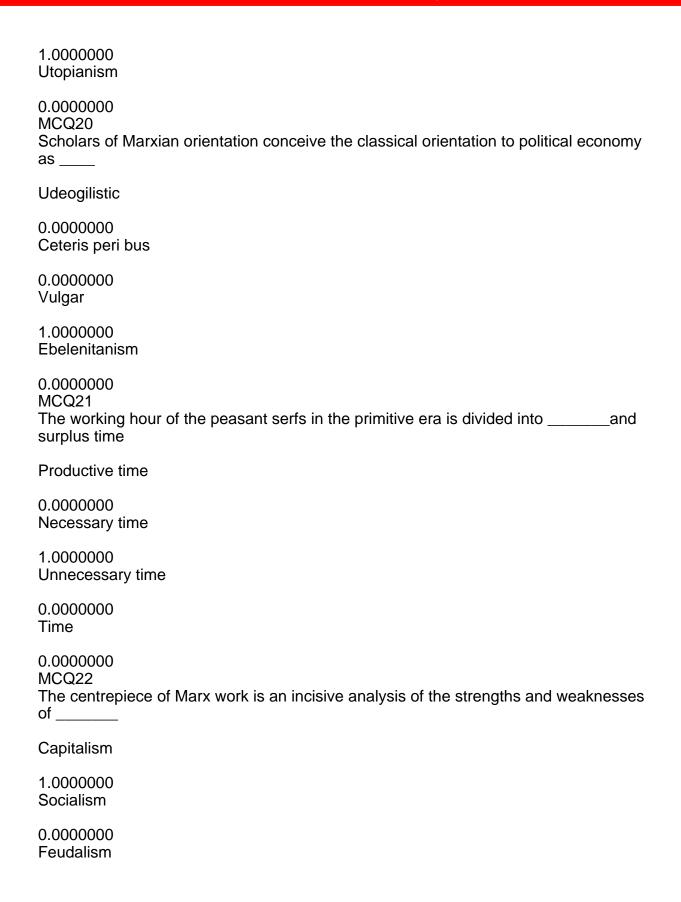


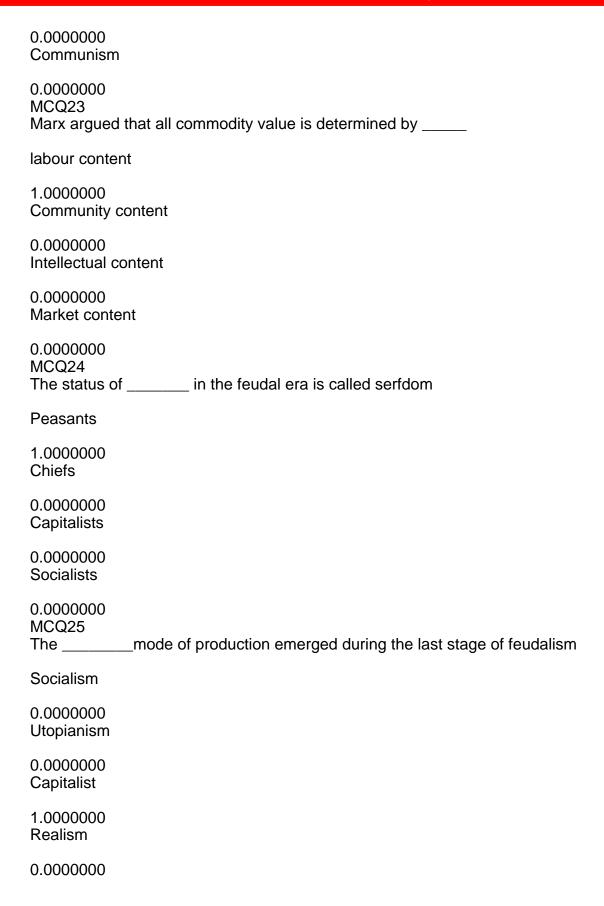






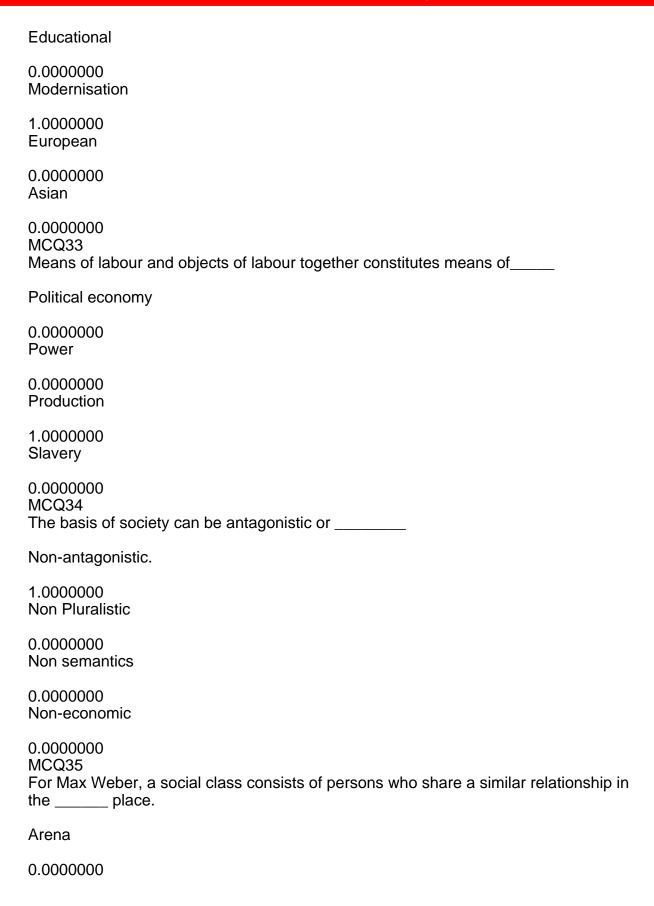
| International trade  |
|--|
| 1.0000000<br>International plans   |
| 0.0000000 MCQ17 Marx asserts that it is not theof men that determine their well being; rather their social being   |
| Consciousness  |
| 1.0000000<br>Religion  |
| 0.0000000<br>Hatred  |
| 0.0000000<br>Sacrifice   |
| 0.0000000 MCQ18 In his Material conception of History, argues that the manner of relationship in the production process is man against nature, and man against man   |
| Marx   |
| 1.0000000<br>Lenin   |
| 0.0000000<br>Socrates  |
| 0.0000000<br>Plato   |
| 0.0000000 MCQ19 According to Marx, the historical approach in the evolution of the modern society includes; primitive communalism, slavery, feudalism, and communism |
| Marcnetalism   |
| 0.0000000<br>Socialism   |
| 0.0000000<br>Capitalism  |

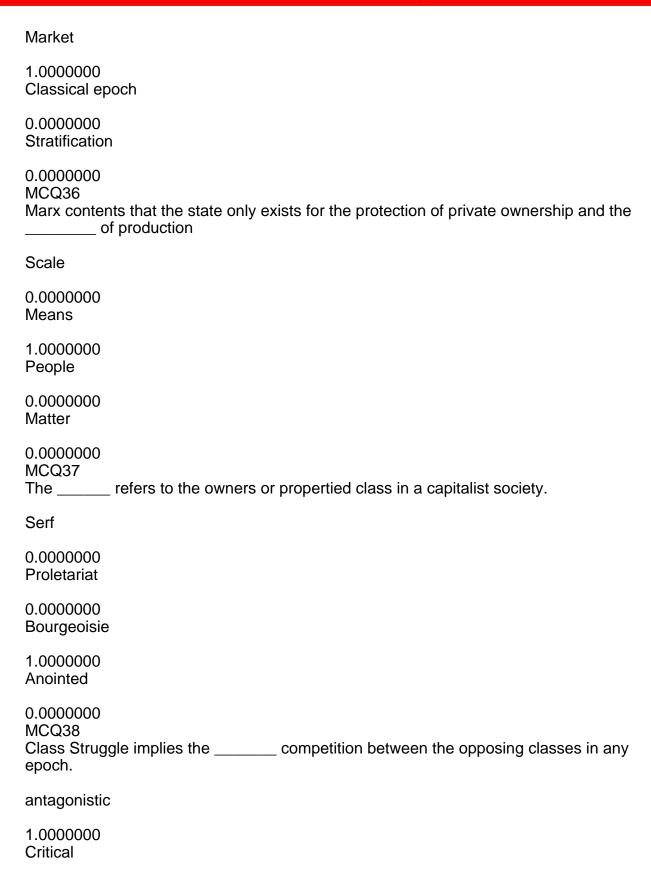


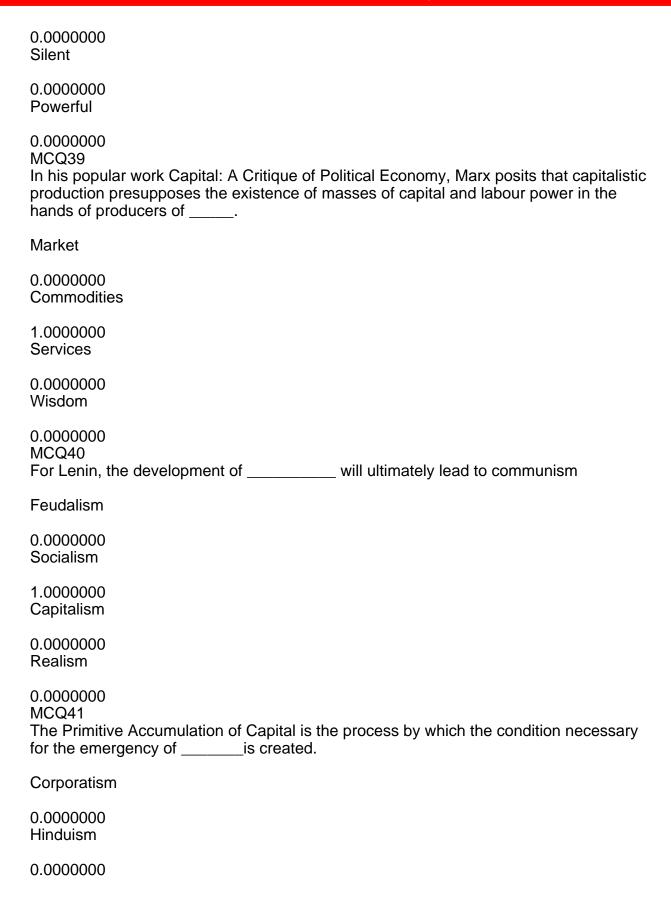


| MCQ26 Themode of production undergone two stages i.e.pre – monopoly capitalism and monopoly capitalism   |
|--|
| Monopolism   |
| 0.0000000<br>Aggregism   |
| 0.0000000<br>Feudalism   |
| 0.0000000<br>Capitalist  |
| 1.0000000 MCQ27 According to Lenin, political economy does not only deal with production but the social relations of men in production and the |
| Social power of power  |
| 0.0000000<br>Social power of system  |
| 0.0000000<br>Social system of production   |
| 1.0000000<br>Social power of men   |
| 0.0000000 MCQ28 To political economist, the fundamental difference between man and animals appeared when man began to make                     |
| Salary   |
| 0.0000000<br>Tools   |
| 1.0000000<br>Marriage  |
| 0.0000000<br>Power   |
| 0.0000000<br>MCQ29   |

| Modernization theorist argues that the major causes of underdevelopment among third world nations are rooted in the existence of conservative and economic barriers |
|---|
| Culture   |
| 1.0000000<br>Powers   |
| 0.0000000<br>Women  |
| 0.0000000<br>Reactions  |
| 0.0000000 MCQ30 The dependency theory resonated as a response to the writings of  |
| Raul Prebisch   |
| 1.0000000<br>Gunder Frank   |
| 0.0000000<br>Ibn Kal Dum  |
| 0.0000000<br>Bob Marley   |
| 0.0000000 MCQ31 Marx posits that it is not articles made, but how they are made and by what instrument, that enable us to distinguish between differentepochs.      |
| Missing   |
| 0.0000000<br>Classical  |
| 0.0000000<br>Power  |
| 0.0000000<br>Economic   |
| 1.0000000 MCQ32 The 1950stheory is traceable to writings of American social scientists  |







| Dogmatism  |
|--|
| 0.000000<br>Capitalism   |
| 1.0000000 MCQ42 Marx, Engels and Lenin were of the opinion that communist socio-economic formation, which replaces capitalism, will not appear all at once in its form                         |
| Final  |
| 1.0000000<br>Major   |
| 0.0000000<br>Sudden  |
| 0.0000000<br>Crisis  |
| 0.0000000 MCQ43 Lenin posits that the only scientific distinction between socialism and communism is that socialism is the first stage of the new society arising out of                       |
| Capitalism   |
| 1.0000000<br>Feudalism   |
| 0.0000000<br>Socialism   |
| 0.0000000<br>Victorianism  |
| 0.0000000 MCQ44 Aristotle posits that the difference between a good political arrangement and a bad one is located in terms of successes or failures in facilitating people's ability tolives. |
| Victorious   |
| 0.0000000<br>Defeating   |
| 0.0000000  |

| Flourishing   |
|---|
| 1.0000000<br>Commanding   |
| 0.0000000 MCQ45 In the popular work, Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism, Lenin identified imperialism as thestage of capitalism   |
| Monopoly  |
| 1.0000000<br>Interesting  |
| 0.0000000<br>Sustainable  |
| 0.0000000<br>Manageable   |
| 0.0000000 MCQ46 W.W. Rostow outlined five stages, which societies pass through in their progression as traditional stage, pre-condition to take off, take off stage, and the stage of high mass |
| Divine history  |
| 0.0000000 Drive to modernity  |
| 1.0000000<br>Socialism to Communism   |
| 0.0000000<br>Globalization  |
| 0.0000000 MCQ47 According to Paul Baran, development and underdevelopment are polar extremes of the process ofaccumulation.   |
| Europe wide   |
| 0.000000<br>Western wide  |
| 0.000000  |

| Country wide  |
|---|
| 0.0000000<br>Worldwide  |
| 1.0000000<br>MCQ48<br>Actual economic surplus is the difference between society's actual current output<br>and its actual current   |
| Creativity  |
| 0.0000000<br>Production   |
| 0.0000000<br>Safe guard   |
| 0.0000000<br>Consumption.   |
| 1.0000000 MCQ49 Tribalism, sectionalism, epidemics of leadership failures and gross abuse of state power has remained central to persistent crises of armed conflicts and in Africa |
| Modernization   |
| 0.0000000<br>Victory  |
| 0.0000000<br>Powerlessness  |
| 0.0000000<br>Underdevelopment   |
| 1.0000000 MCQ50 Nkrumah described neo-colonialism as a definite, insidious, complex, dangerous and last stage in the development ofthan the old colonialism.                        |
| Imperialism   |
| 1.0000000<br>Commotion  |
| 0.0000000   |

Recklessness

0. 0000000 Turbulences

0.000000