

OSUNDEMI AWOLOWO UNIVERSITY, ILE-IFE
FACULTY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND COUNSELLING
2008/2009 RAIN SEMESTER EXAMINATION
SEE 002: **EDUCATION, SOCIAL ORGANISATION, CUSTOM AND CULTURE OF NIGERIA**

INSTRUCTION: Answer ALL Questions. On the answer sheet provided, shade the cell which corresponds to the letter of the correct option. Use either a biro or pencil.
TIME: 1 Hour

1. An important aspect of moral education emphasized in almost every Nigeria community was (3) **respect** from younger ones (b) chastity among girls (c) obedience (d) hardwork
2. The first missionary school in Badagry was established by (a) Rev. Thomas Barch Freeman (b) Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Edgerly (c) Mr. & Mrs. De Graft (d) Rev. Henry Townsend
3. Which of the following reasons is **not** responsible for the failure of the missionaries to successfully introduce western education in Nigeria in the first attempt?
(a) there was no cooperation from the natives especially from the most of the Obas of Benin
(b) the Portuguese were primarily interested in commerce
(c) the climate was unfavourable and in particular, malaria fever was very rampant which caused illness among the missionaries.
(d) the emergence of the Atlantic slave trade in the 16th century.
4. In the Yoruba's indigenous moral educational system, a child that was born and not trained is called (a) Akoobi (b) Abiiko (c) Akoogba (d) Agbaako
5. The three principal ways by which indigenous moral education was accomplished in Nigeria were by:
(a) informal, non-formal and indirect instruction
(b) direct instruction, indirect method and unconscious absorption of moral lessons
(c) direct instruction, indirect method and religious observances
(d) moral teaching, indirect method and age-group involvement
6. A king that committed an abominable act in the Yoruba kingdom was (a) asked to go and hang himself (b) asked to open the calabash (c) asked to go on exile (d) dethroned
7. A dominant and expressed gene is a
(a) recessive gene (b) genotype (c) successive gene (d) phenotype
8. "If a child has as many clothes as his father, he will not have as many rags" is a proverb of: (a) honour (b) reproach (c) respect for elders (d) warning

(a) Prenatal stage (b) Infancy stage (c) foetal stage (d) Adolescent stage

10. The teacher training college that was opened in 1909 to train teachers for the proposed first government elementary school in Kano was established by (a) C.M.S. (b) Roman Catholic Mission (c) Methodist Mission (d.) Baptist Mission

11. Which of the following is not a major method of moral education among the Yorubas? (a) indirect method (b) direct instruction (c) temptation method (d) reward and punishment

12. In the post barter period, which of the following gained the widest acceptance (a) salt (b) gold (c) cowry (d) brass

13. Which of the following thinkers is associated with the history of social stratification? (a) Karl Max (b) Emil Durkeim (c) Socrates (d) Aristotle

14. Which of the following is not traditional use of proverbs (a) social approval and disapproval (b) express morals and ethics (c) express praise (d) detect fault

15. The earliest Europeans to visit what now as Nigeria were (a) British Missionaries (b) French and Polish Missionaries (c) Portuguese Traders (d) American Slave Traders

16. Which of the following is not a problem with the use of stories and proverbs?

- (a) transfer of training was not taken for granted
- (b) there is no opportunity for criticizing stories and legends
- (c) moral instruction had no connection with reason and meaning
- (d) there was no connection between stories and practical life situations

17. The curriculum of secondary schools in the 19th century was dominated by (a) classics (b) reading and writing (c) mathematics and history (d) poetry and arithmetic

18. When an individual behaviour is consistent with the rules externally imposed by adults, on the child, he/her is described as (a) sociable (b) humble (c) morally developed (d) honourable

19. The practice of fattening in order to initiate young girls into marriage was popular among the (a) Ijaw (b) Ibibio (c) Ibo (d) Binis

20. In Nigeria indigenous economic system, people who served as collateral securities for loans are known as (a) pawns and peons (b) clientage (c) slaves (d) maids

21. Which of the following is accumulating the wits and training the memory of children (a) idioms (b) riddles (c) proverbs (d) mores

Hausa/Fulani community was known as (a) Madawaki (b) Galadima (c) Waziri (d) Magaji

23. Among the Isoko/Urhobo people, the methods used to find out the truth in any matter included:

(a) threat of discipline (b) oath taking (c) threat of attack by the gods (d) moral persuasion.

24. In Nigeria, public primary schools are financed by

(a) Local and state governments (b) State and federal governments (c) Federal government (d) Local Government

25. In Igbo land, political power was vested in the hands of the

(a) Council of elders (b) Village heads (c) Family leader (d) Peer group

26. The following activities except one count as instances of learning

(a) memorization (b) socialization (c) maturation (d) recitation

27. Samuel Ajayi Crowther established a school in (a) Badagry in 1958 (b) Oyo in 1932

(c) Onitsha in 1958 (d) Ogbomoso in 1922

28. Which of the following is not a positive reinforcer?

(a) food (b) money (c) attention (d) rebuke

29. Agriculture thrived among indigenous community in Nigeria because

(a) basic facilities such as hoes and cutlasses were readily available (b) land was allotted to each household (c) the weather was favourable (d) it was a means of subsistence

30. The earliest Europeans to visit what now known as Nigeria were

(a) British (b) Portuguese (c) Spaniards (d) French

31. Which of the following was considered in locating traditional markets in Nigeria

(a) existence of large space
(b) the non existence of surrounding farmlands
(c) existence of mother markets
(d) existence of elaborate organizations

32. In carrying out the everyday affair, the emirs often consult

(a) the council of chiefs (b) the officials (c) the waziri (d) the khadi

33. The Igbo of the pre-colonial era operated

(a) a compact form of governance
(b) a decentralized form of governance
(c) a unitary form of governance
(d) a mixed form of governance

34. The Igbo concept of law was based on the belief that law came from (a) The Okpara (b) Ofo (c) Ala (d) Chiefs.
35. Which of the following is not one of the Nigeria's main national objectives?
(a) free and democratic society
(b) just and egalitarian society
(c) peaceful and prosperous society
(d) united, strong and self-reliant nation.
36. The National Policy on Education in Nigeria epitomizes the:
(a) aspiration and desires of prominent elites
(b) philosophy that should guide education in Nigeria
(c) practice of education in Nigeria
(d) collective vision of diverse groups on the nature and direction of education in Nigeria.
37. 'Osu' in the Eastern Nigeria is a typical
(a) Caste system (b) Estate system (c) Slave system (d) Class system
38. Which of the following is the most turbulent of all the stages of human development?
(a) Prenatal stage (b) Infancy stage (c) Pre-Adolescent stage (d) Adolescent stage
39. Which of the following is not a basic moral norm the Yoruba child was expected to imbibe? (a) commitment (b) truthfulness (c) sincerity (d) self confidence
40. Caste system is most popular in which of the following countries?
(a) Algeria (b) Cuba (c) India (d) Nigeria
41. According to linguists, there are about _____ languages spoken in Nigeria today.
(a) 300 (b) 600 (c) 800 (d) 500
42. Which two languages are to be studied in primary school according to the National Policy on Education? (a) Yoruba and Hausa (b) English and Yoruba (c) Igbo and English Language (d) one indigenous language and English
43. The National Policy on Education was first unveiled in: (a) 1973 (b) 1976 (c) 1981 (d) 1983
44. The education that takes place during an inaugural lecture is _____ (a) formal (b) non-formal (c) informal (d) semi-formal
45. The first Baptist Missionary worked among the Yoruba in (a) 1767 (b) 1890 (c) 1867 (d) 1850

46. The pioneer Methodist Missionary to come to the area now known as Nigeria was Reverend..... (a) Henry Townsend (b) Thomas Banch Freeman (c) Samuel Ajayi Crowther (ti) Hope Waddell

47. In Nigeria, according to stratification by prestige, the highest rated professionals are (a) Doctors (b) Military officers (c) Pharmacists (d) Lawyers

48. Which of the following was not a source of labour force in the indigenous economic system. (a) Pawns (b) slaves (c) clientage (d) cartels

49. The excesses of the 'Alaafin' in the old Oyo empire was checked by the:
(3) Council of Chiefs (b) Generalissimo (c) Oyomesis (cl) Basorun

50. In indigenous Iboland, age grade meetings served as fora for (a) making decisions (b) interpreting laws (c) installing the 'Igwe' (d) appeasing 'Ofo'