



HUMANITIES

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FEDERAL UNIVERSITY WUKARI, GENERAL STUDIES UNIT. GST 206: PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES. 2ND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2018/2019 ACADEMIC SESSION. GROUP B. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. TIME: 1 HOUR

1. The most common types of conflict in Nigeria are -----except
a. Revolution/ mass conflict (b) religious and ethnic conflict c. elite /communal conflict
d. none of the above
2. What are the types of peace in peace making?
a. Critical and silent peace (b) negative and positive peace c. gentle and violent peace
d. a and c above
3. The process of limiting the negative aspect of conflict while increasing the positive aspect is known as a. Peace enforcement b. conflict resolution (c) conflict management d. peace building
4. African states are exceptionally fragile and prone to political instability, social upheavals and conflicts (a) true b false c. all of the above d none of the above
5. How do we build peace and put in place structures to prevent conflict?
(a) Our legal and social science scholars must focus on solving societal problems relating to governance, societal justice and corruption, conflict resolution and peace building
b. Our quest for African solutions for African problems must begin in Africa
c. All of the above d. None of the above
6. ----- is the rising temperature of the planet which represents a common crisis to humanity, hence a threat to security and peace.
a. Globalization (b) global warming c. heat d. bush burning
7. In other parts of the Sub-Saharan Africa such as Kenya in East Africa, challenges from climate change are in form of ----- and -----
a. Poor rainfall and Ebola (b) droughts and high temperature c. desertification and flood
d. flood and high temperature
8. ----- in conflict resolution is a direct process of dialogue and discussion taking place between at least two parties who are faced with a conflict situation or dispute a. Dialogue (b) Negotiation c. Conflict resolution d. Story sharing.
9. Which of these is not a type of conflict in Nigeria a. cultural conflict (b) love Conflict c. relationship conflict d. ideological conflict. Page 10
10. One of these is not a key strategy for conflict resolution: ----- a. negotiation b. adjudication b. arbitration (d) allocation. Page 23
11. Among ----- faith, worship of personified, peace was organized in antiquity under the name Eune. a. Jews b. Islam (c) Pagan d. Buddhism Page 26
12. One of the reasons for increased significance of CSOs participation in conflict management in West Africa is because of the:
a. UN world Conference of 1990 directed that they should be heavily paid;
(b) The relationship between civil society and conflicts resolution in any society cannot be wished away by any government.
c. International CSOs functions as substitutes for former state-driven welfare services.
d. ECOWAS summit of 1995.
13. Going by the principles of adjusting the intervention techniques, conflict dynamics go through one of the following? a. Linear progression b. left to right (c) ups and downs d. middle range
14. WANEP means a. West Africa National Education Program b. West African Network of Eligible People (c) West Africa Network for Peace building. d. West Africa Net Program

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15. Civil Society is defined as a. the welfare arm of government (b) non-state actors advocating for a common cause in a society c. non-governmental organizations. d. fighting for self-interest
16. NGO means a. Nigerian governors' organization b. National Government Office (c) Non-Governmental Organization d. National grassroots Orientation
17. How many types of peace education do we have?
a. 5 b. 4 c. 3 (d) 2 Page 91-92
18. The ONLY alternative for peace is _____
a. Peace b. harmony (c) formal education d. conflict.
19. _____ is regarded as the presence of many desirable states of the mind in society a. negative peace (b) positive peace c. structural peace d. direct peace
20. Which of these is not a definition of peace? a. brotherhood b. absence of hostility c. state of stability (d) bad relationship
21. Peace studies is _____ when it does not only focus on colonial and imperial powers but covers the international and global dynamics between countries. (a) multilevel aspects of peace studies b. multicultural aspects c. multidisciplinary aspects d. multidimensional aspects
22. How many Anglophone countries are there in West Africa?
a. 1 b. 2 c. 4 (d) 5
23. How many Francophone countries are there in West Africa?
a. 6 b. 7 (c) 8 d. 9
24. The conflict monitoring zone with headquarters in Banjul (even Guinea) caters for which of these 2 countries.
a. Cape Verde and Senegal b. Burkina Faso and Mali c. Ghana and Benin
d. Niger and Gambia
25. Traditional religious conflict resolution is synonymous to traditional societies such that even in modernity it still exists. a. Absolutely true b. Partially true c. conclusive (d) True
26. In traditional religious conflict resolution, one of these is not used
(a) Bible b. Oath c. Priest d. Cowries
27. We have _____ features of formal education
a. 5 b. 4 (c) 3 Page 92 d. 2
28. The use of posters and flyers in preaching peace is an example of which _____
education a. formal (b) informal c. peacebuilding d. knowledge
29. The act of a third party to resolve a conflict between two people or ethnicity is called peace-making (a) true b. false c. none of the above d. all of the above
30. Peace enforcement is always (a) with the will of the conflicting parties b. against the will of the parties c. against the will of one of the parties in the conflict d. all of the above.
31. The advocates for radical reform in justice systems have called for a _____ a. public peace policy b. adoption of non-punitive measures c. restorative justice d. all of the above.
32. _____ is concerned with the cultural diversity. A. multidisciplinary aspect of peace studies (b) multicultural aspect c. multilevel aspect d. multipurpose aspect of peace studies. (Page 11)
33. The prevalence of conflicts in global and local context has made conflict resolution (a) Difficult b. a mission impossible c. an anathema d. a currency in high demand.
34. People in conflict are sometimes referred to as a. peace makers (b) disputants c. brethren d. lovers
35. The driving source of Christianity's principles of conflict resolution rest on a. oath taking (b) The Holy Bible c. the old testament d. forgiveness



DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY WUKARI
SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2016/2017 ACADEMIC SESSION

COURSE CODE: GST 204

COURSE TITLE: HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

INSTRUCTION: Answer all questions by filling in the gaps and writing the right options

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS.

1. Relativism arose as a result of our
2. A philosophical definition of relativism reveals that there are no universal or absolute Truths.
3. Other closely related terms to relativism are and
4. There are broadly two (2) types of relativism namely and
5. was the first Greek Philosopher who made relativism popular.
6. Albert Einstein is responsible for his theories of relativity namely and
7. Positivism is the notion that reality is governed by
8. popularized positivism as philosophy.
9. identified the theological, metaphysical and positive or scientific stages as the main stages of intellectual development.
10. The National Environmental Policy Act was established in
11. The geocentric cosmology was propounded by
12. Copernicus was known for or as the centre of the universe.
13. The idea that Logic is different from Truth was said by
14. The theory of Unity of Sciences was offered by
15. Logical Positivism pursued two types of Truth namely and
16. The estimate of the age of the Universe was made with the help of
17. The was found in 1924.
18. Nigeria Launched its first Satellite into orbit in
19. developed a pattern to differentiate Science from Pseudo science.
20. is the practical application of scientific knowledge.
21. The goal of the positivists was to eradicate elements from philosophy.

Comm. It means function is to inform, persuade and promote good will.
the consideration, analysis and criticism of the role of communication.

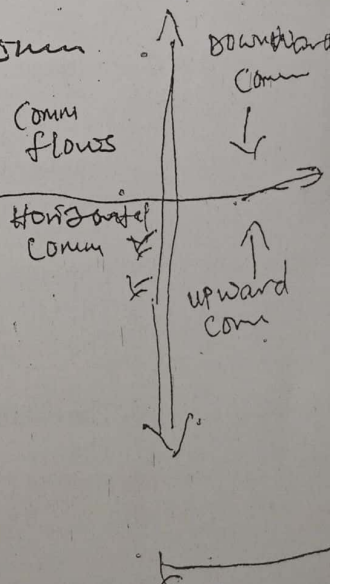
22. Thomas Kuhn is associated with the scientific principle called.....
23. Imre Lakatos was described as the.....
24. Anarchic methodology of science is related to.....
25. The industry is primarily concerned with the design and production of yarn, clothes, clothing and their distribution.
26. A resource that cannot be exhausted or replenished when exhausted is termed.....
27. Two examples of world nuclear power plants disasters (accidents) are.....and.....
28. Plastics buried deep in land fields can leach harmful chemicals spread into groundwater; True or False?
29. A resource that is directly or indirectly derived from photosynthesis activities of green plants is called.....
30. Man resources can be classified into.....and.....
31.are mostly responsible for Air, Water, Solid waste pollution and environmental problems.
32. The Stars are great spheres of red-hot-burning.....
33. Generally speaking, planets are (a) round in shape, (b) oval in shape, (c) orbit in shape, (d) spherical in shape.
34. The Earth is the only astronomical body known to have (a) water forms. (b) biological forms. (c) Vegetations, (d) life forms.
35. Scientific Realism is of the view that realism is (a) within what we see (b) about what we see, (c) beyond what we see, (d) above what we see.

GOOD LUCK

Importance of organizational Comm

- ① clarity in working relationship
- ② Benefits of specialisation
- ③ optimum utilisation of resource
- ④ adoption to change
- ⑤ effective administration
- ⑥ Development of personnel
- ⑦ expansion and growth.

Diagram types & flow of comm



GROUP B (FALS & FPAS)

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY WUKARI

GENERAL STUDIES DEPARTMENT

SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION
2018-2019 SESSION

COURSE CODE: GST.204 (2 Credit Units)

COURSE TITLE: HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

TIME: 60 MINS ONLY

INSTRUCTION: ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS. (35 Questions × 2 mark=70 marks)

1. ✓ Two examples of non-renewable energy sources are --- and --- *coal & oil*
2. Two examples conventional energy sources are and
3. Two examples of alternative sources of energy for man are --- and --- *wind power & solar energy*
4. ✓ Pollution is the introduction of harmful substances into the environment --- true or false
5. ✓ There are four (04) sources of environmental pollution- True or false
6. ✓ Carbon monoxide, sulphur oxide, particulate matter are examples of land pollution--- true or false
7. The theory which states that our beliefs and preferences determine what we understand is propagated by which of these schools of thought? A. legal realism B. scientific realism C. critical realism D. transfigured realism
8. ✓ Which of these is a type of realism? A. totalitarian realism B. mitigational realism C. hypothetical realism D. institutional realism
9. ✓ Realism as a school of thought grew and became popular as a reaction to which of these schools of thought? A. abstractism B. idealism C. naturalism D. tokenism
10. ✓ Eteghohi is a word in Edo meaning ---- A. a woman B. a man C. dog D. God
11. ✓ ---- was created in the image of God and he created them male and female A. man B. animal C. woman D. angel
12. ✓ When the scientist studies exactly the same issues that philosopher studies in the sciences, the scientist does is called----- A. third order B. no order C. second order D. first order
13. ✓ All but one of these names is a defender of the heliocentric cosmology. A. Galileo Galilei B. Johannes Kepler C. Tycho Brahe D. Claudius Ptolemy
14. ✓ Technology can widely be seen as the application of ----- and research with the aim of developing products or processes for the use of man. A. courage B. scientific knowledge C. power D. intelligence
15. ✓ Which of the following continent have the lowest Gross National Product (GNP) per capital in the world? A. Asia B. Africa C. South America D. Europe
16. ✓ One of these is not a One Element philosopher. A. Thales B. Anaximander C. Anaximenes D. Anaxagoras
17. ✓ Which among the following is an example of a technological equipment A. harvesters B. hand saw C. hand fan D. cloth hanger
18. ✓ Nicolaus Copernicus was an astronomer of ----- A. Holland B. Auckland C. Poland D. England
19. ✓ Food Science & Tech Dept definitely falls under A. Human science B. Medical science C. Physical science D. Applied science
20. ✓ Before 1500 to 1750 is clearly the era of ----scientific development. A. rapid B. slow C. defunct D. distracted
21. ✓ When the scientist studies exactly the same issues that a philosopher studies in the sciences, what the philosopher does is called----- A. third order B. no order C. second order D. first order
22. ✓ All but one of these names is a defender of the heliocentric cosmology. A. Galileo Galilei B. Johannes Kepler C. Tycho Brahe D. Claudius Ptolemy
23. ✓ The astronomer who told us that the earth is the center of the universe was a citizen of ancient A. Persia B. Greece C. Assyria D. Egypt
24. The name of the man-made space probe/inter-galactic machine that is now about 12 billion miles away

- ✓ from the earth is--- A. vöyuer B. voltron C. vogatron D. voyager
- ✓ 25. 'Mechanical Philosophy' is the theory prounded by A. Emmanuel Macron B. Henri Bergson C. Leibniz D. Rene Descartes
- ✓ 26. The idea that the language of mathematics can be used to explain the behaviour of actual objects in the material world is credited to--- A. Gallo B. Gaunilon C. Galilei D. Gassendi
- ✓ 27. One of these is not a One-Element philosopher. A. Thales. B. Anaximander C. Anaximenes D. Anaxagoras
- ✓ 28. The first step on the path of philosophy of science is? A. Experimentation B. Hypothesis C. Scientific method D. Procedural Hypothesis
- ✓ 29. Defined science as a body of knowledge; a method for acquiring knowledge or studying and understanding the world; an institution. A. Nwala B. Thales C. Okoro D. Eneh
30. One of these is an experimental science. A. Actuarial. B. Aeronautics. C. Astrology D. Astronomy
- ✓ 31. The acronym of the Commission that requires Nigerian university students to take courses in general studies is ---A. AUC B. NCC. C. NUC D. SCC
- ✓ 32. Philosophy makes inquiries into the nature of the following except? A. The nature of the universe B. The nature of the human person C. The nature of nothing D. The nature of the absolute
33. emphasized there is a close tie between science and philosophy. A. Albert Einstein B. Aristotle C. Thomas Aquinas D. Empedocles
- ✓ 34. Only one of these is a defender of the geocentric cosmology. A Galileo Galilei B. Johannes Kepler C. Tycho Brahe D. Claudius Ptolemy
- ✓ 35. Philosophy makes inquiries into the nature of the following except? A. The nature of the universe B. The nature of the human person C. The nature of nothing D. The nature of the absolute

GROUP A (FHMSS)

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY WUKARI

GENERAL STUDIES DEPARTMENT

SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS (CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT)
2017-2018 SESSION

NAME:

MATRIC NO:

DEPARTMENT:

COURSE CODE: GST 204 (2 Credit Units)

COURSE TITLE: HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

TIME: 30 MINS ONLY

INSTRUCTION: ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS.

(15 Questions × 2 mark = 30 marks)

FACULTY:

LEVEL:

1. Plastics can be regarded as long chains of beads in which the smaller units are linked together to form a large unit called polymer
2. The taking of material into the body through breathing is known as Inhalation or inspiration
3. Three primary routes through which pollutants enter the human body are? Inhalation, ingestion and absorption
4. Biomass is a renewable energy source; true or false? True
5. Fossil fuel is an example of a renewable resource. True or false? False
6. Natural resources can be divided into Abiotic and Biotic
7. Food Science & Tech Dept falls under Applied science
8. 1500 to 1750 is the era of scientific development rapid slow C. delayed D. distracted
9. When the philosopher studies issues in the sciences, this is called second order A. third order B. no order C. first order
10. One of these names is not a defender of the heliocentric cosmology. A. Galileo. B. Kepler C. Brahe D. Ptolemy
11. Any material with a definite chemical composition is called a chemical or pure substance
12. A compound that contains the functional group "Peroxide and nitroso" is an example of an Explosive chemical.
13. To the scientific realist, the modification of sensory faculties causes us to do which of the following A. accommodate our beliefs B. believe our common sense qualities C. Conjecture our feelings and subsequent interpretations D. discountenance our conjectures and their corresponding implications.
14. The realism school of thought was fathered by A. Plato. B. Aristotle C. Socrates D. Von Frassen
15. One of these is not a One Element philosopher A. Thales B. Anaximander C. Anaximenes D. Anaxagoras



FEDERAL UNIVERSITY WUKARI
GENERAL STUDIES UNIT

SECOND SEMESTER 2017/2018 ACADEMIC SESSION

Course Title: Peace and Conflict Resolution Studies

Course code: GST 206

Time Allowed: 1hr

Credit Load: 2

Instruction: Answer all questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Instruction: Clearly write out the correct options or answers where applicable.

1. The 2015 Failed State Index reports showed that the most fragile nation in the world was ----- while the least fragile was Finland.
(a) South Sudan (b) Slovenia (c) Afghanistan (d) Syria
2. The Nigerian government through many organizations is working hard to reduce ----- and promote stability, peace & reconciliation.
3. Consumer behavior (b) Violent conflict (c) Culture diversity
(d) Nonviolent conflict.
4. ----- is a well-established and widely used means to end disputes
(a) Arbitration (b) Resolution (c) Traditional (d) statute.
5. The resolution of commercial dispute is obviously a very crucial aspect of the operation of the ----- judicial system.
6. Arbitration can either be ----- or mandatory,
(a) Binding (b) Voluntary (c) Mediation (d) Dispute
7. The term gender is viewed as the ----- and socio-cultural definition of masculinity and femininity.
(a) Elementary (b) Biological (c) Economical (d) Psychological
8. ----- social maltreatment initiated the Beijing Conference.
Gender (b) Women (c) children (d) Natives
9. In the ----- peace process, women played a significant role in lifting the trade embargo.
(a) Burundi (b) Beijing (c) Wukari (d) Berlin
10. Women and gender relations are examined under ----- categories. (a) 6 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 3
11. In conflict calamitous situations ----- are most vulnerable.
(a) children (b) girls (c) women (d) the poor
12. No conflict occurs in a -----
13. ----- is the basic tenet of an area of knowledge.
14. ----- is the (UN) document of peace building.
15. The document that enhanced African states intervention into conflict through the AU is -----
16. In which year was ECOWAS founded and with how many states? 1975 (14 states)
17. The acronym ECPF stands for -----
18. Which of these provided the frame work for the dispatch of peace keepers to Liberia? (a) Nigeria (b) Liberia (c) Gambia (d) Ghana
19. Which of these is not a definition of peace?
(a) A state of being calm (b) A state of being together (c) Presence of hostility
(d) Absence of hostility.

- Group
20. Which among these does not encompass peace building?
(a) Repatriating refugees (b) Arming the previously warring parties (c) Monitoring elections (d) Advancing efforts to protect human rights.
21. _____ is a compilation of all positive things that happen in a society including sustainable development, welfare and lack of violence.
(a) Negative peace (b) Positive peace (c) Direct positive peace (d) Structural positive peace
22. _____ is identified by a lack of direct violence though the society might still be dominated by outside actor whereby freedom and welfare of people are limited.
(a) Negative peace (b) Positive peace (c) Direct positive peace (d) Structural positive peace.
23. _____ is regarded as an example of peace advocate because of his role in bringing peace to his people in India. (a) Galtung (b) Bahai'llan (c) Mahatman Gandhi (d) Bekerman.
24. Which of the following is a misnomer in any human society?
(a) non-violent conflict (b) violent conflict (c) peaceful coexistence (d) development programmes
25. The process of conflict management include all except one of the following:
(a) Limitation (b) Transformation (c) Containment (d) Litigation.
26. One of these is not a proper definition of peace: (a) Respite from war and disorder (b) An agreement or treaty between warring communities (c) Equal distribution of resources nationwide. (d) A state of quiet and tranquility
27. Johan Galtung has divided peace into two main types. They includes: _____ (a) Major and Minor peace (b) Consultation and mediation (c) Positive and negative peace (d) Democratic and Social peace
28. The following are possible causes of conflict except _____ (a) Political marginalization (b) Hatred and ignorance (c) Cultural differences (d) Cultural integration
29. The first two stages of conflict are _____ and _____ stages (a) destruction and manifest (b) dispute (latent) and polarization (perceived) (c) segregation and tension (d) formation and escalation.
30. A major advantage of collaboration strategy in conflict resolution is _____ (a) It requires commitment from all parties (b) it leads to win-win situation (c) it leads to loss of confidence (d) it leads to faster resolution.
31. Any conflict that has tribal and religious coloration can be classified as _____ conflict (a) cultural (b) tribalistic (c) ethno-religious (d) socio-political conflict.
32. The Segregation or tension stage in conflict situation means _____ (a) when disputants take fixed positions that cannot be compromised (b) variegated interests (c) political opposition (d) non-conformity.
33. _____ is the type of conflict which occurs within an individual.
34. Which of these problems has weighed ECOWAS down to a point of non-performance? (a) in competent work force (b) lack of infrastructure (c) lack of operational vehicles (d) all of the above
- Peace studies focuses on these areas except
(3) [a] causes and conditions that generate and sustain violent conflict [b] mechanisms and models of conflict resolution [c] mechanisms and models for strengthening terrorism [d] the norms and practices and institutions for building peace
35. Which of these involves peace building from local to global cultural situation? [a] multi-level aspect of culture [b] multicultural and intercultural perspective [c] Multidisciplinary [d] analytic and normative