<pre> Question QFB1 : discipline is considered as having negative connotation on the people it studies Answer: Anthropology</pre>
<pre> <pre> <pre> Answer: Sociology</pre></pre></pre>
<pre> Question QFB3 : according to (Beattie, 1964) is a designated blanket term for all the anthropological studies, including Physical Anthropological studies and pre-history Answer: Ethnology</pre>
<pre> <pre> Question QFB4 : is used to describe the study of the culture for a single tribe, ethnic group or society Answer: Ethnography</pre></pre>
<pre> <pre> Question QFB5 : The history of collection of 'items of culture' started with the voyages Answer: European</pre></pre>
<pre> Question QFB6 : is the most common and preferred form of marriage consummation in Hausa land Answer: Auren zumunta</pre>
<pre> Question QFB7 : is the form of marriage where a female ward can run and meet her male counterpart and both of them become married >Answer: Elopement</pre>
<pre> Question QFB8 : The reason why bride price payment is rarely mentioned in marriage discussion is Bbecause it is believed that a lady is not being sold. True or false Answer: True</br></pre>
<pre> Question QFB9 : marriage is a system of marriage among the Tiv which requires a young man to make a payment for what is referred to as "removing the shell" worn around the neck. Answer: Sister</pre>
<pre> Question QFB10 : is the pastoralist who maintains permanent bases where the aged and a few other members of the family may remain for part of the year Answer: Semi-Nomadic</pre>
<pre> <pre> Question QFB11 : Monarchical and are the two paramount traditional political system Answer: Non-monarchical</pre></pre>
<pre> Question QFB12 : Among the Annang and Efik-Ibibio, the unit of political authority is vested in the extended family structure (lineage) called</pre>
<pre> Answer: Ekpuk</pre>
<pre> Question QFB13 : Representatives from lineages within the autonomous political groupings are vested with the decision-making body in Igbo traditional political system. True or false</pre> <pre> Answer: True</pre>
<pre> Question QFB14 : The term exclusive club is synonymous with society among the peoples east of Niger Answer: Secrete</pre>
<pre> Question QFB15 : is the main function or the use of exclusive clubs</pre>

 Answer: Social control
<pre> Question QFB16 : The puberty rites of the Annang called</pre> <pre>is</pre> /em> to ensure that no teenage girl had sexual experience before <pre>Mbobo ceremony which leads to marriage</pre> <pre> Answer: Mbobo</pre>
<pre> Question QFB17 : family is the starting point of the adjudication of justice in most Africa traditional system Answer: Nuclear</pre>
<pre> Question QFB18 : is said to have united the Hausas under the umbrella of Islam Answer: Jihad</pre>
<pre> Question QFB19 : Uthman Dan Fodio religious revolution brought about the political, religious and cultural homogeneity in Yoruba land. True or false</pre>
 Answer: False
<pre> <pre> Question QFB20 : ethnic group in Nigeria is arguably considered greatest victims of the trans-Atlantic slave trade Answer: Yoruba</pre></pre>
<pre> Question QFB21 : and Economy are two advantages enjoyed by the Yorubas for being located along the coast Answer: Education</pre>
<pre> <pre> Question QFB22 : is considered the mythical legend of the Yorubas environment, mind or body Answer: Oduduwa</pre></pre>
<pre> Question QFB23 : is the acclaimed ancestral home of the Yorubas Answer: Ile-Ife</pre>
<pre> Question QFB24 : ethnic group in Nigeria is well known for their respect by prostrating for elderly ones while greeting Answer: Yoruba</pre>
<pre> Question QFB25 : is ethnic group is arguably the one harbours the greatest concentration of religious beliefs and practices, compared to other ethnic groups in Nigeria. Answer: Yoruba</pre>
<pre> <pre> Question QFB26 : is the formal, enduring aspects that bring orderliness into society Answer: Structure</pre></pre>
<pre> Question QFB27 : is defined as a body or group of people sharing common activities and bonds by multiple relationships Answer: Community</pre>
<pre> <pre> Question QFB28 : Social represents an organised way of doing things. </pre><pre> Answer: Institution</pre></pre>
<pre> Question QFB29 : Social institution is important because of human needs and Answer: problems</pre>
<pre> Question QFB30 : institution is the major and most universally spread Answer: Family</br></pre>

<pre> <pre> <pre> <pre><pre> <pre><pre><pre><pre><pre>Answer: Religion</pre></pre> <pre>institution controls man's ways of dealing with the ultimate <pre> <pre>Answer: Religion</pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre>
<pre></pre>
<pre> <pre> Question QFB33 : is concerned with the struggle to acquire power to share scarce resources Answer: Politics</pre></pre>
<pre> Question QFB34 : Social institutions are structurally mutually</pre>
<pre> Answer: Interdependent</pre>
<pre> <pre> Question QFB35 : Social is described as the pattern of group relations Answer: Organisation</pre></pre>
<pre> Question QFB36 : is made up of a family group, which consists of men, their wives and children, sons' wives and their children Answer: Compound</pre>
<pre> <pre> Question QFB37 : When a group of compounds pull together, then it is referred to as extended or lineage</pre> <pre> Answer: Family</pre></pre>
<pre> <pre> Question QFB38 : is a lineage where rights, duties and privileges are traced from paternal angle Answer: Patrilineal</pre></pre>
<pre> Question QFB39 : is a descent where kinship and affinal relationship can be reckoned patrilineally or matrilineally at the same time or can be either of the two systems. Answer: Double descent</pre>
<pre> Question QFB40 : society is a system whereby individual achievements play more role in social, political and economic relations, than hereditary which is bestowed on individuals Answer: Open</pre>
<pre> Question QFB41 : endowments have had tremendous influence on the creation of culture area specialization among Nigerian ethnic groups</pre>
 Answer: Natural
<pre> Question QFB42 :area in Nigeria has a topography that is swampy and with numerous creeks and waterways. Answer: Delta region</pre>
<pre> Question QFB43 : Long distance occurrence is what enabled Nigerian people to share, exchange and borrow ideas from cultural, economic, political and religious Institutions Answer: trade</pre>
<pre> Question QFB44 : According to history, the British interest in Nigeria started in the year Answer: 1849</br></pre>
<pre> Question QFB45 : Linguistically, Nigeria belongs to the family Answer: Niger-Congo</pre>

<pre> Question QFB46 :won the dynasty struggles between Kosoko and Akintoye for the throne of Lagos in 1850s Answer: Kosoko</pre>
<pre> Question QFB47 : refers to a large network of people who are putatively related to each other by common ancestry (blood relation), by marriage (affinity) or by adoption. Answer: Kinship</pre>
<pre> Question QFB48 : refers to a group of people who live together over an extended period of time, occupy a known territory and organise themselves into a social unit distinct from other groups Answer: Society</pre>
<pre> <pre> Question QFB49 : is a social system sociologically Answer: Society</pre></pre>
<pre> Question QFB50 : is a variant, a sub-division or an altered version of a Language Answer: Dialect</pre>
<pre> defined ethnography descriptive account of human societies, usually of those simpler, small-scale societies which anthropologists have mostly studied. Answer:</br></pre>
<pre> Question QMC2 : may be said to be the raw material used by social anthropologists in the study of "man, his culture and environmenta. Answer:</pre>
<pre> Question QMC3 : according to Beattie is the blanket term for all the anthropological studies, including Physical Anthropological studies and pre- history Answer:</pre>
<pre> Question QMC4 : The history of collection of 'items of culture' started with the European voyages of discovery and exploration in century Answer:</pre>
<pre> <pre> <pre> Question QMC5 : may be said to be the raw material used by social anthropologists in the study of "man, his culture and environmenta. <pre> <pre>Answer:</pre></pre></pre></pre></pre>
<pre> <pre> >Question QMC6 :is an early pioneer of ethnographic study Answer:</pre></pre>
<pre> Question QMC7 : The turning point in the collection of ethnographic materials by Europeans and other travelers was as a result of Answer:</pre>
<pre> Question QMC8 : methodological approach is now being embraced by ethnographers. Answer:</pre>
<pre> Question QMC9 : All but one of these are sources and factors which impacted on the development of culture. Answer:</pre>
<pre> Question QMC10 :is associated with the idea that 'culture' is simply human, partly spiritual and partly materialistic. Answer:</pre>

$\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{\rm chr/}}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{\rm QMC11}}}:$ distinguishes ethnic groups from one another. $\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{\rm chr/}}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{\rm Answer}}}:$
<pre> Question QMC12 :among these is not an element of ethnic group or ethnicity. Answer:</pre>
$\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{-}}}$
<pre> Question QMC14 : Conceptually, eurocentrism is no more or less the same thing as Answer:</pre>
<pre> <pre> Question QMC15 : Ethnocentrism can be both functional and/or dysfunctional. <pre> Answer:</pre></pre></pre>
$\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{\sc hr/}}\mbox{\sc duestion QMC16}}$: A multi-cultural society is likely to experience more ethnocentrism than a monocultural society. $\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{\sc hr/}}\mbox{\sc Answer}}$:
<pre> <pre> Question QMC17 : Ethnocentrism cannot be found in <pre>Answer:</pre></br></pre></pre>
<pre> Question QMC18 : is defined as a social arrangement in which different ethnic/tribal groups live together with each other in harmony, and also accept to tolerate one another's ways of life as suitable for the society in which they live. Answer:</pre>
<pre> <pre> Question QMC19 : is not a form of communication but understood and interpreted without spoken, written, or symbol?. Answer:</pre></pre>
<pre> Question QMC20 : refers to a large network of people who are putatively related to each other by common ancestry (blood relation), by marriage (affinity) or by adoption. Answer:</pre>
<pre></pre>
<pre></pre>
<pre> Question QMC23 : refers to a group of people who live together over an extendedperiod of time, occupy a known territory and organise themselves into a social unit distinct from other groups. Answer:</pre>
<pre></pre>
<pre> Question QMC25 : When an adult male and female lives together with or without offspring, in a more or less permanent relationship,is said to have developed. Answer:</pre>

<pre> Question QMC26 : describes the situation where relatives other than the married couple and their children live in the same residence, or close together in an intimate relationship. Answer:</pre>
<pre> cbr/><pre><pre> color of the color of the c</pre></pre></pre>
<pre> Question QMC28 :may be said to be the raw material used by social anthropologists in the study of "man, his culture and environmenta. Answer:</pre>
<pre> Question QMC29 : Nigeria occupies an area of approximatelysquare kilometres. Answer:</pre>
<pre> <pr></pr>Question QMC30 :country bounds Nigeria in the east. <pre> Answer:</pre></pre>
<pre> Question QMC31 :accounts for the the history of the peopling of Nigeria repletewith many waves of human movement. Answer:</pre>
<pre> Question QMC32 :accounts for why the political boundaries in Nigeria are merely artificial lines. Answer:</pre>
<pre> Question QMC33 :climatic zone can be found in the Middle and South Belt of Nigeria. Answer:</pre>
<pre> Question QMC34 : cannot be cultivated in the Norther region of Nigeria. Answer:</pre>
<pre> Question QMC35 : determines the economic activities of given region or cultural area. Answer:</pre>
<pre> Question QMC36 :was the main reason for the British conquest on Nigeria. Answer:</pre>
<pre> Question QMC37 :was not among major personalities in the pacification of Northern Nigeria. Answer:</pre>
<pre> Question QMC38 : British occupation of Northern Nigeria came as a result of. Answer:</pre>
<pre> Question QMC39 :company played a significant role in the British occupation of Northern Nigeria. Answer:</pre>
<pre> Question QMC40 :year marked the amalgamation of the North and South to create a new entity called Nigeria. Answer:</pre>
<pre> Question QMC41 : country is known and accepted as the most populous country in Africa Answer:</br></pre>

<pre> Question QMC42 :may be said to be the raw material used by social anthropologists in the study of "man, his culture and environmenta. Answer:</pre>
<pre> Question QMC43 : is not among the major ethnic group in Nigeria. Answer:</pre>
<pre> <pre> Question QMC44 : Nigeria hasgeopolitical zones.</pre></pre>
<pre> Question QMC45 :among these pre-colonial states is said to have practiced stateless political system. Answer:</pre>
<pre> Question QMC46 :ethnic group is not among the major ethnic group in the Savanah region (North and Middle Belt) of Nigeria. Answer:</pre>
<pre> Question MC47 :describes the enduring aspects of social institutions which are most important in understanding how a given society functions. Answer:</pre>
<pre> <pre> Question MC48 : is not a social institution. <pre> Answer:</pre></pre></pre>
<pre> Question MC49 :institution is responsible for struggle for power to share scarce resources. Answer:</pre>
<pre> Question MC50 :institution is concerned with reproduction of offspring, education, and socialisation of youths. Answer:</pre>