

Question QFB1 : The characteristics of community include share territory, share belief, _____ and common administration

Answer: Common Culture

Question QFB2 : The primary purpose of communication is to affect a _____ By influencing actions

Answer: Goals

Question QFB3 : Community as a social science has _____ principal approaches

Answer: 4

Question QFB4 : _____ Is a process, transfer or flow of ideas, channel of transfer, sender and receiver and feedback

Answer: Communication

Question QFB5 : Participation is a developmental strategy that assist people to partake in the planning implementation and _____community projects that improves the lives of such communities

Answer: Evaluation

Question QFB6 : An unfair distribution of work or benefit amongst member of the community is a _____ Community participation

Answer: Disadvantage

Question QFB7 : _____ Is an act of working with people to determine, interpret and achieve organizational objectives by performing the function of planning, organizing, staffing lead and control

Answer: Management

Question QFB8 : The components of community participation include needs assessment, planning, training, implementing, monitoring and evaluation and _____

Answer: Mobilizing

Question QFB9 : Rights, structure, Legitimacy and capacity are elements of _____

Answer: Participation

Question QFB10 : Strengthen the capacity of environmental institution at local _____ and regional levels are a strategic goal of environmental management

Answer: National

Question QFB11 : Whatever their origin spaces for participation are not _____ but power relations shape them

Answer: Natural

Question QFB12 : Planning and compliance is one of the key principles for management of the _____

Answer: Local Environment

Question QFB13 : Golbath (1961) gave _____ reasons why participation could jeopardize development

Answer: 7

Question QFB14 : There are _____ key principles for the management of the local environment

Answer: 5

Question QFB15 : Development that meets the need of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own is called _____

Answer: Sustainable Development

Question QFB16 : _____ is an important aspect of sustainability

Answer: Social Capital

Question QFB17 : _____ refers to all aspects of a system that can be measured and audited

Answer: Environmental Audit

Question QFB18 : There are _____ Types of sustainability

Answer: 4

Question QFB19 : _____ is one where an executive, decision makes decisions

Answer: Top-Bottom

Question QFB20 : _____ approach allows for more experimentation and a better feeling for what is needed at the grass roots

Answer: Bottom-Top

Question QFB21 : Techniques of RRA includes use of _____ Interview and question design, sampling, focus group discussion and direct observation

Answer: Secondary Data

Question QFB22 : There are _____ principle that illustrate the importance of community participation

Answer: 5

Question QFB23 : Community participation motivate people to work _____

Answer: Together

Question QFB24 : _____ Is the involvement of people in a community in program to solve 'their' own problems

Answer: Community Participation

Question QFB25 : Measurement and improvement, performance and accountability, enabling system, planning and compliance and _____ commitment are the principle for local environmental management

Answer: Local Government

Question QFB26 : Commitment from the _____ to improve environment performance and established policies is very important

Answer: Local Government

Question QFB27 : _____ justifies the need for environmental Management

Answer: Environmental Degradation

Question QFB28 : Human, economic, social and _____ are the types of sustainability

Answer: Environmental

Question QFB29 : Financial, management, training, _____ participation and ownership are common factors that influence sustainability development

Answer: Government Policies

Question QFB30 : _____ Is define as a system comprising earth's living things

Answer: Environment

Question QFB31 : Ecological, not social factors are the most measurable and universal indicators of _____

Answer: Sustainability

Question QFB32 : Sustainability relates to the continuity of economic,

social institutional and _____ aspect of human society

Answer: Environmental

Question QFB33 : Those involved in the participation exercise may not be truly _____

Answer: Representative

Question QFB34 : One of the rational for participation is that it has both political and _____ advantage

Answer: Economical

Question QFB35 : Formal and _____ Are basic form of participation

Answer: Informal

Question QMC1 : The problem of _____ participation include illiteracy, tradition, poverty and politics

Answer:

Question QMC2 : Environmental institutions provide _____ research and expertise

Answer:

Question QMC3 : NGOs /CBOs differs in vision _____ and approach to development work

Answer:

Question QMC4 : The role of science and technology in _____ management is advancing the global earth observation systems

Answer:

Question QMC5 : Geographers use _____ to monitor or measure phenomena found in the earth's lithosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere

Answer:

Question QMC6 : GIS has allowed for the development of software application for the storage, analysis and _____ of geographic data

Answer:

Question QMC7 : The two-basic data normally entered a GIS are spatial data and _____

Answer:

Question QMC8 : GIS stand for _____

Answer:

Question QMC9 : GIS consist of three components, these are input storage and _____

Answer:

Question QMC10 : The simplest form of remote sensing uses _____ To record information from visible or near infrared wavelengths

Answer:

Question QMC11 : _____ Is the collection of data about an object from a distance

Answer:

Question QMC12 : _____ Actively engaged in community development work

Answer:

Question QMC13 : Civil societies benefit from increased _____

Answer:

Question QMC14 : Some of the institutions and organizations that are around in environmental management include civil societies, NGOs, Professional network and _____

Answer:

Question QMC15 : Enlightenment campaign and community empowerment are some of the solutions to problems of _____ participation in environmental management.

Answer:

Question QMC16 : Without RRA a _____ may find himself surveying the wrong area, wrong type of affirmation and wrong people.

Answer:

Question QMC17 : The acronym of RRA means _____

Answer:

Question QMC18 : Egun Yomi (2000) stated that communication should serve several other functions such as transformation, motivation and _____ that will enhance positive behaviour

Answer:

Question QMC19 : Process of communication in community participation include nature of the message and _____

Answer:

Question QMC20 : The acronym of PRA is _____

Answer:

Question QMC21 : Techniques of RRA includes _____ Interview and question design, sampling, focus group discussion and direct observation

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Question QMC23 : Environmental institutions provide _____ research and expertise

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Question QMC26 : Commitment from the _____ to improve environment performance and established policies is very important

Answer:

Question QMC27 : _____ is justified for environmental management

Answer:

Question QMC28 : Human, economic, social and _____ are the types of sustainability

Answer:

Question QMC29 : Financial, management, training, _____ participation and ownership are common factors that influence sustainability

development

Answer:

Question QMC30 : A _____ approaches is one that works from the grassroots

Answer:

Question QMC31 : Ecological, not social factors are the most measurable and universal indicators of _____

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