

NIGERIAN INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (NIMechE)

UNIVERSITY OF UYO CHAPTER



PAST QUESTION AND ANSWERS

TO

GST 123 (CITIZENSHIP AND PEACE STUDIES)

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COMPLIED BY STUDENTS OF MEDICINE & SURGEY (BATCH XII)

CHAPTER 1: THE NIGERIAN CONSTITUTION; THE CITIZEN AND THE STATE

QUESTIONS

1. The greatest need of Nigeria in recent times is that of _____
2. One potent way to achieve national unity is through _____ and _____
3. Who is a citizen?
4. The origin of the concept of citizenship has been traced to _____
5. Citizenship is a practice associated with the state. True Or false
6. Nigeria as a nation is currently facing the challenge of _____
7. Define the term "state"
8. Mention and explain four (4) characteristics of the state.
9. _____ believed the population of a State should neither be so large nor so small.
10. _____ is regarded to be the soul of the state
11. Mention the theories of the evolution of the state and explain them in your own words
12. _____ was the foremost proponent of the social contract theory
13. Mention and explain 4 ways in which citizenship can be acquired
14. The law of blood is known as _____ while the law of the place is also known as _____
15. Mention 7 requirements for acquisition of Nigerian citizenship
16. _____ has been a recipient of the honorary citizenship
17. Mention 4 conditions which can lead to forfeiture of citizenship
18. List 5 obligations of the citizen to the state
19. List the fundamental human rights accordingly as enshrined in the 1999 constitution of the republic of Nigeria with their sections
20. Mention 5 classifications of the fundamental human rights

ANSWERS:

1. NATIONAL INTEGRATION
2. MASS EDUCATION AND ENLIGHTENMENT
3. A CITIZEN IS ANY INDIVIDUAL WHO DWELLS WITHIN A STATE AND BY VIRTUE OF HIS / HER ORIGIN, IS ENTITLED TO ENJOY SOME RIGHTS (POLITICAL AND LEGA)
4. THE GRECO-ROMAN CIVILIZATION
5. TRUE
6. NATIONHOOD
7. A STATE IS DEFINED AS AN ORGANIZED GROUP OF PPEOPLE LIVING WITHIN A DEFINITE GEOGRAPHICAL ENTITY AND HAVING ITS GOVERNMENT AND ITS SOVERIGN
8. SEE CHAPTER 1, PAGE 5 OF THE TEXTBOOK CITIZENSHIP AND PEACE STUDIES
9. ARISTOTLE
10. GOVERNMENT
11. SEE PAGE 10
12. THOMAS HOBBS (1588-1679)
13. SEE PAGE 17 OF THE TEXTBOOK

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14. JUS SANGUINIS (THE LAW OF THE BLOOD) JUS SOLI (THE LAW OF THE PLACE)
15. SEE PAGE 19 OF THE TEXTBOOK
16. NELSON MANDELA (THE FORMER PRESIDENT OF SOUTH AFRICA)
17. SEE PAGE 21 OF THE TEXTBOOK
18. SEE PAGE 22 OF THE TEXTBOOK
19. SEE PAGE 24 OF THE TEXTBOOK
20. SEE PAGE 24 OF THE TEXTBOOK

CHAPTER 3:

1. _____ explained the society as a social system
2. _____ refers to a group of people living together in a definite geographical territory and sharing
3. The society as a social system is faced with 2 major problems namely;
 - a. The external problem of the production and alleviation of scarce resources
 - b. The internal problem of activity social order of integration
4. _____ are the four sub-systems which respond to the external and internal functional perspectives of the system of actions
5. A human society must have _____
6. The amalgamation of the 2 protectorates was in the year _____
7. Nigerian lacks a sense of durability due to _____
8. _____ is incumbent on a society uniqueness as traceable to a common heritage

ANSWERS:

1. TALCOTT PARSONS
2. SOCIETY
4. AGIL; A – ADAPTATION (ECONOMY) G – GOAL ATTAINMENT (POLITY) I – INTEGRATION (SOCIETY AMMUNITY) L – LATINARY (SOCIALIZATION)
5. LOCALITY, ORGANIZATION, DURABILITY, SELF IDENTIFICATION
6. 1914
7. MULTICULTURAL BELIEFS
8. SELF IDENTITY

CHAPTER 4: CITIZENSHIP AND PEACE STUDIES

QUESTIONS

1. _____ and _____ are the two related familiar social concepts among people in every society
2. Who considered the family as the basic social institution in existence in any society

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3. In France, the word denoting marriage is literally translated to mean
4. Who defined marriage as a union between a man and a woman such that children born to the woman are recognized as legitimate offspring of both parents
5. _____, _____ and _____ are the three major types of marriage
6. The type of marriage that is contracted on the basis of the people's customs and traditions is termed _____
7. There are several variants of traditional marriages. They include;
8. Any marriage that draws legitimacy from religious doctrines is known as _____
9. Religious marriage can be classified into _____ and _____
10. The type of marriage that is normally contracted at the law courts or at the local government designated registry is known as _____
11. Civil marriage is popularly referred to as _____
12. Based on the number of persons involved, civil marriage can be classified into _____ and _____
13. _____ refers to a type of marriage which involves one man and one woman (at a time)
14. Monogamy is common among the Moslems. True or False
15. Polygamy is of two types name them;
16. Marriage between one man and more than one woman is known as
17. Polygyny is prevalent in Africa and among Moslems. True or False
18. Based on where to marry or where not to marry from, civil marriage can be classified into _____ and _____
19. Endogamy is the custom of marrying only people from one's local community, while exogamy refers to marriage outside one's family or caste. True or False
20. _____ is the oldest and the most basic of all social institutions ever organized by man throughout history
21. Who defined family as a social group characterized by common residence, economic cooperation and reproduction and includes adults of both sexes.
22. _____ and _____ defined family as a group of persons united by ties of marriage
23. _____ is seen as the foundation of the family and the pivot of its legitimacy
24. The biological content of family involves the need to reproduce and beget children, while the social content concerns the network of rights, privileges and obligations arising from the relationships established when a family is formed. True or False
25. The smallest family is called the nuclear or conjugal family. True or False
26. Units larger than the nuclear family are labeled as extended families. True or False
27. Which type of family is regarded as the cornerstone of other forms of the family
28. _____ is the most popular basis of kinship organization in African societies
29. The nuclear family is made up of two or fewer generations, while the extended family spans three or more generations of relatives. True or False
30. The family functions as a passive agent in the process of urbanization. True or False
31. Alterations that have impacted family life in recent times include
32. The extended family is the basis of family life in Nigeria. True or False

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33. The nuclear family system is the most prevailing systems in Nigeria. True or False
34. Relationships in Nigeria are largely influenced or determined by which family system?
35. _____ is the foundation upon which families are built
36. _____ should be strengthened and used for the development of families and the Nigerian society

ANSWERS:

1. MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY
2. MURDOCK, (1949) CHARLES (2005)
3. ALLIANCE OR UNION
4. MAIR (1965)
5. TRADITIONAL, RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL MARRIAGE
6. TRADITIONAL MARRIAGE
7. SERRORATE, LEVIRATE, GHOST MARRIAGE, CROSS-COUSINS MARRIAGE AND DAUGHTERS MARRIAGE
8. RELIGIOUS MARRIAGE
9. CHRISTIAN WEDDING AND ISLAMIC FATIAH
10. CIVIL MARRIAGE
11. MONOGAMY AND POLYGAMY
12. MONOGAMY
13. FALSE (MONOGAMY IS COMMON AMONG CHRISTIANS AND IN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES)
14. POLYGYNY AND POLYANDRY
15. POLYGYNY
16. TRUE
17. POLYANDRY
18. ENDOGAMY AND EXOGAMY
19. TRUE
20. THE FAMILY
21. MURDOCK (1949)
22. BURGESS AND LOCKE
23. MARRIAGE
24. TRUE
25. TRUE
26. TRUE
27. THE NUCLEAR FAMILY
28. THE EXTENDED FAMILY
29. TRUE
30. FALSE (THE FAMILY FUNCTIONS AS AN ACTIVE AGENT)
31. URBANIZATION, INDUSTRIALIZATION, MODERNIZATION AND GLOBALIZATION
32. TRUE
33. FALSE

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- 34. THE EXTENDED FAMILY SYSTEM
- 35. MARRIAGE
- 36. THE EXTENDED FAMILY TIES

CHAPTER 5: CONCEPT OF HEALTH AND DISEASE

- 1. Absence of physical disease indicates health. T/F False
- 2. Who defined health as a quality of life? Udoh
- 3. Good health is a fundamental human right. T/F True
- 4. The oldest definition of health is? Health is an absence of disease
- 5. Harmony means
community Being at peace with self and the
- 6. The basis of all health is Understanding of health
- 7. Who defined health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease? WHO 1948 and it is most accepted definition
- 8. Can someone be 'healthy' according to WHO? No. It is aspired but never attained – Idealist goal
- 9. Zero health refers to _____? Death
- 10. Health is multi – dimensional. True – the physical, mental and social
- 11. Which health dimension refers to perfect functioning and harmony of the body in size and function? Physical
- 12. Ability to respond to varied experiment of life with flexibility and a sense of purpose is _____? Mental health
- 13. When you see oneself as a member of a large society? You are socially healthy
- 14. What are the determinants of health? Biological, Environment, behavioral and Socio –economic conditions, health services, ageing of the population, gender
- 15. An unhealthy of any part of the body or mind is? Disease
- 16. Disease caused by biological agents are? Communicable disease
- 17. Examples of above are; Malaria, tuberculosis
- 18. Non – communicable disease are? Only genetically transferred
- 19. Examples of genetic disorders are; sickle cell, mutation, mongolism
- 20. Reservoir is a media that provides favourable environment for infection by pathogens
- 21. What is the greatest reservoir? Man
- 22. What are other reservoir? Lower animals and non-living things
- 23. What is Virulence? Ability of agent to live and multiply in the environment
- 24. Mode of infection transfer is? Direct and indirect transmission
- 25. To prevent a disease, I have to know everything about the natural history of a disease. T/F False
- 26. Levels of prevention are? Primordial, primary, secondary and tertiary

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27. Preventive measures to reduce disabilities/reduce suffering is termed?
Tertiary prevention
28. What is specific protection?
together by immunization etc
This means to avoid a few disease all
29. What is health protection?
mental and physical functioning
Providing condition for normal
30. Disease leads to impairment which leads to disability and handicap. D – I – D –H.
31. Loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological or anatomical participation of disabled and handicapped people in the community is termed. Social integration
32. Classical cholera is caused by?
V. Cholera
33. Biotype Cholera is caused by?
El Tor
34. Is Cholera an epidemic disease?
It is epidemic and endemic
35. V. Cholera are killed in 30 mins by heat at 56°C or few seconds by boiling
36. Cholera is hosted by WHO with what duration of incubation?
Man and flies with few hours to 5
days incubation
37. Tuberculosis is called by _____?
M. tuberculosis (a bacteria)
38. Tuberculosis that affect cows are called?
Bovine Tuberculosis
39. It is caused by tubercula bacilli – Mycobacterium tuberculosis
40. Tuberculosis that affects man is pulmonary tuberculosis
41. Incubation is 4 – 6 weeks
42. Tuberculosis is sometimes called?
Disease of the poor
43. Immunization of tuberculosis is _____
birth and with in first 15 years
BCG – Bacilli Calmette Guerin given at
44. Describe asthma
It is genetic and chronic
45. Examples of STIs
Syphilis, gonorrhoea,
lymphogranulomavenerum, gramulomainguinalae, herpegenitalis, trichomoniasis,
candidiasis, AIDS etc
46. STIs can lead to sterility
47. Gonorrhoea is called by NEISSERIA GONORRHOEA
48. Reservoir for GONORRHOEA is man
49. Gonorrhoea causes inflammation of urethra in male and cervix in females
50. Trichomoniasis is called by TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS
51. It incubates for 21 days and is asymptomatic in males
52. TETANUS is a disease of the Central Nervous System
53. CLOSTRIDIUM TETANI secretes a toxin that causes tetanus
54. It is incubated for 3 days to 3 weeks and treated by prognosis
55. ATT – ANTI-TETANUS TOXIN
56. TT – TETANUS TOXICIRCLE

CHAPTER 6

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QUESTIONS

1. _____ is the science of heredity and variation in living organisms
2. The relationship between amino acid sequence and nucleotide sequence is known as genetic code
3. _____ is the study of chromosomes and their inherent abnormalities
4. Achondroplasia, cystic fibrosis, hereditary breast cancer and Huntington disease are known as _____
5. _____ discuss the diagnosis and management of mitochondrial disorders
6. _____ studies are used to determine the cause for developmental delay/mental retardation or both defects
7. _____ is employed to analyze the genomic DNA sequence of a particular gene
8. _____ are the results of alterations (deletion/duplication) of the chromosomes or genes
9. The most common inherited fatal disease of children and young adults in the US is _____
10. Persistent cough, large appetite but poor weight gain, and extremely loose bowel movements are examples of _____
11. The current standard diagnostic test for cystic fibrosis is called _____
12. Huntington's disease was named after an American Physician called _____
13. Huntington's disease has no racial distinction. True or False
14. Females who inherit the muscular dystrophy (MD) gene are only carriers but do not manifest the symptoms. True or False
15. _____ is a group of hereditary diseases in which the red blood cells have an abnormal hemoglobin
16. _____ is responsible for the premature destruction of red blood cells
17. _____ is a fatal genetic disorder in children that causes the progressive destruction of the central nervous system
18. _____ descent have the highest risk of being carriers of Tay-Sachs Disease
19. _____ is used for parental testing and rape investigation
20. DNA profiling is also called _____
21. The DNA which is currently used for human identification is called what?
22. Many forms of cancers are known to be caused by exposure to certain chemical agents known as _____
23. _____ results when changes in the nucleotide sequence of DNA
24. The replication of nitrogen base with another in one or both the strands or addition or deletion of a base from a DNA molecule is called
25. Substances that can induce mutations are known as mutagen
26. Mutations are of major types, name them;
27. All mutagens may be considered as carcinogens. True or False
28. _____ is one of the amazing genetic applications in medicine
29. The procedure that involves inserting or sometimes deleting portions of the genes in diseased patients so that they can be cured and have healthier lives is called _____

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30. The technology that is used to inactivate a gene that causes a particular disease is known as _____
31. Gene silencing is also called _____
32. To silence a gene, scientists use _____ to create an identical DNA strand
33. The two categories of cells that make up the mammalian body are _____ and _____
34. A large population of identical ,molecules, bacteria or cells that arise from a common ancestors is called _____
35. A combination of recombinant clones is called _____

ANSWERS

1. GENETICS
3. CYTOGENESIS
4. SINGLE GENE DISORDERS
5. MITOCHONDRIAL GENETICS
6. CHROMOSOMAL
7. DNA SEQUENCING
8. GENETICS AND SYNDROMES
9. CYSTIC FIBROSIS (CF)
10. CYSTIC FRIBROSIS
11. SWEAT TEST
12. GEORGE SUMMER HUNTINGTON
13. TRUE
14. TRUE
15. SICLE CELL DISEASE (SCD)
16. HEMOGLOBIN
17. TAY SACHS DISEASE (TSD)
18. JEWISH
19. DNA PROFILING
20. DNA TESTING
21. JUNK DNA
22. CARCINOGENS
23. MUTATION
24. MUTATION
26. POINT MUTAION AND FRAME SHIFT MUTATION
27. TRUE
28. GENE THERAPY
29. GENE THERAPY
30. GENE SILENCING
31. ANTISENSE TECHNOLOGY
32. MRNA
33. GERMALINE AND SOMATIC CELLS

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34. A CLONE

35. GENE LIBRARY

CHAPTER 7: RATIONAL USE OF DRUGS

1. WHO conference of experts was held in _____ and in what year?
2. WHO conference of experts defined rational use of drugs as _____
3. Stakeholders that contribute to the irrational use of drugs can be classified into _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.
4. The quality of _____ received from several sources contribute to their involvement in _____
5. _____ and _____ can also mislead patients
6. The patients unrestricted demand for drugs and expectations from drugs contribute immensely to _____
7. Patients abuse drugs through/by _____
8. _____ of the patients determines the general approach to the use of medicines
9. Prescribers of drugs are expected to have a _____ in the act of prescribing
10. What is the full meaning of POM?
11. What is POM?
12. It is common practice that POM is prescribed by _____
13. What is prescription?
14. Misleading beliefs of drugs efficiency either through _____ and _____ have led to _____
15. It is common among professional prescriber's to prescribe drugs based on past experience. True/False
16. _____ are professional charged with the responsibility of delivering safe and efficacious medicines to the public
17. Any society where drugs are sold as household commodities and handled by anybody, anywhere is bound to be plagued with _____
18. Cases of appropriate combination of drugs, the pharmacist is trained to _____ and _____
19. What does NDLEA mean?
20. What does NAFDAC means?
21. _____ have been established to check drug misuse
22. The overuse of antibiotics may results in _____ while the indiscriminate preference for injections (sometimes non-sterile injections) may lead to _____ and _____
23. Reasons for irrational use of drugs includes;
24. Irrational drug use can have various consequences on _____, _____, _____ and _____
25. Reduction of drug quality may lead to increase in _____ and _____
26. Over dosage of required drug may lead to risk of unwanted effect _____
27. Chemotherapeutic drugs lead to the _____
28. Drugs regulatory authorities are saddled with the responsibilities of _____

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29. _____ and _____ are required for sanity to be maintained in the procurement sale and use of medicine
30. Mention and explain some drug misuse problems
31. _____ and _____ are cardinal focus of drug misuse
32. Factors influencing misuse of medicine use of drugs
33. Drugs such as _____ have been misused to a large extent

ANSWERS:

1. NAIROBI, 1985
2. RATIONAL USE OF DRUGS (RUD) AS THE SCIENTIFIC APPROACH WHERE PATIENT RECEIVE MEDICATIONS APPROPRIATE TO THEIR CLINICAL NENEDS, IN DOSES THAT MEET THEIR OWN INDIVIDUAL REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ADEQUATE PERIODS OF TIME AND AT THE LOWEST COST TO THEM AND THEIR COMMUNITY
3. PATIENT, PHARMACIST, PERSCRIBER, SUPPLY SYSTEM, INDUSTRY/MARKETING FIRMS AND DRUG REGULATORY AUTHORITIES
4. INFORMATION , DRUG ABUSE
- 6.TO DRUG MISUSE / DRUG ABUSE
- 7.TAKING DOUBLE THE NORMAL DOSE WITHOUT PRIOR CONSULTATION WITH THEIR PHYSICIAN OR PHARMACIST
8. EDUCATIONAL LEVEL
9. A LEVEL OF TRAINING AND EDUCATION IN THE ART OF PRESCRIBING
10. PRESCRIPTION ONLY MMEICINE
11. THESE ARE DRUGS THAT BY LAW ARE MENT TO MADE AVAILABLE TO USERS THROUGH A PRESCRIPTION
12. NON – MEDICALLY QUALIFIED INDIVIDUALS
13. PRESCRPTION IS A HEALTH ARE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTED BY A PHYSICIAN OR OTHER MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS IN THE FORM OF INSTRUCTIONS THAT GOVERN THE PLAN OF CARE OF INDIVIDUALPATIENTS
14. ADVERTISEMENTS AND INBALANCED COMPETITION, EMOTIONAL DRUG USE OR PERSCRIBING
15. TRUE
16. PHARMACISTS
17. IRRATIONAL DRUG USGAE
18. SPOT THIS AND OFFER REASONABLE ADVICE
19. NATIONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCCEMENT AGENCY
20. NATIONAL FOOD DRUG ADMINISTRATION CONTROL
21. DRUG REG. AUTHORITIES
22. ANTI-BIOTICS RESISTANCE ABSCESSSES AND TRANSMISSION OF HEPATITIS, HIV/AIDS AND OTHER BLOOD – BORNE DISEASES
25. MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY
26. CALLED ADVERSE DRUG REACTION
27. EMERGENCE OF DRUG RESISTANCE

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- 28. ENFORCING LEGISLATIONS AGAINST IRRATIONLA DRUG USAGE
- 29. ADEQUATE REGISLATION AND ENFORCEMENT POWERS
- 31. OVERTREATMENT OF MILD ILLNNESS AND INADEQUATE TREATMENT OF SERIOUS ONES
- 32. POOR KNOWLEDGE AND HABIT OBSERVED AS SOCIETAL FACTOR
 - CULTURAL FACTOR
 - ECONOMIC FACTOR
 - MARKETING INFLUENCES
- 34. EDUCATIONAL APPROACHES
 - MEDIA-BASES APPROACHES
 - MANAGERIAL APPROACHES
 - REGULATORY AGENCIES
- 35. ANTIMICROBIALS

CHAPTER 8

Conflict arise out of _____ of interest

1. The perfect substitute for “peace” is _____
2. _____ denotes highest stage of conflict
3. Can crisis exist without conflict? True/False
4. _____ is turning point of crisis
5. _____ peace is when no violence and no form of interaction exist
6. _____ peace is when no violence and forms of interaction exist
7. The attempt to control or regulate conflict through a number of measures is known as _____
8. The process of change in perceptions and attitude after a conflict has been resolved is known as _____
9. Which method of conflict resolution is said to be the best _____
10. The involvement of a third party in resolution of conflict is known as _____
11. The use of well known traditional institutions to resolve conflict is known as _____

ANSWERS:

1. HARMONY
2. Pg. 142 WAR/VIOLENCE
3. FALSE
4. CRISIS
5. NEGATIVE
6. UNQUALIFIED PEACE
7. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT
8. CONFLICT TRANSFORMATION
9. NEGOTIATION
10. MEDIATION
11. ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR)

CHAPTER 9

1. _____ is the means of communication
2. _____ is the materials or channels of communication

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3. We have _____ and _____ class of media communication
4. The former are further divided into _____ and _____
5. The later is divided into _____ and _____
6. The type of communication used in rural areas as the _____
7. Traditional media includes _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ modes
8. Instrumental modes includes _____, _____, _____ & _____
9. Use of instruments which produces sounds when they are beaten, struck or hit by hand or stick is known as _____
10. Examples of the above _____
11. Whistle, flute and horns belongs to _____
12. Use of instrument which produced sounds by vibrations of a column of air is known as _____
13. Membranophones can be described as use of instrument that produces sounds through _____
14. Membranophones are mainly made of _____ skins
15. Examples of the above are _____, _____ and _____
16. Communication via vibrations of string is known as _____
17. Communications inform of songs, choralsetc are e.g of _____ modes
18. Communications via use of socio-ecological objects is known as _____
19. Use of flowers e.g palm frond is an e.g of _____ mode of communication
20. Prayers is an e.g of _____
21. Communication between the living the dead is known as _____
22. Dressing, colour and hairstyle can be known as _____ mode of communication
23. Contemporary communication can be known as _____ communication
24. Modern communication are classified into _____, and _____
25. E.g of the former is _____ and _____
26. E.g of the late is _____ and _____
27. Radio carries communication inform _____
28. _____ is the speed of transmission of impulse in radio communication
29. Transmission of impulse inform of programs and messages is known as _____
30. The communication that contains pictures and sounds is known as _____
31. _____, _____ and _____ is an e.g of print medium
32. Modern communication is a communication of _____ and _____
33. Peace is not the absence of _____ but also _____
34. Peace building should be concerned with the value of society in respect to _____ and _____

ANSWERS:

1. MEDIA
2. MEDIA
3. TRADITIONAL AND MORDEN

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4. TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENT
5. PRINTS AND ELECTRONIC AND ALSO CONVENTIONAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY
6. TRDITIONAL
7. INSTRUMENTS, DEMONSTRATIVE, CONOGRAPHIC, VISUAL INSTRUMENT
8. IDIOPHONES, AEROPHONES, MEMBRANOPHONES,
9. IDIOPHONES
10. POT DRUM, XYLOPHONE, BELL, GONG
11. AEROPHONES
12. MEMBRANOPHONES
13. VIBRATIONS
14. ANIMAL
15. IBIT, EKOMO AND YORUBA TALKING DRUM
16. CHODOPHONES
17. DEMONSTRATIVE MODES
18. ICONOGRAPHIC MODES
19. FLORAL MEDIA
20. EXTRA MUNDEN COMMUNICATION
21. EXTRA MUNDEN
22. VISUAL COMMUNICATION
23. MORDEN COMMUNICATION
24. ELECTRONIC AND POINT MEDIA
25. RADIO AND TELEVISION
26. NEWS PAPER AND MAGAZINE
27. WAVE SIGNAL
28. 3×10^8 m/s
29. TELEVISION COMMUNICATION
30. TELEVISION COMMUNICATION
31. NEWSPAPER, MAGAZINE, BOOKS
32. LIVING AND THE LIVING
33. WAR, STAE OF MIND

CHAPTER 10

1. In the first place, conflict occurs because _____ and _____ of human groups differ substantially from one another
2. Crisis connotes _____
3. The best means of resolving conflicts is through _____
4. According to Beseda, Ermakoy and Ternarian, peace building inherently emphasize _____
5. Nigeria has _____ wards
6. In 856 AD a world conference was held in _____ to determine whether women were human beings
7. In _____ the 1st world conference on women was held

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8. A conference was held in _____ to determine if women could go to heaven
9. In the stages in youth life phases, young adult falls between _____
10. Historically, the greatest mark of youth has been in _____
11. Peace is the absence of war and conflict T/F
12. Generally, conflict occurs as a result of the existence of _____
13. Erik Eriksons theory view the youth within _____
14. In Negotiation for peace building, a man typically _____

ANSWERS:

1. Values and moral preferences
2. The extreme situation of conflict
3. Conflict resolution mechanism
4. Human security
5. 8,900
6. France
7. 1970
8. Rome
9. 18 - 35 years
10. Politics
11. False
12. Incompatible interests
13. 12 - 65 years
14. Fights to finish

1. What are the several factors / reasons that trigger conflicts in the society
 - Differences in values and moral preferences of human groups
 - Differences in inherited cultural values and practices
 - Differences in the goals, ambitions, aspirations, intentions, wants, plans, desires and fears of individuals and human groups.
2. Define Conflict Resolution
 - It is a variety of approaches at terminating conflicts through the constructive solving of problems – Miller 2003
 - It is an outcome in which the conflict is satisfactorily dealt with through a solution that is mutually acceptable, self sustaining and productive between parties which were personally hostile adversaries – Mitchel and Banks 1966
 - It is a sense of finality where the parties involved are mutually satisfied with the outcome of settlement and the basic needs of the parties meeting their fears allayed.
3. Is peace and absence of War and Conflict? No.
4. Define Peace
 - It is the creation and maintenance of a just order in the society – Howard 1987

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- It is any existing / creation structure to adjust manage and harmonize contending and conflicting issues and interests – Dept. of History and Intl. Studies, Uniuyo.
5. What is the ultimate goal of peace.
The comfortability of a system, the human system and any other system.
 6. List the various types of conflicts you know
 - Personal conflict
 - Cultural conflict
 - Racial conflict
 - Communal conflict
 - Religions conflict
 - Ethnic conflict
 - Organizational conflict
 - Occupational conflict
 - International conflict
 7. List several crisis and conflicts Nigeria has faced as a nation
 - Niger Delta Agitation
 - Call for state Creation
 - Ife – modakeke Crisis
 - Yoruba – Hausa Crisis
 - Aguleri – Umuleri Crisis
 - Muslim – Christian Crisis
 - Constitutional / Sovereign National conference
 8. Traceable causes of Crisis in Nigeria include
 - Multi – Lingual factors
 - Multi – Ethnicity
 - Multi – Religious Factors
 9. In Nigeria, there are over 16 million persons, more than 400 ethnic groups, more than 3 religious, more than 10,000 governmental units made up of 1 central government, 36 States, 774 Local Government Area and 8,900 wards.
 10. According to the Un, women and youths makes up about 80% of the World population.
 11. The General Assembly Declaration of International Women’s Year was made in March 8, 1975.
 12. The Un General Assembly mitated “Programme of Concerted International Action for the Advancement of Women in 1970 with targets to be reached in 1980.
 13. The targets by the UN, General Assembly included
 - Combating Illiteracy
 - Health and maternity
 - Searching equal pay for work
 - Increasing Women’s role in government and decision making

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14. Women's talents and insights in response to Peace and conflict resolution issues are usually more people oriented and sustainable.
15. Why are Women generally considered as credible agents resolution and peace building during negotiation and grass root actions?
 - They exhibit moderate tone
 - Less aggressive attitude
 - Easier communication
 - They ensure cooperation between divided groups
 - The usually employ the Talk – to – finish approach
 - The are less afraid to compromise
16. Contributions of Women towards Conflict Resolution and Peace building
 - Assistance to women to help rebuild their lives, families and communities
 - Developing income-generating activities towards self confidence and self reliance
 - Civic education and participation in government
 - Cohesion and integration of the Nigerian nation
 - Supporting Health Programmes and orientation of grass-roots
 - Evaluation of government policies
 - Support for fellow female political aspirants.

Examples of such Women Groups are;

- Women – in – Nigeria (WIN)
- Women – in – Politics (WIP)
- Nigerian – Inter –Faith Action Association (NIFAA)

Define Youth

- Period between Childhood and Adulthood
- Period of physical and psychological development from puberty to maturity and early adulthood – Graff, 1995
- A part of life that succeeds childhood – Ben-Amos, 1954
- Life phase after adolescence period – Kerriston, 1970
- A young person – Erikson, 1968
- Period of life that is neither childhood nor Adulthood but somewhere in-between
- Persons between 15-25 years – UN General Assembly
- Time between Childhood and Adulthood – World Bank
- Persons aged between 21 years – National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
- Person between 14-21years – Wilson School District
- Persons from 13-19 years – Alternative Homes
- Persons between 12-65 years – Erikson, 63,68

The last definition seems the most likely definition adopted by the Lecturer. Although, the most outrageous of all. This shows that there's even conflict in the definition of Youth

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17. Ways Youth can demonstrate capacities for conflict Resolution and peace building
 - Active planning and organization of workshops, conferences, seminars, symposia
 - Protests
 - Peer Group Helping Influences
18. Youth Groups in Nigeria include;
 - Afenifere Group
 - Niger-Delta Youth forum
 - Ati-Annang Youth Org.
 - Akwalbom Youth forum
 - Arewa Consultative forum
 - Nigeria Youth Council

CONCLUSION:

You may deem it fit to acquaint yourself with ‘Recommendations’ Prof Fered in pages 203 and 204 on ways women and youth participations in peace building can be enhanced.

CHAPTER 11

1. The word “Religion” derives its root from how many latin words?
2. ‘ligare’ means _____
3. Religion essentially means?
4. Religion is a relationship between equals True/False
5. The three main religions practiced in Nigeria are; _____
6. Which of the religions is characterized by absence of a Holy book and founders
7. The two religions that practice rigid monotheism are; _____
8. Who is the founder of Christianity?
9. Winter period ranges between?
10. How long did Jesus ministry last before he was arrested?
11. Jesus started his mission around the age of _____
12. Saul was from?
13. Who made Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire?
14. Who is the founder of Islamic religion?
15. Quran means?
16. The word Islam means _____
17. The flight from Mecca to Medina is called _____
18. The five pillars of Islam are; _____
19. How old was Mohammed when his mother and grandfather died?
20. What was Mohammed’s Uncle’s name
21. When and where was Mohammed born?

ANSWERS:

1. THREE (3)
2. TO BIND
3. RELATIONSHIP
4. FALSE

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5. AFRICAN RELIGION (AFUEL), CHRISTIANITY AND ISLAM
6. AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION (ATR)
7. JUDAISM AND ISLAM
8. JESUS OF NAZERATH
9. OCTOBER TO JANUARY
10. THREE (3) YEARS
11. 32
12. TARSUS
13. EMPEROR CONSTANTINE
- 14.
15. RECITATION
16. SUBMISSION
17. HEJIRA
18. THE CREED, PRAYER, FASATING, ALMSGIVING AND PILGRIMAGE
19. 6 AN 9 YEARS RESPECTIVELY
20. ABU TALIB
21. AD570 IN MECCA

CHAPTER: 12 CITIZENSHIP AND PEACE STUDIES

1. The productive capacity of any nation is dependent on the health of the workforce. True or False
2. _____ is the most logical institution to provide authentic information on HIV prevention.
3. HIV can be controlled and maintained on a long term basis with good adherence to management due to the introduction of _____.
4. _____ is the virus which caused Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
5. HIV can grow and reproduce on its own outside the living cell. True or False
6. How can only successfully establish infection in the homo-sapiens True or False
7. Outside of a human cell, HIV as roughly spherical particles sometimes called _____
8. HIV particles can be seen clearly with what kind of microscope?
9. HIV particles surround themselves with a coat of fatty material known as _____
10. Three enzymes required for HIV replication are called reverse _____, _____ and _____
11. HIV belongs to a special class of virus called _____
12. The genes of retroviruses are composed of _____
13. HIV has how many genes?
14. How many genes control the ability of HIV to infect a cell, produce new copies of virus or cause disease?
15. At either end of each strand of RNA, a sequence which helps to control HIV replication is called _____
16. HIV replication typically begins when a virus particle bumps into a cell that carries on its surface a spherical protein called _____
17. _____ is said to occur when an individual becomes vulnerable to disease bearing agents due to the destruction of cells which support the body against infections

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18. HIV takes a time lag of _____ to be evident as aids
19. The period between HIV infection and when its presence can be detected with test is known as _____
20. Screening for the presence of HIV is called _____
21. The first reported case of AIDS in Nigeria was recorded in _____
22. Within the context of HIV/AIDS issues, a youth is any sexually active person who is capable of transferring or acquiring HIV infection. True or False
23. The young female is more vulnerable to HIV infection than the male counterpart. True or False
24. Three major routes in the HIV / Aids transmission are as follows;
 - a. Sexually relations with infected person (heterosexual and homosexual)
 - b. Invasive Procedures: These include transfusion of infected blood, sharing unsterilized infected sharp instrument like needles, blades, etc
 - c. Mother – to – Child – Transmission (MTCT): this occurs through the breastfeeding or mixed feeding
25. 80% HIV/AIDS is through sexual relations. True and False
26. The very serious and unfortunate problem that boasts the spread of HIV/AIDS is the problem of _____ and _____
27. Doctors measure the strength of patients' immune systems with a test called _____
28. The act of putting HIV positive partners on ARV irrespective of their CD4 count so as to prevent the spread of infection is called _____
29. _____ is recommended to enable a pregnant woman receive ARV and reduce the urban child, and to enable the doctor plan mode of delivery
30. _____ stops HIV from replicating in someone's body and if used correctly, reduce the amount of "live" virus in a person's body to low levels

ANSWERS:

1. TRUE
2. THE SCHOOL SYSTEM
3. ANTIRETROVIRAL THEORY
4. HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV)
5. TRUE
6. FALSE
7. VIRIONS
8. ELECTRON MICROSCOPE
9. VIRAL ENVELOP
10. TRANSCRIPTASE, INTEGRASE AND PROTEASE
11. RETROVIRUSES
12. RNA (RIBONUCLEIC ACID)
13. NINE
14. SIX

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15. TERMINAL REPEAT
16. CD₄
17. OPPORTUNISTIC INFECTIONS
18. OVER FIVE YEARS
19. THE WINDOW PERIOD
20. HIV CONSELLING AND TESTING (HCT)
21. 1986
22. TRUE
23. TRUE
25. TRUE
26. DENIAL AND COMPLACENCY (PEOPLE DO NOT BELIEVE THAT THEY CAN BE INFECTED)
27. CD₄ COUNT
28. TEST AND TREAT STRATEGY
29. EARLY ANTENATAL CARE
30. ANTIRETROVIRALS (ARVs)

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