Fundamentals of Peace Studies & Conflict Resolutions (GST202)

Finished Submitted Friday, 8 October 2021, 2:55 AM

Your final grade for this quiz is 10.00/10.00.

1. The word “ethnic” was derived froma. Forceful
b. Tribe
c. Earth
d. Ethnos√√
2. The first stage of conflict whereby a problem emerges and acts is…….
a. Escalation
b. Beginning
c. **Latent**√√
d. Formation
3. ……tool can be used to identify the different forces influencing a conflict
a. Onion
b. Guard
c. Donoght
d. **Force-Field**√√
4. ….are weapons that can easily be operated by an individual meant to cause harm
a. Gun
b. Proliferation
c. **Small Arms**√√
d. Power
5. Culture simply means the sum-total of all human existence and ….
b. Peace
c. **Life**√√
d. Violence
6. Early response refers to any initiative that occurs in the …….
a. Escalation
b. **Formation**√√
c. Descalation
d. Latent
7. Contradicting value systems include ……. and ideological positions
a. Agreement
b. **Religious belief**√√
c. Information
d. Resources
8. …….is a graph that shows events plotted against a particular timescale.
a. Periodic
b. **Timeline**√√
c. Space
d. Duration
9. …is a process of dialogue between conflicting parties about issues of differernce.
a. **Negotiation**√√

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b. Information
c. Communication
d. Institution
10. ....is a long-term process that occurs after violent conflict has slowed down
a. Prevention
b. Violence
c. Conflict
d. **Peacebuilding**√√

TUESDAY, 19 OCTOBER 2021

TMA1 STT206:
You have now completed TMA1 for STT206: (6968)
You scored a total of 10 out of 10 subject to further verifications!

1. _____ can be said to measure the degree of uniformity of observations in a given set of data.
- Deviation
- Domain
- Quartile
- ✓ **Dispersion**√√

2. ρ=1−6∑d2in(n2−1)ρ=1−6∑di2n(n2−1) formula is called the _____
- Student T- test statistic
- Mann-whitney rank
- Pearson's correlation coefficient
- ✓ **Spearmanâ€™s rank correlation**√√

3. _____the square root of the variance for a given set of data.
- Range deviation
- Quartile deviation
- Mean deviation
- ✓ **Standard deviation**√√

4. _____ is a scientific approach to presentation of numerical information in such a way that one will have a maximum understanding of the reality represented by such information
- ✓ **Statistics**√√
- Variable
- Sampling
- Statistic

5. _____ has all the properties of the nominal, ordinal and interval scales including the additional property of having an absolute zero point.
- Ordinal Scale
- Nominal Scale
- ✓ **Ratio Scale**√√
- Interval Scale

6. _____ is a variable that is not measurable in numerical form or that cannot be counted.

- Quantitative Variable
- Continuous Variable
- ✓ **Qualitative Variable**√√
- Random Variable

7. ∑i=1n(xi−¯x)n−1∑ni=1(xi−x¯)n−1 is the _____ for a given set of an ungrouped data

Sampling

- Variable
- Standard deviation
- **sample Variance**√√

8. In probability theory and statistics, the _____is the discrete probability distribution of the number of successes in a sequence of â€œnâ€ independent yes/no experiments

Bernoulli distribution

- Poisson distribution
- ✓ **Binomial distribution**√√
- Normal distribution

9. _____ is a sample drawn from a population in such a way that the results of its analysis may be used to generalize about the population from which it was drawn.

- ✓ **Random Sample**√√
- Discrete Sample
- Inferential Sample
- Continuous Sample

10. Consider a set of data on monthly sales of a companyâ€™s product, the mean of which was found to be N240, 000; the mode found to be N135, 000; and the standard deviation found to be N85, 000. The Pearsonâ€™s No. 1 Coefficient of skewness would be _____

- 1.33
- 1.42
- 2.14
- ✓ **1.24**√√

TUESDAY, 19 OCTOBER 2021

TMA1 CIT202:

You have now completed TMA1 for CIT202: (6328)

You scored a total of 10 out of 10 subject to further verifications!

1. Which memory did the computer uses to temporarily store the information as it is being processed?

- Memory Card
- ✓ **RAM**√√
- ROM
- CD ROM

2. What is used to store information in computer?

Drive

✓ **Disk**√√

Bit

Byte

3. Which hardware device allow you to transfer pictures and photographs to your computer?

✓ **Scanner**√√

- Monitor
- Photo
- Printer

4. CPU, Mouse, Keyboard, Monitors are the examples of?

✓ **Hardware**√√

- Softcopy
- Electronics
- Software

5. What is called the physical component or materials on which data are stored?

- Icon
- hardcopy
- device

✓ **Storage Media**√√

6. Liquid Crystal Display and Cathode Ray Tube are types of which computer device?

- CPU
- Keyboard
- Mouse
- ✓ **Monitor**√√

7. What refers to parts of the computer which do not have a material form, such as programs, data, and protocols?

- Hardware
- Softcopy
- Hardcopy

- ✓ **Software**√√

8. Which term stands for modulate and demodulate?

- IBM
- USB
- CPU

- ✓ **MODEM**√√

9. Where is software stored?

- ✓ **Disk**√√

- Monitor
- CPU
- Mouse

10. Which components are added to computers to increase their capabilities?

- Keyboard

- ✓ **Cards**√√

- Mouse
- Printer

GST202 TMA2 10/10

1) ---------- involves ascertaining the present situation.

A. Recovery
B. Post Conflict
C. **The immediate situation✓✓✓**
D. Past assessment

2) ---------- is when a person makes an informed choice to agree freely and voluntarily.

A. Freedom
B. Opportunity
C. Agreement
D. Conscents✓✓✓

3) The strategy to strengthen gender equality through policy and resource allocation that reflect the interests of both men and women is gender……..

A. Building
B. Prevention
C. Advocacy
D. **Mainstreaming**✓✓✓

4) ---------- control and oppression through coercion or pressure, as well as physical harm.

A. Prevention
B. Peace
C. Building
D. **Violence**✓✓✓

5) Individualists culture assume individuals look primarily after their own…..and those of their immediate family.

A. Culture
B. Life
C. Food
D. **Interest**✓✓✓

6) Ethnic was derived from……

A. Exploit
B. Latin
C. Tribe
D. **Ethnos**✓✓✓

7) Conflict is from Latin word called….

A. **Confligere**✓✓✓
B. Conflieresd
C. West
D. Connflicre

8) Humanitarian intervention without UN mandate is…….

A. Legal
B. Formal
C. **Illeggal**✓✓✓
D. Accurate

9) Individual experience…..

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A. Interpersonal
B. Contrapersonal
C **Intrapersonal**✓✓✓
D. Intranational
10) Conflict could be contradiction difference in....
A. **Interest**✓✓✓
B. Argument
C. Position
D. Power

FUNDAMENTALS OF PEACE STUDIES & CONFLICT RESOLUTIONS (GST202)

Tutor Marked Assessment 3 (TMA3)

Your final grade for this quiz is 10.00/10.00.

1. ..... arms are weapons or instruments that can easily be operated by an individual meant to cause harm

a.
Big

b.
Small√√

c.
Light

d.
Straight

2. ..... is a situation in which two countries or group of countries are continually trying to get more and better weapons than each other.

a.
Contest

b.
Strugggle

c.
Preference

d.
Race√√

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3. Restrictions upon the development, production, stockpiling, proliferation, and usage of weapons is Arms…….

a.
Control√√

b.
Controler

c.
Management

d.
Prevention

4. The physical removal of the means of combat from ex-belligerents……..

a.
Reintegration

b.
Organisation

c.
Disarmament√√

d.
Demobilisation

5. ……. is a long-term process that occurs after violent conflict has slowed down or come to a halt

a.
Education

b.
Prevention

c.
Peacebuilding√√

d.
Management

6. The ……. dimension of peace building which centers on desired changes at the individual

a.

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Relational

b.
Political

c.
Personal√√

d.
Economic

7. ……oranisation. is composed of sovereign independent states, voluntarily joining in a common pursuit of certain goals

a.
Regional

b.
International√√

c.
Intergovernmental

d.
Community

8. Approaches aimed at terminating conflicts through the constructive solving of problems is Conflict……

a.
Prevention

b.
Management

c.
Peacebuilding

d.
Resolution√√

9. Act geared towards reducing the negative and destructive capacity of conflict

a.
Peacebuilding

b.
Prevention

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c.
Management√√

d.
Management

10. ..... is a structured process of dialogue between conflicting parties about issues in which their opinions differ

a.
Back Forth

b.
Communication

c.
Negotiation√√

d.
Messaging

SATURDAY, 20 NOVEMBER 2021

TMA2 STT206:

You have now completed TMA2 for STT206: (3409)
You scored a total of 10 out of 10 subject to further verifications!

1. _____ can be defined as the logical and quantitative analysis of all the factors influencing a decision.
   (a) Systematic analysis
   (b) Quantitative analysis
   (c) Stratified analysis
   (d) Decision analysis√√

2. ¯x−μs√n formula is called the _____

   a) chi=square test statistic
   b) Spearmanâ€™s rank correlation
   c) **Student T- test statistic**√√
   d) Pearson's correlation coefficient Bottom of Form

3. ∑x2−(∑x)nn−1 is the _____ for a given set of an ungrouped data.

   a) sample Variance√√
   b) Sampling
   c) Variable
   d) Standard deviation

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4. _____ are indicators which reflect the relative changes in the level of certain phenomenon in any given period (or over a specified period of time) called the current period with respect to its value in some fixed period called the base period selected for comparison.

- Level numbers
- Point numbers
- Trend numbers
- **Index numbers**√√

5. _____ is the logical approach, it answers questions like What, Who, Where, How, When and Why.

- Creative Examinations
- **Critical Examinations**√√
- Heuristic Examinations
- Principal Examinations

6. _____ are the boundaries separating the items in a given distribution or set of data into quarters.

- Domain
- Deviation
- Dispersion
- **Quartile**√√

7. There are two main ways of approaching problems and obtaining solutions _____ and _____

- **Analytical and Creative Thinking**√√
- Estate and Estimate thinking
- Primary and Secondary thinking
- Principal and Creative Thinking

8. The Paascheâ€™s Price Index formula was introduced by German statistician Paasche in _____

- 1817
- 1714
- **1874**√√
- 1764

9. The three types of kurtosis are _____, _____ and _____

- High, Medium and Low
- **Leptokurtic, Platykurtic and Mesokurtic**√√
- Skewness, Platykurtic and Mesokurtic
- Random, Quantity and Value

Physic Online

10. _____ is given by the arithmetic mean of Laspeyreâ€™s and Paascheâ€™s price index numbers

- Quantity Price Index
- Fisherâ€™s Price Index
- **Dorbish-Bowley Price Index**√√
- Value Price Index

Saturday, 20 November 2021

TMA3 STT206:

You have now completed TMA3 for STT206: (2621)
You scored a total of 10 out of 10 subject to further verifications!

1. _____ can be defined as the situation where all the scatter points passes through a straight line none of the points deviated from the normal curve and positive slope.

- Strong Positive Correlation
- No Correlation
- **Perfect Positive Correlation**√√
- Perfect Negative Correlation

2. $r=n(\sum xy)-(\sum x)(\sum y)\sqrt{[n\sum x2-(\sum x)2]}[n\sum y2-(\sum y)2]$ is the formula for _____

- Kruskal rank
- Spearmanâ€™s rank correlation
- Mann-whitney rank
- Pearson's correlation coefficient√√

3. TheLaspeyreâ€™s Price Index formula was invented by French economist Laspeyre in _____

- 1874
- 1764
- **1817**√√
- 1714

4. Three basic forms of the data _____, _____ and _____

- Metrics, quantitative and Event
- Measurements, Primary and TimeÂ intervals
- **Cross-sectional, Time-series and Panel Data**√√
- Measurements, secondary and IrregularÂ timeÂ

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5. Index number are generally classified into three categories _____, _____ and _____numbers.

Fisherâ€™s,PriceandwholesaleIndex

- **Price, Quantity and Value Index**√√
- Value, Price and Retail Index
- Price, Dorbish-Bowley and Value Index

6. _____ consists of selecting every kth sampling unit of the population after the first sampling unit is selected at random from the total of sampling units.

- Purposive Sampling
- Simple Random Sampling
- Convenience Sampling
- **Systematic Sampling**√√

7. Basically there are two types of sampling namely _____ and _____

- Simple random and Cluster sampling
- Progressive and non-progressive sampling.
- **Probability and non-probability sampling.**√√
- Systematic and Stratified random sampling

8. In _____ sampling, there is no assurance that every unit has some chance of being included.

- Non-Parametric
- Parametric
- **Non-Probability**√√
- Probability

9. An _____ is value of the sample statistic which is taken as an approximation of the parameter value.

- Estimator
- **Estimate**√√
- Point Estimation
- Enumerator

10. _____ are data collected directly from the field of enquiries by the user(s) themselves.

- Secondary data
- Qualitative data
- **Primary data**√√
- Quantitative data

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SATURDAY, 20 NOVEMBER 2021

TMA2 ENT202:

You have now completed TMA2 for ENT202: (2550)
You scored a total of 10 out of 10 subject to further verifications!

1. A corporate manager who starts a new initiative for their company which entails setting up a new distinct business unit and board of directors can be regarded as?

- Netpreneur
- **Intrapreneur**√√
- Etrapreneur
- marketpreneur

2. A performance and credit rating scheme has been launched by the MSME Ministry to assess creditworthiness and capabilities of industries in the sector. What is it called?

- **Equal to zero Credit Scheme**√√
- Zero Credit Scheme
- None of the above
- Performance and Credit Rating Scheme

3. Loan capitals otherwise called borrowed facility consist of loan from the bank, government agencies set up to provide needed support to the entrepreneurs

- Government
- Private
- **Commercial**√√
- Balanced Development Stage

4. Â A/An â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦ as someone who spends his energy, time efforts, financial resources, etc.

- **Investor**√√
- Income
- Price
- Relative

5. Venture Capital is concerned with

- None of the Above
- Old project with old profit
- **New project having potential for high profit**√√
- Existing project with equilibrium

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6. Why should an entrepreneur do a feasibility study for starting a new venture

- To find out how the price rises, the quantity demanded rises
- **To see if there are possible barriers to success**√√
- To understand business
- To find out how business should be done

7. A good â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦ or business plan must be systematic and integrates market, finance, production and resources.

- **Feasibility**√√
- Partnership
- All of the above
- Individual proprietorship

8. Opinions, information and complaints of â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦. Can be use full source of information as to what the consumer wants.

- None of the above
- Marketers
- **Consumers**√√
- Suppliers

9. Entrepreneurial activities are substantially different depending on the type of organization and â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦.. involved.

- **Credibility**√√
- Deficit financing
- Rise in external loans
- Unfavourable balance of payment

10. Family Business always interest to handover the change of his business to

- friends
- Present Generation
- **Next generation**√√
- workers

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SATURDAY, 20 NOVEMBER 2021

TMA3 ENT202:

You have now completed TMA3 for ENT202: (1523)

You scored a total of 10 out of 10 subject to further verifications!

1. Uncertainty may arise as a result of â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦. Wrong decision unethical.

- Costing
- **Competition**√√
- Implicit cost
- Superiority

2. A _____is a set of activities, which leads to the manufacturing of goods or provision of services to satisfy the consumers at a profit

- Job
- **Business**√√
- Average cost
- Employment

3. In economics the central problem is _____

- **Scarcity**√√
- Private
- Government
- Commercial

4. The entrepreneur does not bring about â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦. rather, he searches for change, responds to it, and exploits it as opportunity.

- Unfavourable balance of payment
- **Change**√√
- Natural
- Political

5. Every business concern must be able to carry out its market â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦ to control in terms of market coverage and patronage of its products and services

- None of the above
- **shares**√√
- profit
- Loss

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6. _____ may be structured in many forms, including sole proprietors, for-profit and not for-profit firms, non-governmental organizations, youth groups, community organizations, and more

- Irregular
- Marketers
- **Social ventures**√√
- Trend

7. â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦.. research is undertaken by entrepreneur consciously and unconsciously.

- Servicing
- Positive
- Undefined
- **Marketing**√√

8. The distinguishing characteristic of the social venture versus the business venture is the_____ of their objective to solve social problems and provide social benefits

- Relative
- Income
- Investor
- **primacy**√√

9. Entrepreneur set their own goals rather than having them set by their â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦.

- **Bosses**√√
- Intrapreneur
- Family
- Society

10. Any entrepreneur is a risk taker; they take calculated â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦â€¦ whether formally or informally.

- Loss
- **Risk**√√
- None of the above
- Business

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SATURDAY, 20 NOVEMBER 2021

TMA2 CIT202:

You have now completed TMA2 for CIT202: (2563)

You scored a total of 10 out of 10 subject to further verifications!

1. What is a collection of information organized to facilitate easy access called?

   - Record
   - MS Access
   - **Database**√√
   - Table

2. All but one are examples of word processing.

   - Word Perfect
   - **MS Access**√√
   - Word Pad
   - MS Word

3. What is a collection of information in a row representing one object called?

   - Table
   - **Record**√√
   - Database
   - Field

4. Application dedicated for financial and statistical operation is known as what?

   - Powerpoint
   - Sybase
   - **Spreadsheet**√√
   - Wordprocessor

5. One of these is not an example of spreadsheet

   - Lotus
   - **Autocad**√√
   - Excel
   - Quattro

6. Database object include all but one

   - Report
   - **Book**√√

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- Table
- Form

7. One of these is not a database model.

- **Democratic**√√
- Hierarchical
- Relational
- Object models.

8. One of these is the function of operating system

- Multitasking
- **All of the options**√√
- Disk Access and File Systems
- MemoryManagement

9. What is the type of computer software designed for the purpose of managing databases based on a variety of data models?

- Graphics
- Spreadsheet
- **DBMS**√√
- Presentation

10. The row and column intersect at where in spreadsheet?

- Fell
- Hell
- Bell
- **Cell**

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SATURDAY, 20 NOVEMBER 2021

TMA3 CIT202:

You have now completed TMA3 for CIT202: (403)

You scored a total of 10 out of 10 subject to further verifications!

1. Devices that return processed data that is information back to the user is called what devices?

Storage

Input

Output√√

Processing

2. Which one is an example of Presentation Software?

Corel Draw

Excel

Access

Astound√√

3. Which input device is used as a pointing device and to select ptions from menus?

Monitor

Mouse√√

CPU

Keyboard

4. One of these is an example of DBMS

Instant Artist

Postgress√√

Wordstar

Astound

5. Which board with series of electronic path ways and connections allowing the CPU to communicate with the other components of the computer?

sound Card

Fatther board

Motherbboard√√

Circuit Board

6. Computers are connected to other peripheral devices by cables using plugs and sockets called what?

Bus

Hole

Control

Port√√

7. Which input device is used for the same purposes as a mouse and is popular on laptop computers?

Track Ball√√

Keyboard

Piyostic Oneline

Light Pen

Scanner

8. The work that is produced using an application or program is also software and is usually referred to as what?

Programming

file√√

Folder

Operation

9. Which device makes it possible for computer to display video and animation?

Network Card

Video Cards√√

Colour Card

Sound Card

10. What is a multitasking operating system intended for applications with fixed deadlines?

A real-time operating system (RTOS)√√

Windows

Embedded Systems

Mac OS X

SATURDAY, 20 NOVEMBER 2021

TMA2 ACC210:

You have now completed TMA2 for ACC210: (21531)

You scored a total of 10 out of 10 subject to further verifications!

1. Non-Statutory audit can be classified under the following except_____

- **unlimited audit**√√
- operational audit
- general audit
- pre-audit

2. The following are the advantages of audit except_____

- Reveals some of the internal control weaknesses
- **Reveals some of the internal control strenghts**√√
- Gives credibility to the financial statements

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- Makes it easy to negotiate for insurance claims

3. Auditing is a part of some quality control certifications such as _____

- ISO 9020
- **ISO 9000**√√
- ISO 8000
- ISO 9010

4. An audit that is restricted to some segments of the unit's financial transactions is known as _____

- **Special audit**√√
- Operational audit
- Limited audit
- General audit

5. A process of examining and reviewing accounting transactions in order to ensure the financial statement presents the financial position of the firm fairly at a particular period is called_____

- Budgeting
- Internal control
- **Auditing**√√
- Accounting

6. The audit that covers all financial transactions and records of a government unit and is made after the close of financial period is called_____

- **General audit**√√
- Post audit
- Limited audit
- Operational audit

7. From 1956, the audit of most public accounts in Nigeria became the responsibility of the _____

- Chief accountant
- Financial Director
- Colonial audit
- **Director of audit**√√

8. The purpose of audit is all of the following except _____

- To produce a report
- The expression of an opinion on the financial statements to show whether the statements are true and fair

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- To give credibility on the statements audited in accordance with the terms of the auditor's appointment
- **Â Â Â Â Â To give analysis on the statues of the company**√√

9. The solution to the problem of credibility in reports and accounts lies in appointing an independent person, called _____

- a Director
- **an Auditor**√√
- an asset manager
- a Risk Manager

10. Which aspect of Audit covers financial transactions that have been fully completed at the end of an accounting period?

- Complete audit
- Operational audit
- General audit
- **Post audit**√√

SUNDAY, 21 NOVEMBER 2021

TMA3 ACC210: Auditing

You have now completed TMA3 for ACC210: Auditing (9528)

You scored a total of 10 out of 10 subject to further verifications!

1. A managerial control which functions by measuring and evaluating the effectiveness of other controls is known as _____

- **Internal auditing**√√
- Statutory auditing
- Private auditing
- External auditing

2. The following are classifications of audit by nature except_____

- Internal
- **Public**√√
- Statutory
- Private

3. Areas of differences between accounting and auditing are as follows except_____

- Governance
- Obligations

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- **Independence**√√
- Tasks

4. When an auditor respects the information of his client and does not disclose such information to a third party without permission from his client, it is called_____

- Professionalism
- Competence
- Integrity
- **Confidentiality**√√

5. All of the following are components of the financial statement except_____

- **Creditor's statement**√√
- Balance sheet
- Profit and Loss Statement
- Notes to the account

6. The ability to apply knowledge to a particular engagement, supervise and evaluate the work performed by the staff members is _____

- Professionalism
- Integrity
- Confidentiality
- **Competence**√√

7. All of the following are situations that may lead to a loss or impairment of the auditor's independence except _____

- Shareolding in a client's company
- Provision of a number of services to the same client
- Making of loans to or by clients
- **Recording the financial accounts of the clients**√√

8. A method where auditors have a predetermined period say monthly, quarterly to audit the account being prepared is called_____

- Continuous
- Final
- Internal
- **Interim**√√

9. All of the following are classifications of audit by method of approach except _____

- Interim
- Continuous

Physstic Oneine

- Balance sheet
- **Final**√√

10. An attitude of the mind characterised by integrity and objective approach to professional work is known as _____

- Professional relationship
- Professional integrity
- **Professional independence**√√
- Professional reputation

SUNDAY, 21 NOVEMBER 2021

TMA2 ACC206:

You have now completed TMA2 for ACC206: (4336)

You scored a total of 10 out of 10 subject to further verifications!

1. The term use to describe a management philosophy based on the continous improvement of quality is knwn as?

- **Total quality management**√√
- Just-in-time
- Expected costing
- Target costing

2. One of the following is not a managerial functions of cost accounting

- **Monitoring**√√
- Controlling
- Decision
- Planning

3. One of the advantages of marginal costing is that.

- It reduces overhead cost
- **It can be used in break-even analysis**√√
- It helps in cost allocation
- It helps in variance analysis

4. The ratio which indicates the extend or degree to which unsecured credit are protected against losses in the event of liquidation is known as what?

- Acid test ratio
- Debt equity ratio
- **Proprietary ratio**√√
- Gearing ratio

Piyostic Online

5. One among these is a type of standard costing.

- Unattainable standard
- Unideal standard
- **Current standard**√√
- Unexpected standard

6. The factors that tends to collect costs of each activity and are directly equivelent to conventional cost centers is known as what?

- Purchase orders
- **Cost pools**√√
- Cost drivers
- Special cost

7. The difference between standard cost and actual cost is known asâ€¦â€¦â€¦

- Range
- **Variance**√√
- Deviation
- Contribution margin

8. When direct cost is lowered, the gross margin will

- slope sideways
- Slope upwards
- Go down
- **Rise**√√

9. The general quick ratio that is considered reasonable for financial purposes is?

- 2:1
- 1:2
- 2:2
- **1:1**√√

10. One of the advantages of breakeven analysis is that.

- **It shows the profit and loss at different levels of output**√√
- It assumes production and sales are the same
- It assumes that costs increase constantly
- It assumes that selling prices are constant at all levels pf output

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SUNDAY, 21 NOVEMBER 2021

TMA3 ACC206:

You have now completed TMA3 for ACC206: (1978)

You scored a total of 10 out of 10 subject to further verifications!

1. Fixed cost are cost which does not vary but remains constant within a given period of time and a range of activity in spite of the fluctuation in production. Such exampl is.

- Wages of labour
- Royalty cost
- **Insurance charges**√√
- Engineerd cost

2. The process of tracking the expenses incured on a job against the revenue produced by that job is known as;

- Process costing
- Revenue costing
- Standard costing
- **Job costing**√√

3. If the total factory overhead for the period was N50,000 and the total machine hours used was N40,000hrs; Calculate the overhead rate per machine hour

- **N1.25hrs**√√
- N2.00hrs
- N3.20hrs
- N1.80hrs

4. The assignment of overheads to cost centers directly without sharing but is specifically incurred in respect of a particular cost center is wholly assigned to the cost center is known as?

- Production allocation
- Administrative allocation
- **Overhead allocation**√√
- Cost allocation

5. An additional stock held by an organization over and above the minimum stock is regarded as?

- Average cost level
- Re-order stock
- Lead time
- **Buffer stock**√√

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6. The three elements of cost are;

- V,III,VI only
- **I,II,III, only**√√
- I,III,V only
- II,IV,VI only

7. The charging of the apportioned cost center overhead to cost units is referred to as?

- **Overhead absorption**√√
- Overhead per unit
- Cost absorption
- Direct allocation

8. One among these is an example of unit cost.

- Operation and process cost centers
- **Electrical companies**√√
- Personal and impersonal cost centers
- Administration department

9. All materials which become an integral part of the finished products, the cost of which are directly and completely assigned to the specific physical units and charged to the prime cost are known as what?

- Indirect labour
- Indirect cost
- **Direct materials**√√
- Direct labour

10. One of these is an example of indirect labour.

- Money spend for the repairs of machine
- **Salary paid to the driver of the delivery van used for distribution product**√√
- Wages paid to John for making gold onament
- Money paid for carriage inward

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SUNDAY, 21 NOVEMBER 2021

TMA2 ACC204:

You have now completed TMA2 for ACC204: (2307)

You scored a total of 10 out of 10 subject to further verifications!

1. The difference between the sales revenue and cost of sales is known as â€¦â€¦..

- Gross raw materials
- Receivables
- Net profit
- **Gross profit**√√

2. IFRS stands for-----.

- Internal financial regulatory standard
- Information financial reporting standard
- **International financial reporting standard**√√
- International financial reporting grant

3. The cheques in which an entity may issue to the third party and have been credited to the cash book but not yet debited by the bank in the bank statement because the bearers have not presented them to the bank for payment is known asâ€¦â€¦.

- Dishonoured cheques
- Error cheques
- **Unpresented cheques**√√
- Uncredited cheques

4. The reconciliation statement is done using two basic transaction namely; I)Uncredited cheques II)Dishonoured cheques III)Unpresented cheques IV)Bank charges

- III and IV only
- I only
- **I and III only**√√
- III only

5. Information that must be capable of being compared from period to period within the same entity or in a single period across entities is known as what?

- Verifiability
- Faithful presentation
- **Comparability**√√
- Accountability

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6. The computer programs that assist book-keepers and accountants in recording and reporting on a financial transaction is referred to as:

- Manual accounting system
- Financial accounting system
- **Accounting software**√√
- Computerised accounting system

7. The statement of financial position is summarised by the accounting equation given as.

- Capital = assets + current liabilities
- Assets = capital - liabilities
- **Assets = capital + liabilities**√√
- Assets = capital + fixed assets

8. The total amounts an entity owed its suppliers at a particular date is referred to as what?

- Trial balance
- Individual control account
- **Purchase ledger control account**√√
- Sales ledger control account

9. One of these is not an advantage of computerised accounting system.

- Back-up
- Speed
- **Inaccurate data entry**√√
- Accuracy

10. One of these is not of accounting estimates;

- Warranty obligation
- **Allowances for cost**√√
- Allowance for inventory obsolescence
- Allowance for bad debts

Pivostic Online

Sunday, 21 November 2021

TMA3 ACC204:

You have now completed TMA3 for ACC204: (2307)

You scored a total of 10 out of 10 subject to further verifications!

1. An approach that maintains inventory record on a continous basis whenever there is movement in the level of inventory whether through purchases or sales isâ€¦â€¦â€¦.

- Relevancy approach
- FIFO method
- Computerised accounting approach
- **Perpetual inventory approach**√√

2. Which of this error can affect the balances of the trial balance.

- **Error of Transposition**√√
- Error of Commission
- Error of Original entry
- Error of Omission

3. Profit and loss account is prepared to determine.

- **Net profit**√√
- Strength of the company
- Company's performance
- Gross profit

4. The cash that is received by an entity for services they are to render or goods they are to deliver in a future accounting period is termed as what?

- Payables
- Discount received
- Receivables
- **Income in advance**√√

5. A temporary account where the difference between the debit side and credited side of the trial balance is placed untill the errors that caused the difference are detected and corrected is refers to as what?

- Error account
- **Suspense account**√√
- Petty cash account
- Ledger account

6. The process of allocating the cost of a wasting assets to the different accounting periods that are expected to benefit from it is calledâ€¦â€¦â€¦..

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- Amortisation
- **Depletion**√√
- Renewable
- Wasting assets

7. All of the following but one is not a risk that a computerised accounting system can be exposed to.

- Inaccurate data entry
- Water
- Fire
- **Speed**√√

8. Non-current assets acquired by a business entity are treated as a?

- Operating activities
- Investing activities
- **Capital expenditure**√√
- Revenue expenditure

9. The basic three types of inventories are; I)Raw materials II)Work-in-progress Finished goods Iv)Opening stock V)Closing stock

- Iv,II,I only
- I,V,II only
- **I,II,II only**√√
- III,IV,V only

10. Which of the following is an advantage of control account.

- It shows the expenditure of the entity.
- It helps in preparing trading account.
- **It is a useful instrument of fraud prevention and control.** √√
- It is useful in punishing frausters.

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