

CSS111 TMA1

_____ deals with the scientific study of the group and society.

- Ans: Sociology

_____ advocated the use of scientific methods in the study of the society.

- Ans: Auguste Comte

_____ is recognised as the mother of Social Sciences.

- Ans: Sociology

_____ is the scope of sociology.

- Ans: Interactions between individuals

The sociological title Positivist Philosophy is associated to _____.

- Ans: Auguste Comte

While psychologist focus on the internal sources of behaviour, Sociologist focus on the _____ sources of behaviour.

- Ans: External

_____ popularised the term Sociology.

- Ans: Auguste Comte

_____ is regarded as the father of sociology.

- Ans: Auguste Comte

Etymologically, the term Sociology was derived from _____ and _____ languages.

- Ans: Latin and Greek

Sociology as a discipline is a brance of _____.

- Ans: Social Sciences

CSS121 TMA1 10/10

Â_____ predict behaviour in only a limited set of circumstances

- Ans: Personality traits

Psychological guesses are _____ to ascertain their solubility of the problem

- Ans: tested

Sharing the same _____ usually leads to more accurate inferences

- Ans: cultural background

_____ stage is one of the epochs in physical growth.

ANS: pre-natal

One of the primary causes of human aggression, according to Konrad (1966), is defence of one's _____

Ans: Territory

One of the objectives of psychology is to apply its knowledge to promote

Ans: human welfare

The psychological process of studying how animals and people behave in their normal environments is called _____

Ans: Naturalistic observation

The need to be accurate usually produces more extensive and less biased _____ about a person

Ans: information gathering

There is pervasiveness of _____ in all forms of human activity

Ans: learning

By studying the process of language acquisition or the growth of a sense of morality, we operate in the realm of _____

Ans: developmental psychology

STT206:

10/10

1) _____ can be said to measure the degree of uniformity of observations in a given set of data.

Deviation

Domain

Quartile

Dispersion✓✓✓

2) $\rho = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$ formula is called the ____

Student T- test statistic

Mann-whitney rank

Pearson's correlation coefficient

Spearman'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) $\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 / (n-1)$ 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 "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 company'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 Pearson's No. 1 Coefficient of skewness would be ____

1.33

1.42

2.14

1.24✓✓✓`

Ent 204 tma 1 10/10

1. Entrepreneurs

2. Entrepreneur

3. Achievement

4. Perfection

5. 1900s

6. Michael Morris

7. Economists

8. Obstacles

9. Entrepreneurs

10. Entrepreneurship

CIT 202

10/10

Disk

MODEM

Hardware

Software

Cards

Disk

Monitor

RAM

Scanner

Storage media

MKT206

1. Problem identification
2. Tangible out coming
3. Children as influencer
4. Market research
5. Database
6. Marketing science
7. Price reduction
8. 5
9. Strategic
10. All of the above

10/10

Olateju Abósede:

BUS 317 10/10

Engineering

Tonne

Process

Operation

Simplification

Manufacturing

Planned

Inspection

Interchangeably

Standardization

Uche Francis:

Emmanuel .O. Osamudiamen:

Joyce:

ENT 202

1. Distribution channel

2. Product development stage

3. Departure point

4. Social status

5. Intrapreneurship

6. Hyper competition

7. Speed

8. They are familiar with the needs of the market

9. Small business administration

10. Role model

STT 206

1.24

Random sample

Binomial distribution

Sample variance (ungrouped data)

Qualitative variance

Ratios scale

Statistics

Standard deviation (the square root)

Spearman's rank correlation

Dispersion

BUS322

Three

Art

Organizing

Staffing

Planning

Individual

Drucker

Organizational Behavior

Directing

Systematic

BUS330

Control

Materials

Two

Manipulation

Supervising

Employees

Badeian

Frederick

Conceptual

Management

CRD305 10/10

1sociological

2 three

3 Urban

4 City

5 Decade

6 Negative

7.Rural

8 50 metres

9 Location

10 Japan

ABRAHAM:

BIO305 TMA 1 (10/10)

1. DNA and TNA

2. Polymerase chain Reaction

3. Grl electrophoresis

4. Bioinformatics and computational biology

5. Central dogma of molecular biology
6. agarose or polyacrylamide
7. DNA replication, the genetic code, Gene expression and protein synthesis
8. Polymerase chain Reaction or restriction enzymes
9. The size of the restriction fragments COLOUR that contain sequences within a DNA sample
10. genetics

Grace Micheal:

ACC 203 TMA 1.....10/10

- 1••• Investment
- 2••• Relevance
- 3••• Fraudsters
- 4••• Cash discount
- 5••• 2
- 6••• Creditor
- 7••• Entity concept
- 8••• Accounting as an art
- 9••• Ledger proper
- 10••• An Auditor

Optsy:

BUS207

1. What is the final step in the writing process? Ans:Submittal.

2. An academic field that deals with the processes of communication, commonly defined as the sharing of symbols over distances in space and time is known as?
Ans: communication studies.

3. How many phonetic sounds are in the English Language? 52

4. One of these is most essential to balance both theoretical and practical skills required for good communication: Ans: communication training.

5. What is the Principle of Interpersonal Communication which states that You can't really take back a word once it has been said? Ans: Interpersonal communication is irreversible

6. In Communication Processes, which of the following is not a type of non-verbal communication? Ans: singing

7. What sentence encapsulates or organises an entire paragraph? Ans: focus sentence

8. Which of these is not among the recommended 4Ps methods for succeeding in an interview? Ans: Publicity.

9. In Parts of Speech, Coordinating, Subordinating and Correlative are types of? Ans: conjunction.

10. What is the form of Non-listening where the listener screens out parts that do not interest them called? Selective listening.

Emmanuel .O. Osamudiamen:

CHM 102 TMA-1

10/10

1. poisoned

2. $C=C$

3. Ammonia

4. Terminal

5. Functional group

6. Alkane burn in excess air of oxygen to give carbonmonoxide and water

7. Aliphatic, alicyclic, aromatic
8. Alkylation
9. Divided into two main classes depending on the relative positions of the two double bonds in the molecule
10. Diels-Alder

CIT 102 TMA-1 10/10

1. Clicking
2. Programming
3. Liquid Crystal display
4. Fourth Generation
5. Operating
6. Procedural
7. Processor
8. Output
9. Back
10. Editing

Tiana Canice:

MTH 101

1. C (7)
2. B ($X < 2$)
3. D ($5\text{ and }1/3$)
4. B ($x^2 + y^2 + 6x - 8y - 24 = 0$)
5. D (-32)
6. B ($-1/2$)

7. B (20x'3)

8. D (-i)

9. A (11)

INR 112

1. Oyo

2. Europeans

3. War

4. Archaeology

5. Africa

6. Shrines

7. Supernatural being

8. Humanely

9. Trade

10. Artefacts

ENT409 TMA1 10/10

1. Philippines

2. 1890's

3. 15th

4. 18,000 BC

5. 19

6. 5000 BC

7. 70's

8. Czech Republic

9. 40,000 years

10. France

Goodluck:

GST203 TMA1 10/10

1. That which is defining in a proposition or statement is known as

a. Definer

b. Definiensus

c. Definiens %

d. Definienedum

2. Which of the following is true about defining of philosophy?

a. Universal

b. Numerous %

c. Definite

3. What is the function of a language that is directed towards producing an action?

a. Active

b. Emotive

c. Instructive

d. Directive %

d. Singular

4. Which of the following definitions is synonymous to Lexical definition?

a. Intentional

b. Dictionary %

c. Theoretical

d. Vocabulary

5. Identify a Modus Ponens proposition in the options below

a. $P \vee q, p, \text{ therefore } q$

b. $\text{If } p \text{ then } q, p, \text{ therefore, } q \%$

c. $\text{If } p \text{ the } q, \text{ not } p, \text{ therefore not } q$

d. $P \vee q$, not p , therefore q

6. What law of thought will apply to the statement "Segun is Segun and not Bola"

a. Identity %

b. Equality

c. Repetition

d. Sameness

7. What fallacy is committed when in an argument, the premises makes us to doubt the conclusion of the argument?

a. Division

b. Uncommon

c. Relevance %

d. Composition

8. How would you describe the argument "Jummai is a tailor or Imam is a scholar, Jummai is not a tailor, therefore, Imam is a scholar?"

a. Constructive Syllogism

b. Destructive Syllogism

c. Categorical Syllogism

d. Disjunctive Syllogism %

9. What is the Latin name for the fallacy of Appeal to Force?

a. Argumentum ad Veracundiam

b. Argumentum ad Baculum %

c. Argumentum ad Misericordiam

d. Argumentum ad Populum

10. How would you describe the Era of the Ionians in philosophy?

a. Era of delivery

b. Foundation

c. Era of pregnancy □

d. Origin