

REVISION EXERCISES ON MARRIAGE FOR JSS 3

SOCIAL STUDIES/SECURITY EDUCATION

1. **Marriage is a legal union of a man and a woman in holy matrimony as husband and wife.**

Forms of marriage

(a) Customary/Traditional Marriage: This is based on customs and traditions of the people. Here payment of dowries and bride prize is very important. This also allows a man to marry more than one wife at a time, just like Islamic marriage.

(b) Religious marriage (Christian and Islamic marriages)

(c) Ordinance Marriage (Marriage conducted in the marriage registry). Like Christian marriage, it does not permit polygamy. That is, it does not allow a man to marry more than one wife at a time.

OTHER FORMS OF CUSTOMARY MARRIAGE

2. (a) Levirate marriage: This is a custom where a man is forced or obliged to marry his late brother's widow. This is also known as widow inheritance.
3. (b) Sororate marriage: This is a form of marriage where a man is allowed to marry his wife's blood sister as a result of his wife's inability to conceive or as a result of her death.

SOCIAL STUDIES JSS 3

INSTRUCTION: Answer all questions. Each question is followed by four options lettered A to D. Shade only the correct answer in your answer sheet. Give only one answer to each question.

1. Social studies as a subject originated from (a) Federal Republic of Nigeria (b) Great Britain (c) South Korea (d) United States of America
2. Social studies was introduced to help the society to problems. (a) appreciate (b) identify (c) recognize (d) solve
3. Which of the following symbolizes dignity on the Nigeria Coat of Arms? (a) Black shield (b) Red eagle (c) Silver (d) Two white horses
4. The motto of Nigeria is 'Unity and..... (a) faith, peace and love (b) faith, peace and progress (c) faith, progress and peace (d) progress, faith and peace
5. A social system that gives power and authority to women is known as (a) feminism (b) matriarchy (c) monarchy (d) patriarchy

6. A disadvantage of a large family is that it (a) causes lineage continuity (b) enables members to know one another intimately (c) gives room for rivalry among members (d) enhances privacy
7. Which of the following belongs to the secondary group? (a) colleagues (b) courtship (c) nuclear family (d) village age-mate
8. Cultural dynamism implies that culture is (a) borrowed (b) changing (c) different (d) static
9. Acculturation means (a) culture undergoes changes (b) the act of learning and using other people's culture (c) culture can be modified (d) the process and learning cultural activities
10. Cultural diversity is the In our ways of life. (a) adaptation (b) changes (c) concept (d) differences
11. Which of these harmful traditional practices is commonly practiced in the northern part of the Nigeria? (a) widow inheritance (b) child marriage (c) ritual killings (d) killing of twins
12. Socialization of a child begins from the (a) church (b) home (c) mosque (d) school
13. The major problem of inter-ethnic marriage is (a) appreciation of individual appearance (b) eating all kinds of food (c) in-laws and relative interference (d) possible communication breakdown
14. The belief that one's race is better than the other races in the world is called (a) discrimination (b) racism (c) segregation (d) tribalism
15. The following are racial groups in the world except (a) Negroid (b) Caucasoid (c) mongoloid (d) Brazzaville
16. All of these are voluntary organizations except (a) Scout Association (b) Red Cross Society (c) Man O' War (d) Police Force
17. The Nigerian national anthem was composed by (a) Taiwo Akinkumi (b) Taiwo Akinwunmi (c) Benedict Odiase (d) Herbert Macaulay
18. The application of man-made tools to produce food items and industrial goods is known as (A) importation (B) manufacturing (C) commercialization (D) exporting
19. The three major sectors of the economy are (A) manufacturing, distribution and sales (B) primary, secondary and tertiary (C) extractive, constructive and tertiary (D) production, promotion and advertisement
20. refers to how the country's wealth is produced and utilized. (A) National

development (B) Economic growth (C) Manufacturing (D) National economy

21. The following are ways of preventing harmful traditional practices except(A) Government legislation (B) Advocacy (C) public enlightenment (D) exposure of female gender to social vices
22. A person who sees himself as a go-getter with great self confidence is said to have(A) High hope (B) Low self esteem (C) Self motivation (D) High Self esteem.
23. The sector of the economy controlled and managed by the government is a. private sector b. public sector c. tertiary sector d. primary sector
24. The following statements describe peace EXCEPT (A) When there is no war or conflict (B) A state of calmness (C) When there is no argument or quarrel (D) When there is complaint and malice
25. PLWHA means.....(A) People Living With HIV/AIDS (B) Political Liberalism With Human Association (C)Privatization Liability Workforce and Housing Associate (D) Private Locality With Human Antecedent (E) Subsidy
26. An economy that depends on importation of different goods and services to the country is said to be (A)import-oriented (B)tokunbo-oriented (C)export-oriented (D)mono-cultural oriented
27. One of the importance of diversification is(A) Creation of more employment opportunities (B) mono-product economy (C) preservation of oil reserve (D) instability in the economy
28. Petroleum was discovered at Oloibiri in River State in(A) 1959(B) 1978 (C) 1958 (D)1960
29. The sector of the economy that provides services like trading, banking, insurance and other service activities is calledsector. (A) Tertiary (B) Primary (C) Secondary (D) College
30.is a person's overall evaluation of his\her self-worth.(A) Self-esteem (B) Low self esteem (C) Indifference (D) Self confidence
31.is NOT a cause of conflicts. (A)Lack of good leadership (B) Selfish interest (C) Justice (D) Social inequality
32. Conflicts between the same community is known as(A) Inter-personal misunderstanding (B) Intra-national conflicts (C) Inter-ethnic conflicts (D) Intra-ethnic conflicts
33. The first military coup in Nigeria took place on January 15th (a.) 1866 (b.) 1963 (c.)

1966 (d.) 1976

34. The war of Nigerian unity (civil war) was fought in the years (a.) between 1995-1999 (b.) between 1967-1970 (c.) 1967-1970 (d.) 1975-1981.
35. The last resort in conflict resolution should be through (a.) dialogue (b.) war (c.) law court (d.) negotiation.
36. One of the following is a factor that influences self esteem (a.) Conflict (b.) Struggling (c.) Gender sensitivity (d.) Cooperation.
37. All the following are classified under the tertiary sector except (a.) farming (b.) banking (c.) marketing (d.) warehousing
38. All the following are factors affecting the growth of industries except (a.) availability of raw materials (b.) regular supply of electricity (c.) nearness to market (d.) removal of government subsidies.
39. Nigeria belongs to all but one of the following international organizations. (a) Economic Community of West African States {ECOWAS} (b) United Nations Organization {UNO} (c) African Union {AU} (d) North Atlantic Trade Organization {NATO}
40. Religion, beliefs, language and norms are elements of culture. (a) material (b) non-material (c) modern (d) primitive
41. According to the scientific origin of man, the modern man belongs to (a) Homo Sapiens (b) Homo Erectus (c) Homo Habilis (d) Australopithecus Africanus
42. According to racial groupings, the black Africans belong to racial group. (a) Negroid (b) Caucasoid (c) Mongoloid (d) Australoid
43. Culture is dynamic means culture is (a) not static (b) continuous (c) learnt (d) trans-generational
44. The act of learning other people's culture and using it is called (a) acculturation (b) dynamism (c) transference (d) adaptability
45. The following are places where drugs can be purchased except (a) dispensary (b) hospital (c) patent medical store (d) traditional home
46. Conflict in the society results in the following except (a) crisis (b) unity (c) opposition (d) quarrel
47. Group behavior stand for (a) collective action (b) division of labour (c) independency action (d) unilateral decision making
48. Which of the following is not an example of mass action? (a) consultation (b) Demonstration (c) Protest (d) Solidarity rallies
49. Which of the following is a cause of corruption in Nigeria? (a) Contentment (b) Greed (c)

Integrity (d) Sincerity

50. Which of the following means of communication can be classified as traditional? (a) Fax (b) Newspaper (c) Radio (d) Town crier
51. The system of government where governmental powers are divided between the central authority and the subordinate regions is called (a) Federal system (b) Parliamentary system (c) Monarchical system (d) Local government
52. The financial institution charged with the responsibility of issuing Nigeria currencies is the Bank. (a) central (b) commercial (c) merchant (d) industrial
53. International passport is an example ofsymbol. (a) national (b) educational (c) colorful (d) regional
54. The regulation, control and importation of drugs is the responsibility of (a) National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control [NAFDAC] (b) National Drug Law Enforcement Agency [NAFDAC] (c) National Orientation Agency [NOA] (d) Nigeria Medical Association [NMA]
55. HIV/AIDS is transmitted through the following except (a) blood transfusion (b) breast feeding (c) hugging (d) sexual intercourse
56. The type of legislature with two law making chambers is called (a) Unicameral legislature (b) National Assembly (c) Bicameral Legislature (d) parliamentary supremacy
57. The social interpretation of one's biological sex is called (a) gender (b) female (c) social group (d) racism
58. The green color in Nigeria's national flag stands for (a) Peace (b) green revolution (c) agriculture (d) unity
59. The national flag used by Nigeria at independence is called (a) National flag (b) Union Jack (c) Green-White-Green-Flag (d) Military flag
60. Nigeria belongs to the following international organizations except (a) Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] (b) United Nations Organizations [UNO] (c) African Union [AU] (d) European Union [EU]