

MCQ1: According to functionalists, society is a self-contained system made of interconnected and _____ parts
Answer: interrelated

MCQ2: _____ theories proceed from the assumption that consensus exists in society
Answer: Consensus

MCQ3: In sociology, the two dominant views of law are the consensus/functionalist and the _____ perspectives.
Answer: Conflict

MCQ4: Generally, the sociology of law is concerned with the nature of law, its sources and _____
Answer: Functions

MCQ5: Sociology as an academic course of study emerged in the _____ century
Answer: Mid-twentieth

MCQ6: In any successful military coup in Nigeria the first casualty is the _____ which is immediately suspended
Answer: Constitution

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MCQ13: The personnel of the Shariah legal system in the North were learned _____ scholars

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MCQ14: In pre-colonial Nigeria, the basic source of law in the Islamic part of the North was the Holy _____

Answer: Koran(Qur'an)

MCQ15: British colonial adventure began in Nigeria in _____

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MCQ16: The first and most seminal definition of law was given by _____ in 1915

Answer: A.V. Dicey

MCQ17: The assertion, "your right to swing your fist ends where my nose begins" was made popular by _____

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MCQ18: If everyone is allowed to do anything in the name of freedom, society may slide into the _____ state of nature where life is short, nasty and brutish.

Answer: Hobbesian

MCQ19: _____ freedom is liberty to do what one wants to do within the limits imposed by law

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MCQ20: The ability to do what one wishes to do without restraint is called _____

Answer: Freedom

MCQ21: The requirements that one must hear the other side in a dispute and must not be a judge in his own case are fundamental principles of _____ justice

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MCQ22: The element of force is absent in _____ law

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MCQ23: The idea that the state or the government is a product of an agreement between the governor and the governed best qualifies the _____ contract idea

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MCQ24: The force that is associated with law is that which is characterized by legitimacy and _____

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MCQ25: Dishonesty, living in sin, etc, are examples of _____

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MCQ27: The most dominant figure in the grafting of the sociological school is _____

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MCQ28: The argument that law is not unique but only one method of social control is credited to the _____ school of jurisprudence

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MCQ29: _____ is the founding father of the historical school of jurisprudence

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MCQ30: The assertion that law is not just an abstract set of rules but an integral part of society was espoused by the _____ school of jurisprudence

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MCQ31: According to Jeremy Bentham, a critical understanding of law that investigations are carried into _____ areas of law

Answer: Eight

MCQ32: The school of jurisprudence which asserts that natural law was unscientific, and dominated by untested and untestable philosophical speculation is the _____ school.

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MCQ35: In law, man-made laws are called _____ laws

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MCQ36: Another name for natural laws is _____

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MCQ37: Marxist theorists argue that the manner of ownership of production divides society into two antagonistic classes called the capitalists and the _____

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MCQ40: According to _____ society without law is a very inevitable recipe for disaster

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MCQ42: Law performs _____ functions

Answer: Six

MCQ43: _____ laws prescribe procedures that must be followed in prosecuting offenders through the criminal justice system

Answer: Procedural

MCQ44: The staff strength of OSL company is

Answer: 3000 guards

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MCQ47: Law is classified into three major divisions: criminal and civil law; public and private law and _____ and _____

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MCQ48: The definition of law as a rule laid down for the guidance of an intelligent being by an intelligent being having power over him is credited to _____

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MCQ49: The word sociology is a hybrid one coined by the acclaimed father of sociology called _____

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MCQ50: The etymological meaning of sociology is derived from two words of Latin and Greek roots "Socius and _____"

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