

## THIRD TERM E-LEARNING NOTE

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES**

**CLASS: JSS1**

### SCHEME OF WORK

WEEK	TOPIC
1.	Revision of Last Term's Work.
2.	Social Issues and Problems I <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Examination Malpractice(s)</li><li>● Meaning</li><li>● Solution</li></ul>
3.	Social Issues and Problems II <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Effects</li><li>● Solution</li></ul>
4.	Cultism <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Causes</li><li>● Effects</li><li>● Prevention Measures</li></ul>
5.	STIs/HIV/AIDS <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Meaning</li><li>● Causes of STI/HIV/AIDS</li><li>● Effects of STI/HIV/AIDS</li></ul>
6.	Social Issues and Problems <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Examination Malpractice(s)</li><li>● Meaning</li><li>● Causes</li><li>● Effects</li><li>● Solution</li></ul>
7.	Problem associated with contemporary social problems in Nigeria: Individual, family and Nation
8.	Measures of solving contemporary social problems.
9.	National Unity and Integration <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Meaning</li><li>● Needs and Importance</li></ul>
10.	National Unity and Integration <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Meaning</li><li>● Needs and Importance</li></ul>
11.	Revision
12.	Examination

### REFERENCES

- SOLAKAT NEW SYLLABUS ON SOCIAL STUDIES FOR JSS BASIC SEVEN BY A. OLUWASOLA OYEWOLE
- SIMPLIFIED SOCIAL STUDIS FOR NIGERIAN SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES BOOK 1 BY YUSUF R.A

### WEEK ONE

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## Topic: Revision of Last Term's Work

Content: Last term the following topics were looked into

- Socialization
- Culture
- Characteristics of Culture
- Components of Culture
- Similarities in Culture
- Differences in Culture
- Uniqueness of Culture

## WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. Social Studies can best be defined on the \_\_\_\_ A. Comprehensive study of man in his total environment  
B. Study of earth as the home of men C. Study of man and his physical environment only D. Study of  
men and nine planet E. Study of the relationship between man and other social groups
2. The total way of life of the people is known as \_\_\_\_ A. Acculturation B. Culture C. Ethnicity D.  
Socialization E. Transformation
3. Another name for material and non-material aspect of culture is \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ A. concrete, simple  
B. manmade, natural C. simple, complex D. simple, flexible E. tangible, intangible
4. The male child of one's uncle is called \_\_\_\_ A. Cousin B. Danger C. Nephew D. Niece E. Son
5. Which of the following is not a characteristics of primary group. They A. are closely related B. hate  
non-members of their groups C. have common rules among themselves D. share joys and sorrows at  
all times E. show feeling that they belong to a very close group
6. Which of the following is not an example of secondary group A. Family B. Nigerian Union of  
Teachers C. Parent, Teacher Association D. Trade Union E. Voluntary Organisation
7. Which of the following is not a factor that influences men's behaviour in his environment? A. Belonging  
to some social group B. By knowing the norms of the society C. Going through the process of  
socialization D. Limiting of him/herself to one's language E. Obeying the societal rules and regulation
8. The following have the features of physical environment except A. Lakes B. Mountains C. Schools  
D. Trees E. Valleys
9. The major occupation of riverine people is \_\_\_\_ A. agriculture B. farming C. fishing D. hunting  
E. swimming
10. Family members consist of the following except A. Aunt B. Brother C. Friend D. Sister E. Uncle
11. Every religion teaches the following except A. belief in the holy books B. existence of the supreme  
being C. love for one another D. man as a supreme being E. religious tolerance
12. The Fulani's are socio-culturally identified as \_\_\_\_ A. Carvers B. Farmers C. Hunters D. Nomads  
E. Traders
13. Which among the following is the most important in socializing the child? A. Community B. Family  
C. Mass media D. Peer group E. School
14. The following are socialization process except \_\_\_\_ A. direct learning B. incidental learning C. learning  
from models D. role learning E. transfer of learning
15. Which of the following is not a place where socialization takes place? A. Family B. Hospital C. Mass  
media D. Peer group E. School
16. Which of the following is not a non-material aspect culture? A. Beliefs B. Ceremonies C. Cutlass  
D. Dancing E. Folk lore
17. Benue state has two major tribes which include \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ A. Andoni, TIV B. Ibira, Fulani C.  
Idoma, Igala D. Tiv, Idoma E. Kambari, Gwari
18. Oduduwa is the ancestral father of the \_\_\_\_ A. Efik B. Fulani C. Gwari D. Igbo E. Yoruba
19. Ile-ife is the spiritual home of the \_\_\_\_ A. Fulani B. Hausa C. Igbo D. Nupe E. Yoruba
20. What makes living together possible in any society is \_\_\_\_ A. controversy B. dispute C. division D.  
friction E. unity

## THEORY

1. (a) What is Socialization?  
(b) Mention and explain 4 agents of socialization.
2. (a) Define culture?  
(b) Mention characteristics of culture.  
(c) Mention two components of culture.

## WEEK TWO

### TOPIC: SOCIAL ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

- Examination Malpractices
- Meaning
- Causes

**Social Issues and Problems:** Social problems are matters, vices or challenges which directly or indirectly affect many or all members of a society and are considered to be problems because of their effects on the society. They constitute nuisance to the members of the public. Social problems include: bribery and corruption, poverty, examination malpractices, crime, kidnapping, cultism, child abuse etc.

**Examination Malpractice:** Is defined as any deliberate act of wrong doing/abuse in any form of the rules and regulation governing the conduct of examination (Internal or External Examination). It is a wrong or illegal behaviour exhibited by a person before, during and after the examination.

It is also the act of violating the rules and regulations of an examination body in order to succeed. It ranges from copying answers from a textbook or sheet of paper, buying of examination questions to getting another person to write an examination for you.

### Causes of Examination Malpractices

The causes of examination malpractices are numerous;

- i. Undue emphasis on paper qualification for placement in higher institution and other occupational opportunities.
- ii. Difficult and poorly moderated examination.
- iii. Poor preparation for examination.
- iv. Lack or shortage of qualified teachers.
- v. Test anxiety and examination phobia.
- vi. Poor library facilities.
- vii. Negative peer groups.
- viii. Lack of confidence.
- ix. Poor test administration (e.g. shortage of question papers, poor timing etc.)
- x. Lack of motivation by teachers and parents.

## EVALUATION QUESTIONS

1. Give two (2) causes of examination malpractices.

## GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTIONS

1. Explain how moral values are being threatened through examination malpractice.

2. List the agents of socialization.
3. State three (3) importance of Social Studies.

### READING ASSIGNMENT

Solakat New Syllabus on Social Studies for JSS 1 by A. OluwasolaOyewolePages 64 and 65.  
Simplified Social Studies Basic 7 by Yusuf R.A.Pages 61  
Macmillan Social Studies Book 1 by M.A. Orebanjo et.al.Pages.54 and 55.

### WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. Which of the following is not a social issue? A. Exam malpractice B. Cultism C. Obeying the laws of the Land D.Bribery
2. One may find it difficult to cope outside the school system because of involvement in examination malpractices. Yes or No?
3. One of the following is not among the causes of examination malpractices. A. lack of qualified teachers B. Reading with friend C. Bad friends D. Lack of confidence.

### THEORY

1. Discuss how teachers could create examination phobia for students.

## WEEK THREE

### TOPIC: SOCIAL ISSUES – EFFECTS AND SOLUTION TO EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE

- Effects
- Solutions

#### Effects

- i. Examination malpractice constitutes a serious problems and threat to societal norms and values such as honesty, industry, etc.
- ii. Inability to communicate correctly in English Language.
- iii. Expulsion due to low academic performance despite the ‘good result’ that was used to secure the admission
- iv. Inability to cope outside the school’s system since they only got their ways through dubious means

#### Solutions

- i. Examination questions should be well screened and the examination committee must ensure that the questions are not so difficult so as to discourage failure rates.
- ii. There should be enough security measures during examination period.
- iii. Schools should be well equipped in order to make the environment conducive for students to learn and develop good study habits.
- iv. More qualified teachers should be employed in the educational system of the school.
- v. The teacher should not create examination phobia on the students.
- vi. Those to be chosen as examination officials, supervisors, invigilators etc. should be people of proven integrity and high moral standards.

### EVALUATION QUESTIONS

1. Give two (2) effects of examination malpractices.
2. State four (4) solutions to examination malpractices.

### GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTIONS

1. List those things that are necessary in the school to facilitate a conducive environment.
2. How could one with 'good result' still be expelled?

### READING ASSIGNMENT

Solakat New Syllabus on Social Studies for JSS 1 by A. OluwasolaOyewolePages 64 and 65.

Simplified Social Studies Basic 7 by Yusuf R.A.Pages 61

Macmillan Social Studies Book 1 by M.A. Orebanjo et.al.Pages.54 and 55.

### WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. Which of the following is not an effect of examination malpractices? A. Laziness B. Imprisonment C. Poor image of the country D. Promotion of hard work
2. One of the following is a solution to examination malpractices. A. Some students cannot express themselves correctly B. Examination malpractices constitute a serious problem and threat to societal norms C. Teachers should not create examination phobia on the students D. Lack or shortage of qualified teachers.
3. If the examination officials, supervisors etc. are of high moral standard, examination malpractices will be drastically reduces. Yes or No?
4. Pick the one that is an effect of examination malpractices A. Expulsion B. Negative peer pressure C. Lack of confidence D. Security measures
5. The effects for examination malpractice are the following except it A. is an easy way of passing examination B. kills reading culture C. makes students to be lazy D. makes one unable to depend his or her certificate E. lowers the quality of education
6. The following are the contemporary social problems in Nigeria except \_\_\_\_ A. corruption B. cultism C. examination malpractice D. HIV/AIDs E. unity

### THEORY

1. Discuss how teachers could create examination phobia for students.

## WEEK FOUR

### TOPIC: SOCIAL ISSUES AND PROBLEMS; CULTISM

- Definition.
- Causes
- Effects
- Prevention Measures

#### Definition

This is an act of being in a secret cult (most especially in an educational institution) whereby the group members uphold same belief, ideology, interest etc. Members of secret cult are often in the possession of dangerous weapons.

Cultism is anti-social behaviour which is a deviant act. It is at variance with established norms of behaviour. It is non-conforming behaviour which usually contravenes the social rules of an institution in particular and the society in general. Cult activities were first noticed in the University of Ibadan (then University College) in 1952.

#### Causes of Cultism

1. **Lack of parental care:** Some parents are too busy to cater for their children and this gives the children the liberty to join any group they wants to join.

2. **Greed:** This could be over ambitious to possess material things or to be in control.
3. **Peer group influence:** People who are not confident of themselves or who like moving with the crowd will easily be lured into cultism.
4. **Academic failure:** Some students who are academically weak could, through cultism force lecturers to award marks to them.
5. **External support:** Some people pose as godfathers to the cultists. They always give them money and implore them to do wrong things for them.
6. **Unemployment:** This brings about insecurity and in the bid to obtain the good things of life. They could go to any length.

## EVALUATION QUESTIONS

1. Define cultism.
2. List and explain four (4) causes of unemployment.

## Effects of Cultism

The following are consequences of cultism.

- 1) **Rapid fall in the standard of education:** Most often that schools are closed down as a result of riots which is usually started violently by cult groups.
- 2) **High level of moral decadence:** Due to the reckless living of the cult groups, some youths end up to be political thugs, hired assassins etc. and become a problem to the nation at large.
- 3) **Untimely death:** Many lives have been cut short through cult's rampage. Rival groups as well as innocent people are killed.
- 4) **Expulsion and rustication of students:** Students engaged in cultism are expelled and rusticated/suspended from school and college.

## Solutions to Cultism

- a) Parents should educate their wards concerning the vices of cultism and monitor them. Apart from that, give good home training.
- b) Students should also be advised by lecturers (teacher) on the dangers of cultism even during teaching.
- c) The influential people giving support to secret cult's members should be punished.
- d) Government should also help out in combating this problem.
- e) Religious institution should educate their followers especially students about the evil of cultism.
- f) It may lead to violence and encourage criminal behaviour among the students.

## EVALUATION QUESTIONS

1. State three (3) effects of cultism
2. What are the solutions to cultism?

## GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTIONS

1. State how cultism could be eradicated
2. From the causes above, which one does this saying 'show me your friends and I will tell you who you are' tallies with?
3. Define Culture.
4. Differentiate between the types of physical environment.

## READING ASSIGNMENT

Solakat New Syllabus on Social Studies for JSS 1 by A. Oluwasola Oyewole. Pages 64 and 65.

Simplified Social Studies Basic 7 by Yusuf R.A. Pages 61-64

Macmillan Social Studies Book 1 by M.A. Orebanjo et.al. Pages. 55 and 56

## WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

### Objective Questions

1. For some youths to end up becoming political thug, hired assassins etc. is as a result of A. untimely death  
B. pride C. high level of moral decadence D. academic failure
2. The bad idea of belonging to a secret society in institution is called A. unionism B. freedom fighters  
C. socialism D. cultism
3. One of the following is not a cause of cultism in Nigeria. A. greed B. academic failure C. drug abuse  
D contentment
4. One of the following is not a solution to cultism. A. counselling B. punishment C. external support  
D. security
5. \_\_\_\_\_ lives are lost during cultist clashes. A. Innocent B. cultists C. Both innocent and cultists  
D. Students
6. Which of the following is not a cause of cultism A. Drug influence B. Environmental influence C.  
Peer group influence D. Poor home background E. Proper parental care
7. The following are considered as societal problems except A. Corruption B. Cultism C. Dialogue D.  
Poverty E. Thuggery
8. To curb cultism, students should A. arrest cultists B. Encourage cultism C. Fear cultism D. Fight  
with cult member E. Say “NO” to cultism

### THEORY

1. What is cultism?
2. Discuss how academic failure could make one to join cult.

## WEEK FIVE

### Topic: STI/HIV/AIDS

- Meaning
- Causes

**Meaning:** - STI means Sexually Transmitted Infections. It is also known as Sexually Transmitted Diseases. They are infections or diseases that are sexually transmitted through unprotected sex or genital contact. Most people don't experience any symptoms, so they are unaware they are infected.

In women, it can cause pain or a burning sensation when urination, a vaginal discharge, pain in the lower abdomen during and after sex and bleeding during or after sex. It can also cause heavy period.

In man, it can cause pain or a burning sensation when wasting, a white cloudy or watery discharge from the tip of the penis, and pain or tenderness in the testicles. It can cause infertility if left untreated. Examples of such infection are chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis etc. condoms are best way to avoid STI, they are not just for stopping pregnancy.

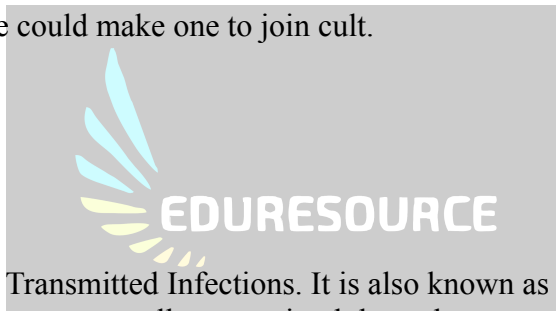
### CAUSES

1. It can be caused by sexual intercourse.
2. Transmission of body fluid.
3. Can be caused through kissing (Viral Hepatitis – Herpes, Saliva).
4. From a pregnant or breastfeeding woman to her baby.

### EFFECT

Inability to get pregnant.

### PREVENTIVE MEASURE





1. Not having sex
2. The use of some vaccinations which may decrease the risk of certain infections.
3. Having safer sex with the use of condoms.
4. Having a small number of sexual partners.

## **SYMPTOMS**

Small fluid-filled bluster, headaches, backaches, itching, tingling sensation in the genital or anal area.  
Flu like swollen glands or fever.

**HIV** means Human Immune Deficiency Virus. This destroys the immune system of man and makes it easier for AIDS i.e. Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome to come in.  
The hallmark of HIV infection is the progressive loss of the immune cell that makes it unable to fight off infections and other diseases that take advantage of a weakened immune system. One is said to have AIDS if he is tested positive to HIV.

## **CAUSES/ HOW HIV IS SPREAD**

1. Unprotected sexual intercourse with a carrier. (an already infected person)
2. Infected mother can transfer it to her unborn baby.
3. Sharing of sharp objects like needles, razor blade etc. with the carrier.
4. When infected blood is transfused to another person.

## **EVALUATION QUESTIONS**

1. Define HIV
2. Explain (2) two causes of HIV/AIDS.

### **TOPIC: EFFECTS OF HIV/AIDS**

- (a) It results in series of illness.
- (b) The carriers are always discriminated.
- (c) A lot of money is spend in treating the carrier.
- (d) A carrier can lose his job.
- (e) It creates emotional problems for the carrier and his loved ones.
- (f) HIV/AIDS can lead to divorce.
- (g) It can eventually lead to death as it is incurable.

## **PREVENTION OF HIV/AIDS**

Though HIV/AIDS has no cure, it could be prevented;

- (1) Singles should abstain from premarital sex while the married ones should be faithful to their spouses.
- (2) Before blood transfusion, there should be proper screening.
- (3) Sharp objects use by doctors, barbers, hairdresser, etc. should be sterilized before use.
- (4) Everyone should also avoid sharing needles or any sharp object.
- (5) The use of condoms. The act as barriers to prevent exchange of semen and vaginal fluids during sexual intercourse.

## **EVALUATION QUESTIONS**

- (1) Discuss how indiscrimination could occur because someone is HIV positive.
- (2) Explain three (3) preventive methods of HIV/AIDS.

## **GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTIONS**

1. Sex is the only avenue through which one can contact Aids. Discuss.
2. Explain pre-marital sex.
3. Which weakens the immune system between H.I.V and AIDS?



4. List and explain the two (2) aspects of culture.
5. Give three (3) mineral resources and their locations.

### READING ASSIGNMENT

Solakat New Syllabus on Social Studies for JSS 1 by A. OluwasolaOyewole.Pages 65 and 66.

Fundamentals of Social Studies Book 1.Pages 54 – 63

Simplified Social Studies Basic 7 by Yusuf R.A.Pages 65 – 68

### WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. Which of the following does not belong to the causes of HIV/AIDS? A. appropriate use of condom  
B. transfusion of infected blood to uninfected person C. mother to child transmission D. sharing unsterilized syringe with HIV positive person E. unprotected sex with an infected person
2. One of the following is not a symptom of HIV/AIDS. A. extreme tiredness B. prolonged dry cough  
C. skin rashes D. stomach pain E. swollen lymph glands in the neck
3. The first case of AIDS in Nigeria was reported in the year \_\_\_\_ A. 1965 B. 1975 C. 1985 D. 2005
4. A person can contract AIDS in all but one of the following ways. A. through the use of unsterilized infected sharp objects like injection needle B. through mosquito bite C. through transfusion of infected blood D. through sexual intercourse with a carrier
5. The full meaning of HIV is \_\_\_\_ A. Human Immune Virus B. Humanity Introduction Diaspora  
C. Humility in Dangerous Venus D. Human Immune Deficiency Virus
6. AIDS cannot be cured but managed. A. Yes B. No C. Not sure D. All of the above
7. Voluntary Counselling Testing Services can be acquired in all of the following except A. Health/Medical Institutions B. Supermarket C. Youth centres D. Special clinics
8. The full meaning of AIDS is A. Acquired Immuno Deficiency B. Acquired Investment Development System C. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome D. Accelerated Investment Development Strategy

### THEORY

1. What is the difference between HIV and AIDS?
2. Explain four (4) effects of HIV/AIDS.

## WEEK SIX AND SEVEN

### PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIVIDUAL, FAMILY AND NATION

A social problem is a problem within the society that creates it difficult for people to realize their full potential. Poverty, unemployment, unequal opportunity, racism, and malnutrition are examples of social problems. So are substandard housing, employment discrimination, and child abuse and neglect. Crime and drug abuse also are examples of social problems. Not only do social problems affect many of us directly, but they also affect all folks indirectly. The drug-abusing driver becomes the potential traffic accident that doesn't choose its victims by race, color, or creed but does so randomly. the kid of abusive parents only too often becomes

the victim or perpetrator of family violence as an adult.

Social problems tend to develop once we become neglectful and fail to ascertain that serious problems are developing.

The following are some of the contemporary social problems in Individual, family and Nation

1. Sexual abuse
2. tension between political parties
3. living a liberal life
4. employment status
5. low salary
6. illiteracy
7. self interest
8. poverty
9. lack of health insurance
10. family violence
11. child abuse
12. domestic violence
13. racism

#### **EVALUATION QUESTIONS**

1. Explain social problem
2. Give an example of social problems



#### **READING ASSIGNMENT**

Solakat New Syllabus on Social Studies for JSS Basic Seven by A. OluwasolaOyewole. Pages 68 – 73.  
Macmillan Social Studies Book 1 by M.AOrebanjo et.al. Pages 50 – 54.

#### **WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. Poverty, unemployment, unequal opportunity, racism are not examples of social problems. A. True B. false.
2. Child abuse could lead to \_\_\_\_\_. A. Mental disorderliness B. unity C. self-improvement D. Truthfulness.
3. Social problems tend to develop once we \_\_\_\_ to ascertain that serious problems are developing. A. believe B. fail C. agree D. practice.

#### **THEORY**

1. What is social problem?
2. List four social problems in Nigeria.

## **WEEK EIGHT**

### **MASURES OF SOLVING CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIVIDUAL, FAMILY AND NATION**

#### **Solutions to social problems in Individual, family and Nation**

1. Government should be very involved in providing services to people most at risk.
2. People should work together for our safety and progress.
3. The mass media should help publicise people having different challenges, in other for people will assist them.
4. There should be unemployment compensation for workers who have lost their jobs because of a poor economy. that is social security.
5. There should be compensation for workers who were injured during their Job. That is medical care.
6. Regardless of age, race, or gender, people should have the opportunity to learn and benefit from a free, or reasonably inexpensive, but very high-quality educational system.
7. Availability of charity organizations to help people in times of need.
8. There should be more social workers to work in the organizations that help people with social and emotional problems.

#### **EVALUATION QUESTIONS**

1. give three importance of government in solving social problems

#### **READING ASSIGNMENT**

Solakat New Syllabus on Social Studies for JSS Basic Seven by A. OluwasolaOyewole.Pages 68 – 73.  
Macmillan Social Studies Book 1 by M.AOrebanjo et.al. Pages 50 – 54.

#### **WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. Job security helps to reduce social problem in human A. False B. True
2. One of the following helps to reduce social problem in our society. A. Cultism B. Bribery C. Availablity of charity organization D. child abuse

#### **THEORY**

1. Give three solution that can be used to solve social problems.

## **WEEK NINE AND TEN**

### **TOPIC: NATIONAL UNITY AND INTEGRATION**

- Meaning
- Needs

#### **Meaning:**

Integration is the process through which different parts come together to function as a whole. Nigeria as a country with over 250 ethnic groups functioning together as one is an example of integration. Without unity, not even a two thing can function.

#### **Needs for National Unity and Integration**

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1. Nigeria is made up of more than 250 ethnic groups with varying cultures.
2. Each of the ethnic groups had lived separately for centuries before the British Rulers brought them together.
3. For Nigeria to develop, she needs to come together for every member to have a common sense of belonging
4. The country can only witness development if there is adequate security.
5. Foreign investors will establish industries when they are convinced that properties will not be destroyed either because of political, religious or ethnic crises.

### **EVALUATION QUESTIONS**

1. Define integration.
2. What is the relevance of unity or integration?

### **Topic: Importance of National Unity and Integration**

1. National integration promotes peace and harmony in a society.
2. It reduces areas of conflicts among different groups.
3. National unity and integration ensure security of lives and properties of citizens from internal and external attacks.
4. If there is national unity and integration, the resources in different ethnic groups could be jointly exploited and enjoyed.
5. It allows Nigerians to live and work together in any part of the country.
6. It promotes a sense of brotherhood and love among different cultures.

### **EVALUATION QUESTIONS**

2. Explain three importance of National unity and integration.
3. Give an example of a resource in an ethnic exploited and enjoyed by all.

### **GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTIONS**

1. List 15 ethnic groups in Nigeria.
2. Give four resources from Nigeria that are jointly exploited and enjoyed by all.
3. State two needs for national integration.
4. State four characteristics of Secondary Social Group.
5. In what way is the uniqueness of Nigerian culture seen.

### **READING ASSIGNMENT**

Solakat New Syllabus on Social Studies for JSS Basic Seven by A. OluwasolaOyewole. Pages 78 – 83.  
 Macmillan Social Studies Book 1 by M.AOrebanjo et.al. Pages 62 – 64.  
 Simplified Basic Social Studies Book 1 by Yusuf R.A. Pages 33 – 36.  
 Fundamentals of Social Studies Booke 1 by J.O. Olatunde et.al. Pages 71 – 80.

### **WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

3. All but one of the following promotes unity in Nigeria A. NYSC B. Nigeria Defence Academy C. Unity Schools D. Ethnic Militia.
4. National unity and integration is needed in Nigeria because A. it is easy B. other countries have done such C. it facilitates a sense of belonging for every group D. of the traditional political system
5. The following are the necessities of integration except A. to reduce conflict B. to promote political development C. to promote peace and harmony D. to promote cultural superiority.
6. Integration is necessary in Nigeria to avoid A. growth B. conflict C. peace D. fairness
7. The act of different group of people working together in harmony so as to achieve common goal is called A. association B. national pledge C. integration D. national symbols.

8. The following are importance of national unity and integration except \_\_\_\_ A. achieving societal goals  
B. attracting foreign investment C. economic growth D. tarnishing societal image E. tourism attraction (NECO 2015 Q43)
9. The following are factors that hinder the economic development in Nigeria except \_\_\_\_ A. corruption  
B. due process C. insurgency D. pipeline vandalism E. poor leadership

### **THEORY**

2. What is National integration?
3. List four importance of National integration

