

CIVIC EDUCATION

FOR

Junior Secondary School

3



Practice Questions and Answers

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QUESTIONS

TOPIC: ELECTIONS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. One of these is not a need for free and fair elections?
 - A. Prevents loss of lives and property
 - B. Promotes unity in a country
 - C. Encourages political instability
 - D. It reduces cost of conducting election

2. Which head of state dissolved the electoral body NEC?
 - A. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo
 - B. Gen. Sani Abacha
 - C. Gen. Ibrahim Babangida
 - D. Shehu Shagari

3. The full meaning of FEDECO is _____.
 - A. Federal Development Commission
 - B. Federal Electoral Commission
 - C. Federal Economic Development and Environmental Corporation
 - D. Federal Electoral and Development Commission

4. When was the Federal Electoral Commission established?
 - A. 1958
 - B. 1960
 - C. 1963
 - D. 1966

5. In what way does a free and fair election promote the image of a country?

- A. It proves to the world that the citizens are granted franchise
- B. The right leaders are brought into power
- C. It attracts respect from other countries
- D. The country is seen as a developed country

6. In what year was INEC set up?

- A. 1990
- B. 1995
- C. 1998
- D. 2000

7. Political education can be promoted through the following means except _____.

- A. rally
- B. newspaper
- C. radio
- D. e-mail

8. The Electoral Commission of Nigeria (ECN) was established in _____.

- A. 1959
- B. 1963
- C. 1977
- D. 1991

9. When was National Electoral Commission of Nigeria (NECON) set up?

- A. 1960
- B. 1977
- C. 1985
- D. 1993

10. How does a free and fair election attract foreign investors?

- A. Foreigners tend to invest in the governance of a peaceful country
- B. It guarantees foreigners that their lives and money will be safe
- C. Foreigners can invest in the running of elections
- D. It encourages foreigners to contest in elections

11. Why was the Federal Electoral Commission dissolved?

- A. It was not effective.
- B. It was headed by the majority tribes, neglecting the minority.
- C. The body was charged with fraud, for manipulating election results.
- D. The military took over rulership of the country

12. One of these is not an electoral inspector.

- A. Law court
- B. INEC
- C. Police
- D. NAFDAC

13. Maurice Iwu was made the INEC chairman in _____.

- A. 1999
- B. 2001
- C. 2005
- D. 2010

14. Who was the president during the third republic of Nigeria?

- A. Eneke Nwagwu
- B. Olusegun Obasanjo
- C. Shehu Shagari
- D. Alex Ekwueme

15. Importance of election include the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. Public opinion
- B. Accountability
- C. Promotes unhealthy competition
- D. Change of government

16. What is an electoral body?

- A. It is a combination of candidates who are contesting election
- B. It is use to describe all the electorates in the society
- C. an agency that is responsible for conducting election
- D. The rules and laws that directs election process

17. FEDECO conducted the election, which ushered in _____ as the president, in the second republic.

- A. Gen. Aguiyi Ironsi
- B. Shehu Shagari
- C. Tafawa Belewa
- D. Ernest Shonekan

18. In what year was NEC set up?

- A. 1965
- B. 1979
- C. 1982
- D. 1987

19. _____ is not a function performed by the State Electoral Commission (SIEC).

- A. Providing a political candidate
- B. Control of electoral officers
- C. Monitoring of political campaign
- D. Conduct and supervision

20. Who was the chairman of the Federal Electoral Commission in 1960?

- A. Prof. Humphrey Nwosu
- B. Mr. E. Esua
- C. Prof. Eme Awa
- D. Okon Edet Uwa

21. How does an open-secret ballot system help to curb electoral malpractice?

- A. Every voter is known by his/her name
- B. No chaos or disorganization as voters stand on a single file to vote
- C. Voters are counted at the spot and results counted and announced immediately
- D. Voters are allowed to count the electoral result

22. The act of displaying a negative attitude, practices by some citizens, political bodies, candidates to disrupt election and influence results is known as _____.

- A. Civil unrest
- B. Political unrest
- C. Peaceful demonstration
- D. Electoral malpractice

23. _____ is not a form of electoral malpractice.

- A. Falsification of electoral results
- B. Compilation of ghost names for election
- C. Printing of fake voters' card
- D. Inclusion of validly nominated candidates

24. One of these is not a minority group.

- A. Ibibio
- B. Ijaw
- C. Igbo
- D. Isoko

25. Who was the first chairman of FEDECO?

- A. Justice Victor Ovie-Whiskey
- B. Prof. Humphrey Nwosu
- C. Chief Michael Ani
- D. Prof. Okon Edet Uya

26. Who was the INEC chairman from 2010 - 2013?

- A. Hon. Ephraim Akpata
- B. Prof. Attahiru Jega
- C. Sir Abel Ibude Guobadia
- D. Prof. Maurice Iwu

27. Which electoral body was headed by Prof. Eme Awa?

- A. FEDECO
- B. NEC
- C. FED
- D. INEC

28. In whose regime was FEDECO set up?

- A. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo
- B. Gen. Murtala Mohammed
- C. Gen. Ibrahim Babangida
- D. Gen. Yakubu Gowon

29. _____ was a chairman of the electoral body, NECON.

- A. Chief Summer Dagogo-Jack
- B. Chief Michael Ani
- C. Sir Abel Ibude Guobadia
- D. Prof. Attahiru Jega

30. How does election help the minority groups in the society?

- A. It grants them the privilege of relating with their candidates
- B. Through election, they are given key positions in government since they are minority
- C. It grants them the opportunity to express their opinion.
- D. They are allowed to vote first

31. _____ is a body charged with the responsibility of organising and conducting of election in Nigeria.

- A. EFCC
- B. INEC
- C. DESOPADEC
- D. NDLEA

32. Electoral body INEC is funded by _____.

- A. National Assembly
- B. Senators
- C. President
- D. Governors

33. The contest for power by two or more persons, where a winner is decided through a vote is known as _____.

- A. Competition
- B. Referendum
- C. Election
- D. Campaigning

TOPIC: NATIONAL ECONOMIC LIFE

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. What is nationalisation?

- A. It is a process of becoming a legal citizen of another country.
- B. This is the taking over ownership of industries and enterprises by government.
- C. The act of being independent of other nations.
- D. It is the process of breaking away from colonial rule and interference.

2. _____ is not a type of employment.

- A. Full employment
- B. Self-employment
- C. Under-employment
- D. Over-employment

3. A type of unemployment where some persons who are mentally and physically disabled, are unable to get jobs is known as _____.

- A. Structural unemployment
- B. Voluntary unemployment
- C. Residual unemployment
- D. Seasonal unemployment

4. Citizens performance of their duties bring about _____.

- A. independence
- B. development
- C. consistency
- D. perfection

5. The process of transferring ownership and control of industries and enterprises from public to private sector is known as _____.

- A. Commercialisation
- B. Naturalisation
- C. Privatisation
- D. Industrialisation

6. An employment where people who are willing and able to work, get jobs and are working, is known as _____.

- A. Optimum employment
- B. Self-employment
- C. Over employment
- D. Full employment

7. Animal husbandry include the rearing of all these except _____.

- A. pigs
- B. fowls
- C. fish
- D. wolves

8. One of these is not a type of unemployment.

- A. Physical under-employment
- B. Mental under-employment
- C. Social under-employment
- D. Financial under-employment

9. These are major challenges confronting the poor except _____.

- A. Lack of access to a stable market
- B. Lack of vision
- C. Lack of access to information
- D. Lack of access to finance

10. NAPEP means _____

- A. National Population Enhancement Programme
- B. National Agency for Prostitution Eradication Penalty
- C. National Poverty Eradication Programme
- D. Nigerian Administration for Production Enhancement Programme

11. All these are basic rights of citizens except _____.

- A. fair hearing
- B. death
- C. life
- D. expression

12. What is physical under-unemployment?

- A. One where there is a mismatch between the work and the worker's course of study.
- B. A situation where the capacity of workers are not fully utilised.
- C. A situation where workers don't get equivalent pay for the work they do.
- D. One in which only the physically fit are allowed to work.

13. What is a thrift and loan co-operative society?

- A. A social gathering of the rich in the society.
- B. A society that generates funds for its citizens.
- C. An association that grant loans to its members and non-members.
- D. A society where loans are granted to citizens without interest.

14. The acronym NIDB stands for _____.

- A. National and International Development Bank
- B. National Industrial and Development Bank
- C. Nigerian Independent Developmental Bank
- D. Nigerian Industrial Development Bank

15. Under whose regime was NAPEP established?

- A. Ibrahim Babangida
- B. Olesugun Obasanjo
- C. Ernest Shonekan
- D. Shehu Shagari

16. In what year was the National Directorate of employment (NDE) set up?

- A. 1967
- B. 1972
- C. 1986
- D. 1991

17. In what way does unemployment affect the peace of a nation?

- A. The masses chooses not to comply with duties expected of them.
- B. It leads to slow economic growth and low government revenue.
- C. The federal government will not be able to work when there are unemployed citizens.
- D. The unemployed are easily manipulated to acts of violence.

18. One of these is not a type of self-employment project.

- A. Trading
- B. Fashion designing
- C. Carpentry
- D. Engineering

TOPIC: NATIONAL POPULATION CENSUS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Population census requires organisation, planning, monitoring and _____.
 - A. manipulation
 - B. consistency
 - C. production
 - D. evaluation

2. We have 3 types of population size; one of these is NOT a type of population size.
 - A. Over population
 - B. Minimum population
 - C. Optimum population
 - D. Under population

3. What was the responsibility of the Census Technical Group(CTG)?
 - A. It designed the operational procedure, questionnaires for data collection
 - B. Improved technical and technological proficiency of the economy
 - C. It fixed technical problems faced by each house they enter
 - D. Enlightened the public on the need for literacy

4. How does historical perspective ensure an adequate conduct of election?
 - A. It serves as a guideline on how to conduct next census
 - B. It limits double counting of citizens
 - C. It serves as a guide to locate hidden houses
 - D. It eliminates duplication of census figures

5. All these are remarkable population census dates EXCEPT _____.

- A. 1973
- B. 1991
- C. 2001
- D. 2006

6. _____ is NOT a factor responsible for population increase.

- A. Economic growth
- B. Immigration
- C. Family planning
- D. Increased government aid

7. A situation where the population size is greater than the available resources in the country is known as _____.

- A. Over population
- B. Under population
- C. Optimum population
- D. Minimum population

8. In what way does foreigners contribute in ensuring a successful census exercise?

- A. Allowing foreigners direct the activities of NPC.
- B. Their coordinating the census exercise and ensuring reduce local interference.
- C. Through financing the population census.
- D. By observing and monitoring the exercise to detect any area that needs improvement.

9. What is the function of the NPC?

- A. To promote inter-tribal marriage
- B. Promoting geometrical growth of the population
- C. Providing information to aid national planning
- D. Ensure proper allocation of resources to citizens

10. Which of the population size has the highest output per head and helps promote economic growth?

- A. Over population
- B. Minimum population
- C. Under population
- D. Optimum population

11. The total number of people living in an area or territory, at a particular period of time is called _____.

- A. Sample
- B. Community
- C. Crowd
- D. Population

12. The materials needed for election include the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. Paper
- B. indelible ink
- C. chalkboard
- D. chalk

13. How is politics posing as a problem for the smooth conduct of election?

- A. Politicians choose not to be counted
- B. Politicians manipulate census figures for political gain
- C. Political campaign clashes with population census
- D. Population census is disapproved by politicians

14. _____ is an importance of national population census.
- A. Determination of the standard of living
 - B. Revealing the level of foreign interference in the country
 - C. Showing the rate of fraud in society
 - D. Increases productivity rate
15. To take note of the number of persons that has been counted, the enumerators _____.
- A. give members of each house numbers
 - B. mark people's thumbs with ink
 - C. keep counted persons in restricted areas
 - D. leave a trail at each compound
16. What does NPC stand for?
- A. National Population Commission
 - B. Nigerian Policy Committee
 - C. Nigerian Production Committee
 - D. National Revitalization Commission
17. When was the last population census conducted in Nigeria?
- A. 2000
 - B. 2006
 - C. 2008
 - D. 2012
18. What is the primary aim of the 2006 population census?
- A. For political benefits, to produce good leaders.
 - B. For policy making and good economic development.
 - C. To ensure even distribution of natural resources to every community.
 - D. To ensure that the population size of both sex is balanced and prevent over population.

19. A good population census should have _____.

- A. a fixed count and done online
- B. all working population excluding those with disabilities
- C. an accurate record of people of each territory
- D. a specific counting day

20. The three major committee set up to ensure a successful conduct of the census are Census Technical Group(CTG), Census Logistics Advisory Committee(CLAC) and _____.

- A. Census Organising Committee
- B. Public Enlightenment Advisory Committee
- C. Census Orientation and Planning Committee
- D. Government Funding Commission

21. The first post-independence census was conducted in _____.

- A. 1960
- B. 1962/1963
- C. 1945
- D. 1950/1951

22. One of these is NOT a requirement for the NPC to conduct election.

- A. Creating a machinery for continuous registration of birth and death in the country
- B. Recruit and train enumerators and other officers
- C. Provision of population data to promote economic development
- D. Undertake annual population census and survey

23. The acronym NPP means _____.

- A. National Peoples Party
- B. Nigerian Public Participation
- C. National Production Policy
- D. National Population Policy

24. In what way does custom and religion stand as a problem for the smooth conduct of census?

- A. Some religion forbids the counting of children thus; they hide their children.
- B. Census hinders the prayers of some religion.
- C. Some tribes are neglected due to their customs.
- D. They believe that census needs to be done in the church/mosque.

25. _____ is NOT a phase involved in organizing population census.

- A. Work plan
- B. Trial census
- C. Distribution of funds
- D. Main census

26. _____ is NOT one of the main aim of the population policy.

- A. Promotion of the welfare of citizens
- B. Moderation in the population growth rate
- C. Increment in the number of males in the country
- D. Improvement in the standard of living

27. Which of these is characterized by over-population?

- A. Employment
- B. High literacy rate
- C. Economic growth
- D. Low standard of living

28. The demographic features of population include the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. Gender
- B. Productivity
- C. Working force
- D. Housing

29. A situation where the population is moderate, that the available resources when combined will yield a high output and national growth, can be described as _____.

- A. Under population
- B. Over population
- C. Optimum population
- D. Minimum population

30. The primary objective of the population census is _____.

- A. for orderly arrangement of the nation
- B. to provide information on the number of people living in a country
- C. to know the major gender in a country
- D. to help government take reasonable decisions pertaining to individual citizens

31. _____ is an official head count of the total number of people living in a country and compilation of information about them at a given period of time.

- A. Population
- B. Population census
- C. Correlation
- D. Sociology

32. Which of these is NOT a measure to ensure an accurate and successful conduct of election?

- A. Computerization of operation
- B. Even funding of citizens
- C. Adequate planning and publicity
- D. Co-operation among staff

33. One of these is NOT an information needed for census taking.

- A. Name
- B. Sex
- C. Occupation
- D. Height

34. How does increased government aid promote increase in population?

- A. By even allocation of resources to all the sectors of the economy.
- B. When government takes care of family's needs and Cather for children up bring.
- C. Through government encouragement of technological growth.
- D. By increase in government budget for the economy.

35. The Census Logistics Advisory Committee (CLAC) performs advisory functions on these EXCEPT _____.

- A. Security
- B. Budget
- C. Accommodation
- D. Tax

36. One of these measures cannot be used to control over-population.

- A. Family planning
- B. Reduction in immigration
- C. Encouraging early marriage
- D. Sex education

37. Why do NPC officials mark the thumb of people they have counted?

- A. To differentiate the males from the females
- B. To prevent double counting of people
- C. It serves as a ticket to receive medical treatment
- D. For easy identification of Nigerian citizens

38. When was NPC set up?

- A. 1968
- B. 1972
- C. 1975
- D. 1989

39. _____ is a situation where the total population size meets up with the available resources to produce total satisfaction.

- A. Over-population
- B. Under-population
- C. Optimum population
- D. Minimum population

40. The study of population is known as _____.

- A. Geography
- B. Residence
- C. Demography
- D. Occupancy

TOPIC: NEGATIVE BEHAVIOUR

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. A positive behaviour can be promoted in the following ways EXCEPT _____.
 - A. Provision of standard education
 - B. Creation of awareness
 - C. Through good leadership
 - D. Imposition of hard work

2. Excessive love for money can lead to the following EXCEPT _____.
 - A. Prostitution
 - B. Rituals
 - C. Truancy
 - D. Drug trafficking

3. _____ is NOT a type of negative behavior.
 - A. Drug trafficking
 - B. Examination malpractice
 - C. Religious crisis
 - D. Negotiation

4. The act of belonging to an association that engage in unholy and aggressive acts and carry out their activities at night is known as _____.
 - A. Nepotism
 - B. Pirates
 - C. Cultism
 - D. Raider

5. Poor image, bad name, stigmatization and spoilt reputation is brought about by _____.

- A. temperament
- B. negative attitude
- C. sentiment
- D. opinion

6. Students who display or engage in negative behaviour and skipping school, are at risk of being tagged as _____.

- A. Truants
- B. Robbers
- C. Brats
- D. Fraudsters

7. How does a negative attitude to work, brings about low investment?

- A. when people are disconnected from the values of the society
- B. When masses are easily discouraged to work in their environment
- C. Lack of dedication to work by employees leads to low productivity
- D. People tend to invest more in luxury goods

8. How can leadership by example help promote a positive behavioural change?

- A. When they do their duties themselves
- B. Providing and catering for the welfare of citizens
- C. Abiding to the constitution and being an incorruptible leader
- D. Penalizing every law offender as instructed in the constitution

9. Characteristics of a dishonest person are these EXCEPT _____.

- A. Dubious
- B. Liar
- C. Cunning
- D. Scrupulous

10. Means of creating awareness include the following EXCEPT _____.
A. family
B. newspaper
C. constitution
D. voluntary organisation
11. When one is unable to do his/her work and duties well, such a person is classified as _____.
A. an illiterate
B. inefficient
C. diligent
D. inconsistent
12. "African Time" means _____.
A. The period of African reign
B. A time dedicated to Africans
C. The attitude of Africans not being punctual
D. A time to give honour to Africans
13. A country with high rate of negative behaviour by its citizens, stand the risk of _____.
A. illiteracy
B. famine
C. autocratic government
D. isolation by other nations
14. All these are the effects of negative behaviour on a society EXCEPT _____.
A. Low investment
B. Separation from the value system
C. Popularity
D. Incapability

15. One of these can help instill good morals in students.

- A. Debate
- B. Examination
- C. Moral instructions
- D. Creativity

16. When time is said to be a scarce commodity, it means _____.

- A. time is difficult to get
- B. it is an expensive commodity
- C. time can only be gotten as a luxury
- D. time lost cannot be regained

17. An attitude that does not conform with the rules and regulation as well as the norms and values of the society can be termed _____.

- A. Abomination
- B. Antagonism
- C. Enmity
- D. Negative attitude

TOPIC: PEACE AND CONFLICTS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. In what year did the NSCDC come into existence?

- A. 1945
- B. 1964
- C. 1967
- D. 1975

2. The SSS stands for _____.

- A. Security Service Station
- B. State Standard Service
- C. State Security Service
- D. State Senate Sitting

3. The Nigerian Air Force was established in _____.

- A. 1945
- B. 1964
- C. 1966
- D. 1978

4. One of these is not a function of the Nigerian Air Force?

- A. To enforce and co-ordinate all national and international air laws.
- B. To demarcate and co-ordinate all aerial surveys and security zones of the country.
- C. Assisting the civil authorities in curbing internal revolts within the riverine areas.
- D. To ensure a solid military defence system both on land and in the air.

5. What is para-military?

- A. A combination of various military agency
- B. A group whose functions are organised in a military form
- C. A type of military organisation
- D. A group fighting against the military

6. The Nigerian police is under the command of _____.

- A. Attorney-General
- B. Inspector-General
- C. Captain
- D. Major-General

7. All these are related to the air force EXCEPT _____.

- A. helicopter
- B. aircraft
- C. train
- D. jet

8. The Commander of the Nigerian Navy is called _____.

- A. Captain
- B. Lieutenant
- C. Colonel
- D. Vice admiral

9. In what year was the RWAFF formed?

- A. 1922
- B. 1936
- C. 1945
- D. 1966

10. In what year was the Nigerian Navy established?

- A. 1920
- B. 1945
- C. 1956
- D. 1976

11. The SSS is headed by _____.

- A. Inspector-General
- B. Attorney-General
- C. Major-General
- D. Director-General

12. The major function of the NPF is _____.

- A. Maintenance of law and order and management of crises
- B. Disaster management
- C. To ensure a fast versatile mobility of the military
- D. Border patrol and inspection

13. In what way can Nigerian citizens maintain national security?

- A. Hoarding of relevant criminal information from security.
- B. Treason.
- C. Displaying tribalism
- D. Loyalty in service

14. The full meaning of NIS is _____.

- A. National Import Service
- B. Nigerian Internal Security
- C. National Insurance Service
- D. Nigerian Immigration Service

15. Who is the Inspector-General of police?

- A. Alhaji Mohammed Dahiru Abubakar
- B. Sir Mike Okiro
- C. Sunday Ehindero
- D. Tafa Balogun

16. _____ is not a function of SSS.

- A. Registration and monitoring of ECOWAS citizens.
- B. Help promote law and order.
- C. To provide leadership and criminal justice service.
- D. Protection of government officials and their families.

17. What is the full meaning of NPF?

- A. National Police Force
- B. Nigerian Police Force
- C. National Public Fund
- D. National Peace Foundation

18. All these make up the military force except _____.

- A. Army
- B. Police
- C. Navy
- D. Air Force

19. The activities of the armed forces are co-ordinated by the _____.

- A. Chief of Defence staff
- B. Attorney General
- C. Governor-General
- D. Captain

20. The former name of the NSCDC was _____.
- A. Civil Defence Committee
 - B. Lagos Civil Defence Committee
 - C. Nigerian Civil Defence Committee
 - D. National Security Committee
21. Which of these is not a law enforcement agency?
- A. State Security Service
 - B. Para-military
 - C. INEC
 - D. NDLEA
22. Which of these security agencies does not wear uniform?
- A. Nigerian Immigration Service
 - B. State Security Service
 - C. Nigerian Police Force
 - D. Nigerian Army
23. What is the full meaning of NSCDC?
- A. National Security and Civil Defence Committee
 - B. Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corp
 - C. National Security and Community Development Commission
 - D. Nigerian State and Community Defence Commission
24. Which of these is not a function of the Nigerian Army?
- A. Defending Nigeria from external aggression
 - B. Protecting its border from violation
 - C. Securing the sea territory
 - D. Safeguarding and assisting civil authorities calm crisis

25. Which of these is not a function of Nigerian Immigration Service?

- A. Control and monitoring of foreign entry in the country
- B. Deportation and repatriation of illegal foreigners
- C. Gathering and storage of datas on immigration
- D. Upholding and enforcing of criminal laws

26. Who is the Commander General of NSCDC?

- A. Sir Mike Okiro
- B. Mr. Ibrahim Lamorde
- C. Dr. Ade Abolurin
- D. Gen. Mohammed Dahiru

27. The full meaning of RWAFF is _____.

- A. Royal West American Fire Force
- B. Royal Westernization American Frontier Force
- C. Royal West African Frontier Force
- D. Royal Western African Front Force

28. The age requirement for voluntary military service is from _____ years.

- A. 18
- B. 20
- C. 21
- D. 25

29. The supreme duty of all citizens is _____.

- A. obedience to the law
- B. safeguarding government property
- C. payment of their taxes
- D. participation in governance of the nation

30. One of these is a function of the NSCDC?

- A. To enforce national and international air law.
- B. Maintain vigilance on lives, properties, activities of trade union and religious bodies.
- C. Defending the marine sector
- D. Protecting territory integrity and preventing external aggression

31. The major function of the Nigerian Navy is _____.

- A. Defending the country from both internal and external aggression
- B. Enforcing and coordinating all national and international air laws
- C. Maintaining, securing, preserving the sea territory, power and maritime belt
- D. Protecting and rescuing of the population in emergency situation.

32. _____ is the act of maintaining, securing and guaranteeing safety of lives and property in a nation as well as survival of the nation.

- A. National Security
- B. National Amnesty
- C. State Defence
- D. Protectorate

TOPIC: PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. _____ is NOT a type of rights.
 - A. Political rights
 - B. Legal rights
 - C. Lawful rights
 - D. Cultural rights

2. What effect does the inclusion of the human rights in the constitution have on citizens?
 - A. Citizens' rights will be constrained by the constitution
 - B. Some rights will not be accepted by law
 - C. Human rights will not be safeguarded by the law
 - D. There will be equality before the law

3. The right to own and acquire property, as well as a good living condition is structured under _____.
 - A. Social rights
 - B. Legal rights
 - C. Civil rights
 - D. Economic rights

4. Who is an Ombudsman?
 - A. One who protects and follows the president wherever he goes
 - B. One who ensures that government properties are maintained
 - C. One who over sees the importation and exportation of goods in the country
 - D. One appointed by government to attend to complaints being made by citizens

5. What is a 'writ of Habeas Corpus'?

- A. It is a legal order of giving a detained person fair hearing in court before being detained in prison
- B. It is the act of defending the less privilege persons in the law court
- C. It is a name for an activist, who fights for rights of citizens
- D. It is a name used to classify human rights as contained in the constitution

6. What relationship has the rule of law and the protection of human rights?

- A. The rule of law limits human rights
- B. The rule of law ensures that human rights are not contrary to other laws
- C. The rule of law ensures the obedience to the law safeguarding human rights
- D. The rights of citizens are not constraints or limited by the rule of law

7. Legal rights are _____.

- A. the rights of citizens to socialize and relate
- B. the rights to engage in profitable ventures
- C. the rights that grants citizens the protection of the law court
- D. the rights granted to citizens to participate in a country's governance

8. How can a democratically government safe guard human rights?

- A. The ruler in a democratic government dictates the order of the day
- B. Democratic government is a government made by the people, thus it looks into their wellbeing
- C. Decisions are taken by vote
- D. In this government, citizens are given the opportunity to protect themselves

9. The rights to freedom of expression, thought, press is classified as _____.

- A. Civic rights
- B. Economic rights
- C. Legal rights
- D. Cultural rights

10. What is the main objective of the human rights court?

- A. To trial human beings
- B. To handle and look into cases of human right violation
- C. To resolve cases that has to do with government rights
- D. To attend to the needs of the citizens

The correct answer is option [B]

11. _____ is the right to life, protection and dignity.

- A. Civic rights
- B. Economic rights
- C. Social rights
- D. Legal rights

12. Legal Aids are _____.

- A. the provision of financial assistance to the less privilege who cannot help themselves
- B. free medical centre for the less privilege
- C. ways of assisting the poor defend themselves and fight for their rights in court
- D. means of going through the right procedure to carry out activities

13. Human rights organisations include the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. Amnesty International
- B. Human Right Watch
- C. Civil Liberty Organisation
- D. National Policy On Population

14. The rights that grants citizens the opportunity to participate in the governance of the country as well as choosing a leader is known as _____.

- A. Political rights
- B. Social rights
- C. Cultural rights
- D. Civic rights

15. One of these is NOT a way of safeguarding human rights.

- A. The Rule of Law
- B. Inequality before the law
- C. Human rights court
- D. Creation of awareness

16. Social rights are characterized by _____.

- A. the right to contest election
- B. the right to engage in any lawful business
- C. a right to a good living condition
- D. a right to freedom of movement

17. _____ is the right granted to citizens to enable them participate in any cultural activity or join any traditional society.

- A. Civic rights
- B. Social rights
- C. Legal rights
- D. Cultural rights

18. A right of freedom, conferred on human beings, which cannot be disputed and being their entitlement is called _____.

- A. Naturalization
- B. Human rights
- C. Possession
- D. Constant rights

TOPIC: PROTECTION OF THE RULE OF LAW

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Equality before the law explains that _____.
 - A. all things are equal before the law
 - B. all citizens should be treated equally before the law
 - C. the quality of services rendered in the society be standard before the law
 - D. all crimes are equal before the law

2. To ensure the protection of the Rule of Law, there should be equity, fairness and _____.
 - A. partiality
 - B. justice
 - C. inequality
 - D. cooperation

3. Measures to be undertaken to ensure the Rule of Law is protected include the following EXCEPT _____.
 - A. Independent Judiciary
 - B. Free Press
 - C. Good government
 - D. Free Interaction

4. Which principle explains that the law is no respecter of any man?
 - A. Supremacy of the law
 - B. Respect for human rights
 - C. Equality before the law
 - D. Justification of the law

5. The influence and power of the law, which makes it sovereign, and commands much authority, that no man is above it, is known as _____.

- A. Rule of Law
- B. Sovereign law
- C. Legal law
- D. Justification of the law

6. Cases in court are presented and resolved by a legal representative known as _____.

- A. Judge
- B. Lawyer
- C. Police
- D. Court attendant

7. The Rule of Law is grouped into three principles; which of these is NOT a principle?

- A. Legality of the law
- B. Supremacy of the law
- C. Right to personal liberty
- D. Equality before the law

8. The Principle of Impartiality implies that _____.

- A. people should learn to relate impartially with others
- B. there should be fair allocation of resources by the government
- C. there should be equal treatment in the law court
- D. those who break the law shall be punished according to the law

9. The Rule of law was propounded by _____.

- A. John Kennedy
- B. Prof. A. C. Dicey
- C. Martin Luther King
- D. Adam Smith

10. How does a free press contribute in ensuring protection of the Rule of Law?

- A. By giving updates on the current events in the society.
- B. By monitoring government activities and the society and exposing any violation of the Rule of Law.
- C. By criticizing government activities and preventing government interference in public affairs.
- D. By daily publishing of the Rule of Law.

11. Some benefits of the Rule of Law to the society include the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. Ensures lawful punishment
- B. Supremacy of the law
- C. Elimination of democracy
- D. Independence of the law

12. To ensure that equity and fairness are attained, there should be _____.

- A. urgent persecution of law offenders
- B. elimination of the habeas corpus
- C. mass literacy campaign
- D. quick dispensation of justice

13. All these strengthens democracy and ensures political stability EXCEPT _____.

- A. Single party system
- B. Check and balance
- C. Separation of power
- D. Sovereignty

14. What is good governance?

- A. A government that is liberal.
- B. An effective democracy.
- C. A government that is having an impartial leader.
- D. A government that is independent from external interference.

15. Which principle explains that the Rule of Law protects and defends human rights?

- A. Legality of the law
- B. Equality before the law
- C. Right to personal liberty
- D. Supremacy of the law

16. In what way does the Rule of Law eliminate a tyrant government?

- A. The leaders are well known by the people before they get into power.
- B. The leaders are only brought into power if they accept to abide by the law.
- C. Every ruler must rule according to the constitution.
- D. The Rule of Law contains names of citizens selected to rule.

17. The principle that states that the law is highest authority in the land is _____.

- A. Equality before the law
- B. Supremacy of the law
- C. Legality of the law
- D. Right to personal liberty

18. The influence, power and supremacy of the law in a society is known as _____.

- A. Constitution
- B. Bye law
- C. Rule of Law
- D. Directory

TOPIC: RIGHT ATTITUDE TO WORK

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which of these is NOT a programme set up by the government to promote positive attitude to work?

- A. MAMSER
- B. NAFDAC
- C. ICPC
- D. UNICEF

2. The willingness to give your time and energy towards the development of something is known as _____.

- A. Diligence
- B. Consistency
- C. Diligence
- D. Commitment

3. What is the aim of the government setting up SERVICOM?

- A. To eliminate the issue of middlemen in business
- B. To eradicate fraudulence acts by service providers
- C. To prevent poor service provider from rendering service
- D. providing free needed services that are not affordable by citizens

4. The act of being straightforward and open in your dealings with people, is classified as _____.

- A. Transparency
- B. Honesty
- C. Diligence
- D. Integrity

5. In what year was NAFDAC formed?

- A. 1992
- B. 1993
- C. 2005
- D. 2008

6. Servicom work ethics include the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. always be on your seat
- B. no officers will leave files unattended to within 48 hours
- C. no loitering in the corridors
- D. dress casual and attractive

7. When was the Re-branding Nigeria Campaign initiated?

- A. 1999
- B. 2000
- C. 2009
- D. 2011

8. How does good legacy stand in bringing about right attitude to work?

- A. It serves as a reminder and motivator to the younger generation
- B. It brings about high productivity
- C. It upholds the crude nature of doing things
- D. It makes work monotonous

9. A person of integrity is _____.

- A. one who tells the truth
- B. one who is active and dedicated to work
- C. one with moral principle, who can be trusted at all times
- D. one who is fearless and outspoken

10. Being able to work steadfastly, reliably and give satisfaction always to the giver and the receiver, is an attribute to work known as _____.

- A. Integrity
- B. Transparency
- C. Consistency
- D. Commitment

11. _____ is a habit and manner of thinking, feeling and acting towards people in one's environment.

- A. Gesture
- B. Life style
- C. Attitude
- D. Manner

12. Who set up the Mass Mobilisation for Self-Reliance, Social Justice and Economic Recovery (MAMSER)?

- A. Ibrahim Babangida
- B. Olusegun Obasanjo
- C. Muhammadu Buhari
- D. Sani Abacha

13. SERVICOM is an acronym for _____.

- A. Service Company
- B. Service Compact
- C. Social Contractor
- D. Social Communities

14. NOA stands for _____.

- A. New Organizations Association
- B. Nigerian Optical Academy
- C. National Orientation Agency
- D. Nigerian Orphanage Agency

15. _____ is a consequence of having a wrong attitude to work.

- A. Disaster
- B. Improvement in productivity
- C. Motivation
- D. Increase accountability

16. _____ is as a result of not having the right attitude to work.

- A. Impersonation
- B. Diligence
- C. Compensation for misappropriation
- D. High integrity

17. Who set up the Ethical Revolution, aimed at promoting attitudinal change?

- A. Abdusalami Abubakar
- B. Ernest Shonekan
- C. Muhammadu Buhari
- D. Shehu Shagari

18. The manner and willingness to engage positively in a job or activity, with the aim of delivering efficiently is known as _____.

- A. Behavioral tendency
- B. Right attitude to work
- C. Employment
- D. Profession

19. One of these is not a right attitude.

- A. Service to people
- B. Discipline
- C. Deception
- D. Selflessness

20. Importance of right attitude to work include the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. Higher or increased productivity
- B. Recognition
- C. Lasting legacy
- D. Regress

21. _____ is NOT a right attitude to work.

- A. Service to people
- B. Punctuality
- C. Gainful utilization of leisure time
- D. Laissez faire approach to work

22. Truthfulness, sincerity, are attribute of a _____ person.

- A. Honest
- B. Committed
- C. Diligent
- D. Consistency

23. The acronym WAI means _____.

- A. World Advance Industries
- B. Women Advocate Initiatives
- C. World Academic Initiative
- D. War Against Indiscipline

24. Independent Corrupt Practices and other Related Offences (ICPC) was set up by _____.

- A. Olusegun Obasanjo
- B. Ibrahim Babangida
- C. Sani Abacha
- D. Umaru Musa Yar'Adua

25. The act of being active, doing the right thing at the right time and place, avoidance of "African time", are attributes of right attitude to work known as _____.

- A. Transparency
- B. Regularity
- C. Commitment
- D. Punctuality

26. A service delivery and a social contract between the federal government and the people, of which citizens are expected to enjoy improved, efficient and quality service is called _____.

- A. NOA
- B. MASOB
- C. SERVICOM
- D. MAMSER

27. SERVICOM was established by _____.

- A. Dora Akunyili
- B. Umaru Musa Yar' Adua
- C. Olusegun Obasanjo
- D. Ngozi Okonjo Iweala

28. An activity done mentally or physically by human effort, geared towards earning a living is known as _____.

- A. Leisure
- B. Work
- C. Passion
- D. Skill

TOPIC: ROLE OF CITIZENS IN CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. All these are constitutions drafted since independence except _____.
 - A. Independence constitution
 - B. Parliamentary constitution
 - C. Republican constitution
 - D. Presidential constitution

2. In what year was Nigeria declared an independent nation?
 - A. 1960
 - B. 1963
 - C. 1966
 - D. 1958

3. In what year was the Macpherson constitution signed into law?
 - A. 1942
 - B. 1951
 - C. 1955
 - D. 1934

4. Which of these colonial masters could not actualise his proposals as a constitution, before he was removed from office?
 - A. Sir Bernard Bourdillon
 - B. Sir Oliver Lyttleton
 - C. Sir Hugh Clifford
 - D. Sir John Macpherson

5. The 49-member constitution drafting committee, set up by Gen. Murtala Mohammed was chaired by _____.

- A. Chief Rotimi Williams
- B. Chief Alex Ekwueme
- C. Nnamdi Uba
- D. Jim Nwobodo

6. The first military head of state of Nigeria was _____.

- A. Gen. Murtala Mohammed
- B. Gen. Ibrahim Babangida
- C. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo
- D. Gen. Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi

7. The Oliver Lyttleton constitution came into play in _____.

- A. 1952
- B. 1953
- C. 1954
- D. 1955

8. How does a referendum play a role in constitutional development?

- A. It enables citizens to present proposals to be passed into the constitution.
- B. Citizen's opinion on national issues are made known, before bills are approved into law.
- C. Citizens are allowed to choose law makers to represent them in decision making.
- D. It grants citizens the right to take decisions on matters concerning the nation.

9. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo established a 230 - member constituent assembly, headed by _____.

- A. Chief Emeka Anyaoku
- B. Dr. Chuba Okadigbo
- C. Justice Udo Udoma
- D. Gen. Tunde Idiagbon

10. Which of the pre-independence constitution introduced the federal system of government?

- A. Clifford constitution
- B. Richard constitution
- C. Lyttleton constitution
- D. Macpherson constitution

11. Which of the constitutions granted leadership powers to Nigerians?

- A. 1960 constitution
- B. 1963 constitution
- C. 1979 constitution
- D. 1999 constitution

12. The constitution that removed every traces of colonialism was _____.

- A. 1960 constitution
- B. 1963 constitution
- C. 1979 constitution
- D. 1999 constitution

13. Who was the first Governor-General of Nigeria?

- A. Sir Arthur Richard
- B. Lord Lugard
- C. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
- D. Sir John Macpherson

14. The constitution which was finally accepted and still bidding till date is _____.

- A. 1989 constitution
- B. 1979 constitution
- C. 1963 constitution
- D. 1999 constitution

15. The two conferences that led to the attainment of independence by Nigeria, was held in _____ and _____.

- A. London and Abuja
- B. America and Abuja
- C. London and Lagos
- D. Calabar and Lagos

16. In what year was General Murtala Mohammed killed?

- A. 1966
- B. 1967
- C. 1976
- D. 1983

17. Under which constitution was Nigeria split into 3 regions?

- A. Sir John Macpherson
- B. Sir Arthur Richards
- C. Sir Hugh Clifford
- D. Sir Oliver Lyttleton

18. Under which constitution was Nigeria split into 3 regions?

- A. Sir John Macpherson
- B. Sir Arthur Richards
- C. Sir Hugh Clifford
- D. Sir Oliver Lyttleton

19. In what year did Nigeria completely break away from colonial rule?

- A. 1960
- B. 1963
- C. 1966
- D. 1975

20. What was the aim of establishing the Nigerian council?

- A. To ensure discipline in the country and proper management.
- B. To discuss the affairs of Nigeria and a forum for Nigerians to express their views.
- C. To integrate Nigeria to becoming an industrialized nation.
- D. To hinder any form of nationalist movement

21. These are remarkable constitutional dates EXCEPT _____.

- A. 1960
- B. 1966
- C. 1979
- D. 1999

22. The highest military ruling body during the military regime is known as _____.

- A. Officer cadet
- B. Provisional Ruling Council
- C. Military Ruling Council
- D. People's Liberation Army

23. Who set up the Constitution Review Committee in 1987, to review the 1979 constitution?

- A. Gen. Murtala Mohammed
- B. Gen. Ibrahim Babangida
- C. Gen. Yakubu Gowon
- D. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo

24. The constitution, being used by Nigerians till date was adopted in _____.

- A. 1997
- B. 1998
- C. 1999
- D. 2000

25. In what year was the northern and southern protectorates joined together?

- A. 1912
- B. 1921
- C. 1914
- D. 1945

26. In what year did Sir John Macpherson take over rulership of Nigeria?

- A. 1921
- B. 1932
- C. 1945
- D. 1948

27. The last military head of state of Nigeria was _____.

- A. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo
- B. Gen. Abdulsalami Abubakar
- C. Gen. Sani Abacha
- D. Gen. Ibrahim Babangida

28. Which of the conferences led to the formation of the Lyttleton constitution?

- A. 1953 and 1954 conferences
- B. 1945 and 1946 conferences
- C. 1955 and 1956 conferences
- D. 1947 and 1948 conferences

29. Which of these is not a role of citizens in constitutional development?

- A. Contesting election
- B. Constructive criticism of government
- C. Treason
- D. Referendum

30. In what year did Nigeria fall under British rule?

- A. 1921
- B. 1935
- C. 1861
- D. 1901

31. What led to the founding of the constitutional development in Nigeria?

- A. Nigerian Council
- B. Elective principle
- C. Judicial precedent
- D. Amalgamation

32. Who took over from Lord Lugard during the British rule?

- A. Sir Arthur Richard
- B. Sir John Macpherson
- C. Sir Benard Bourdillon
- D. Sir Hugh Clifford

33. The process of joining the northern and southern protectorate is known as _____.

- A. Combination
- B. Amalgamation
- C. Conjugation
- D. Unity

34. Under the Clifford constitution, _____ was introduced which led to the formation of political parties and rise of nationalists.

- A. judicial precedent
- B. elective principle
- C. legislative council
- D. federalism

35. One of these was a civilian ruler in Nigeria.

- A. Ibrahim Bangida
- B. Shehu Shagari
- C. Aguiyi Ironsi
- D. Yakubu Gowon

36. The conferences that led to the independence of Nigeria, were held in 1957 and _____.

- A. 1955
- B. 1956
- C. 1958
- D. 1959

37. In what way does a constructive criticism play a role in aiding constitutional development?

- A. A bad leader can be removed from office.
- B. It limits the functions of the legislature from taking decisions alone.
- C. It helps in pointing out the aspect of the constitution that is not in the interest of the masses.
- D. Government powers are limited when it comes to issues of the masses.

38. In what year did the military first take over rulership of Nigeria?

- A. 1963
- B. 1966
- C. 1976
- D. 1977

39. In what year was a constitution review committee set up, by Gen Ibrahim Babangida, to review the 1979 constitution?

- A. 1980
- B. 1983
- C. 1985
- D. 1987

40. Why is May 29th regarded as democracy day?

- A. It is the year Nigeria gained independence
- B. It is the day citizens were allowed to exercise their franchise
- C. It is the day colonial masters handed over power to Nigerians
- D. It is the day the military finally handed over power to civilian rule

41. Who took over leadership of Nigeria from Gen. Murtala Mohammed, after his death?

- A. Gen. Aguiyi Ironsi
- B. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo
- C. Gen. Abdusalami Abubakar
- D. Ernest Shonekan

42. Constitutional development are in two phases, they are the pre-independence constitution and _____.

- A. the independence and post-independence constitution
- B. the independence constitution
- C. the post-independence
- D. the sovereign constitution

TOPIC SELF-EMPLOYMENT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. One of these is a scheme carried out by NDE.
 - A. Productive scheme
 - B. Recruitment scheme
 - C. Resettlement scheme
 - D. Pension scheme

2. NDE organises programmes such as these EXCEPT _____.
 - A. Creation of enterprises for trained beneficiary
 - B. Provision of permanent jobs
 - C. Skill acquisition programmes
 - D. Employment counseling

3. Of what relevance is privatisation to a nation?
 - A. It gives private individuals opportunity to make more profit
 - B. It helps bring about rapid growth of the economy
 - C. There is increase in monopoly
 - D. It eliminates government interference on consumer goods

4. What is under employment?
 - A. This is when the total working population is less than the total unemployed population
 - B. When the working population is under aged
 - C. It is the underutilization of produced goods
 - D. It is a condition where the capabilities of a worker are not fully utilized

5. Example of self-employed services rendered are these EXCEPT _____.

- A. Transport service
- B. Veterinary services
- C. Postal services
- D. Laundry services

6. A large scale farming involving the use of advance tools is known as _____.

- A. Commercial farming
- B. Subsistence farming
- C. Mechanised farming
- D. Informal farming

7. _____ is a type of unemployment brought about by changes in the production pattern and level of a country, due to changes in demand.

- A. Seasonal unemployment
- B. Technical unemployment
- C. Conventional unemployment
- D. Structural unemployment

8. A situation where people who are physically fit and able to work, are unable to find jobs is known as _____.

- A. Unemployment
- B. Job scarcity
- C. Stagnation
- D. Depreciated Resources

9. Which of these is NOT a consequence of being self-employed.

- A. The owner of the business bears the risk alone
- B. The death of the owner often lead to the death of the business
- C. Since its owned by one person, it is usually in small scale
- D. The owner works hard and smart and never gets tired

10. Who is a mason?

- A. One who repairs condemned electronics
- B. A person who clears refuse
- C. One who builds houses and blocks
- D. A male fashion designer

11. Some of the sectors covered by NAPEP are these EXCEPT _____.

- A. Agriculture sector
- B. Health sector
- C. Political sector
- D. Educational sector

12. What is the aim of NDE?

- A. To fight crimes in the society
- B. To cater for the poor and less privilege
- C. Proper solution to problems of unemployment
- D. Arrest and punish drug law offenders

13. _____ is NOT a source of fund for self-employment.

- A. Central bank
- B. Government grant
- C. Sales of property
- D. Personal savings

14. How does self-employment contribute in boosting government revenue?

- A. There being self-employed help increase government spending on the unemployed
- B. The self-employed help in developing the country
- C. Revenue from the employment sector is diverted to other sectors
- D. Taxes paid by the self-employed are revenue for government

15. Which of these is NOT one of the target groups of NAPEP?

- A. Farmers
- B. Traders
- C. Youths
- D. Women

16. Which of the groups is not part of the target group of NDE?

- A. Women group
- B. School drop-out
- C. Civil servants
- D. Unemployed graduates

17. There are several types of unemployment, one of these is not a type of unemployment.

- A. Seasonal unemployment
- B. Voluntary unemployment
- C. Conventional unemployment
- D. Residual unemployment

18. What is the main aim and objectives of NAPEP?

- A. To eradicate poverty from Nigeria
- B. To stamp out child trafficking
- C. Integrating all the sectors for development
- D. Enlightening the masses on the relevance of education

19. _____ is NOT an agency under NAPEP.

- A. Telecom programme
- B. Dangote programme
- C. Child development programme
- D. Sensitization scheme

20. Of what importance or relevance is nationalisation to a country?

- A. It protects and safeguards the forest reserve
- B. It stops exploitation of consumers by private firms
- C. The agricultural sector is developed and expanded
- D. Governor provide luxurious goods at cheaper rate

21. What is the voluntary unemployment?

- A. A situation where government chooses not to employ workers
- B. Unemployment where people who are fit to work, decides not to work
- C. An unemployment where the physically challenged are not working
- D. A situation where government chooses to resign workers

22. Why does banks hardly grant loans to the self-employed?

- A. Loans are meant for large scale businesses
- B. Most businesses are not a legal entity
- C. The self-employed are not known by banks
- D. The self-employed do not pay tax

23. There are two types of farming, they are crop farming and _____.

- A. livestock farming
- B. annual farming
- C. arable farming
- D. fish farming

24. The process of involving citizens to participate actively in the industrial development of a country, thereby reducing foreign interference is known as _____.

- A. Industrialisation
- B. Naturalisation
- C. Indigenisation
- D. Nationalisation

25. What is the difference between naturalisation and nationalisation?

- A. The former is the government ownership of enterprises while the latter is the act of a foreigner becoming a citizen of a country
- B. The former is the act of a foreigner becoming a citizen while the latter is the act of government ownership of enterprises
- C. The former is focused on agricultural development while the latter is the act of becoming independent
- D. The former is the growing of a forest while the latter is the act of reciting the anthem and pledge in sincerity

26. How does an inadequate educational curriculum affect or lead to unemployment?

- A. The right subjects are not being taught
- B. The curriculum is mostly theoretically oriented not skill oriented
- C. The content of the curriculum is only for mental development not physical
- D. The curriculum is not for skilled labour

27. One of these is a consequence of unemployment.

- A. Decrease in dependence
- B. Increase in government revenue
- C. Wastage of manpower
- D. Civil liberty

28. The basic goods and services, provided by government for its citizens to enhance social and economic activities is called _____.

- A. Facilities
- B. Infrastructure
- C. Luxury
- D. Domestic goods

29. Another name for social amenities is _____.

- A. Infrastructures
- B. Domestic goods
- C. Industrial facilities
- D. Production

30. Some agencies and programmes set up by government to help promote self-employment, include the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. NEEDS
- B. NDDC
- C. NAFDAC
- D. NAPEP

31. Who is an Artisan?

- A. A person who does menial jobs
- B. A manual skilled worker, who is self-employed
- C. A person who searches for a job
- D. An employer of labour

32. Of what relevance is NDE to the society?

- A. It develops the potentials of Nigerians through good training
- B. It reduces crime rate in the society
- C. It helps to maintain law and order in the nation
- D. It ensures the provision of basic needs in the society

33. How is self-employment important to a country?

- A. People become dependent on government
- B. Source of livelihood is reduced
- C. It brings about national development through their contributions
- D. Crime rate is at its peak

34. _____ is mismatch between a worker's job and what he/she studied as a profession.

- A. Physical under employment
- B. Under employment
- C. Mental under-employment
- D. Self-employment

35. Which of these is an achievement of the NDE?

- A. Created and constructed roads that leads to rural areas
- B. Set up homes for the less privilege
- C. Put a stop to drug trafficking
- D. Organized and staffed workshops for the unemployed

36. One of these is a small-scale self-employed industry.

- A. Construction industry
- B. Food and drink processing industry
- C. Oil and gas industry
- D. Mining industry

37. _____ is NOT an importance of commercialization.

- A. It promotes innovation and creativity in production
- B. It is source of government revenue
- C. It enlightens government on enterprises that are not viable
- D. Consumer range of choices are limited

38. One of these is NOT a cause of unemployment?

- A. Capital intensive method of production
- B. Existence of few industries
- C. Poor agricultural sector
- D. High level of education

39. The process of government running and owning the means of production and enterprises, with the sole aim of making profit is known as _____.

- A. Privitisation
- B. Corporation
- C. Commercialisation
- D. Nationalisation

40. What is the full meaning of NDE?

- A. National Development Exercise
- B. Nigerian Development Empowerment
- C. Nigerian Democratic Entity
- D. National Directorate of Employment

41. The act of working for one's self, to earn a living without working under an employer is known as _____.

- A. Partnership
- B. Self-employment
- C. Independence
- D. Self-work

ANSWERS

TOPIC: ELECTIONS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. One of these is not a need for free and fair elections?

- A. Prevents loss of lives and property
- B. Promotes unity in a country
- C. Encourages political instability
- D. It reduces cost of conducting election

The correct answer is option [C]

2. Which head of state dissolved the electoral body NEC?

- A. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo
- B. Gen. Sani Abacha
- C. Gen. Ibrahim Babangida
- D. Shehu Shagari

The correct answer is option [B]

3. The full meaning of FEDECO is _____.

- A. Federal Development Commission
- B. Federal Electoral Commission
- C. Federal Economic Development and Environmental Corporation
- D. Federal Electoral and Development Commission

The correct answer is option [B]

4. When was the Federal Electoral Commission established?

- A. 1958
- B. 1960
- C. 1963
- D. 1966

The correct answer is option [B]

5. In what way does a free and fair election promote the image of a country?

- A. It proves to the world that the citizens are granted franchise
- B. The right leaders are brought into power
- C. It attracts respect from other countries
- D. The country is seen as a developed country

The correct answer is option [C]

6. In what year was INEC set up?

- A. 1990
- B. 1995
- C. 1998
- D. 2000

The correct answer is option [C]

7. Political education can be promoted through the following means except _____.

- A. rally
- B. newspaper
- C. radio
- D. e-mail

The correct answer is option [D]

8. The Electoral Commission of Nigeria (ECN) was established in _____.

- A. 1959
- B. 1963
- C. 1977
- D. 1991

The correct answer is option [A]

9. When was National Electoral Commission of Nigeria (NECON) set up?

- A. 1960
- B. 1977
- C. 1985
- D. 1993

The correct answer is option [D]

10. How does a free and fair election attract foreign investors?

- A. Foreigners tend to invest in the governance of a peaceful country
- B. It guarantees foreigners that their lives and money will be safe
- C. Foreigners can invest in the running of elections
- D. It encourages foreigners to contest in elections

The correct answer is option [B]

11. Why was the Federal Electoral Commission dissolved?

- A. It was not effective.
- B. It was headed by the majority tribes, neglecting the minority.
- C. The body was charged with fraud, for manipulating election results.
- D. The military took over rulership of the country

The correct answer is option [D]

12. One of these is not an electoral inspector.

- A. Law court
- B. INEC
- C. Police
- D. NAFDAC

The correct answer is option [D]

13. Maurice Iwu was made the INEC chairman in _____.

- A. 1999
- B. 2001
- C. 2005
- D. 2010

The correct answer is option [C]

14. Who was the president during the third republic of Nigeria?

- A. Ernest Shonekan
- B. Olusegun Obasanjo
- C. Shehu Shagari
- D. Alex Ekwueme

The correct answer is option [A]

15. Importance of election include the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. Public opinion
- B. Accountability
- C. Promotes unhealthy competition
- D. Change of government

The correct answer is option [C]

16. What is an electoral body ?

- A. It is a combination of candidates who are contesting election
- B. It is use to describe all the electorates in the society
- C. an agency that is responsible for conducting election
- D. The rules and laws that directs election process

The correct answer is option [C]

17. FEDECO conducted the election, which ushered in _____ as the president, in the second republic.

- A. Gen. Aguiyi Ironsi
- B. Shehu Shagari
- C. Tafawa Belewa
- D. Ernest Shonekan

The correct answer is option [B]

18. In what year was NEC set up?

- A. 1965
- B. 1979
- C. 1982
- D. 1987

The correct answer is option [D]

19. _____ is not a function performed by the State Electoral Commission (SIEC).

- A. Providing a political candidate
- B. Control of electoral officers
- C. Monitoring of political campaign
- D. Conduct and supervision

The correct answer is option [A]

20. Who was the chairman of the Federal Electoral Commission in 1960?

- A. Prof. Humphrey Nwosu
- B. Mr. E. Esua
- C. Prof. Eme Awa
- D. Okon Edet Uwa

The correct answer is option [B]

21. How does an open-secret ballot system help to curb electoral malpractice?

- A. Every voter is known by his/her name
- B. No chaos or disorganization as voters stand on a single file to vote
- C. Voters are counted at the spot and results counted and announced immediately
- D. Voters are allowed to count the electoral result

The correct answer is option [C]

22. The act of displaying a negative attitude, practices by some citizens, political bodies, candidates to disrupt election and influence results is known as _____.

- A. Civil unrest
- B. Political unrest
- C. Peaceful demonstration
- D. Electoral malpractice

The correct answer is option [D]

23. _____ is not a form of electoral malpractice.

- A. Falsification of electoral results
- B. Compilation of ghost names for election
- C. Printing of fake voters' card
- D. Inclusion of validly nominated candidates

The correct answer is option [D]

24. One of these is not a minority group.

- A. Ibibio
- B. Ijaw
- C. Igbo
- D. Isoko

The correct answer is option [C]

25. Who was the first chairman of FEDECO?

- A. Justice Victor Ovie-Whiskey
- B. Prof. Humphrey Nwosu
- C. Chief Michael Ani
- D. Prof. Okon Edet Uya

The correct answer is option [C]

26. Who was the INEC chairman from 2010 - 2013?

- A. Hon. Ephraim Akpata
- B. Prof. Attahiru Jega
- C. Sir Abel Ibude Guobadia
- D. Prof. Maurice Iwu

The correct answer is option [B]

27. Which electoral body was headed by Prof. Eme Awa?

- A. FEDECO
- B. NEC
- C. FED
- D. INEC

The correct answer is option [B]

28. In whose regime was FEDECO set up?

- A. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo
- B. Gen. Murtala Mohammed
- C. Gen. Ibrahim Babangida
- D. Gen. Yakubu Gowon

The correct answer is option [A]

29. _____ was a chairman of the electoral body, NECON.

- A. Chief Summer Dagogo-Jack
- B. Chief Michael Ani
- C. Sir Abel Ibude Guobadia
- D. Prof. Attahiru Jega

The correct answer is option [A]

30. How does election help the minority groups in the society?

- A. It grants them the privilege of relating with their candidates
- B. Through election, they are given key positions in government since they are minority
- C. It grants them the opportunity to express their opinion.
- D. They are allowed to vote first

The correct answer is option [C]

31. _____ is a body charged with the responsibility of organising and conducting of election in Nigeria.

- A. EFCC
- B. INEC
- C. DESOPADEC
- D. NDLEA

The correct answer is option [B]

32. Electoral body INEC is funded by _____.

- A. National Assembly
- B. Senators
- C. President
- D. Governors

The correct answer is option [A]

33. The contest for power by two or more persons, where a winner is decided through a vote is known as _____.

- A. Competition
- B. Referendum
- C. Election
- D. Campaigning

The correct answer is option [C]

TOPIC: NATIONAL ECONOMIC LIFE

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. What is nationalisation?

- A. It is a process of becoming a legal citizen of another country.
- B. This is the taking over ownership of industries and enterprises by government.
- C. The act of being independent of other nations.
- D. It is the process of breaking away from colonial rule and interference.

The correct answer is option [B]

2. _____ is not a type of employment.

- A. Full employment
- B. Self-employment
- C. Under-employment
- D. Over-employment

The correct answer is option [D]

3. A type of unemployment where some persons who are mentally and physically disabled, are unable to get jobs is known as _____.

- A. Structural unemployment
- B. Voluntary unemployment
- C. Residual unemployment
- D. Seasonal unemployment

The correct answer is option [C]

4. Citizens performance of their duties bring about _____.

- A. independence
- B. development
- C. consistency
- D. perfection

The correct answer is option [B]

5. The process of transferring ownership and control of industries and enterprises from public to private sector is known as _____.

- A. Commercialisation
- B. Naturalisation
- C. Privatisation
- D. Industrialisation

The correct answer is option [C]

6. An employment where people who are willing and able to work, get jobs and are working, is known as _____.

- A. Optimum employment
- B. Self-employment
- C. Over employment
- D. Full employment

The correct answer is option [D]

7. Animal husbandry include the rearing of all these except _____.

- A. pigs
- B. fowls
- C. fish
- D. wolves

The correct answer is option [D]

8. One of these is not a type of unemployment.

- A. Physical under-employment
- B. Mental under-employment
- C. Social under-employment
- D. Financial under-employment

The correct answer is option [C]

9. These are major challenges confronting the poor except _____.

- A. Lack of access to a stable market
- B. Lack of vision
- C. Lack of access to information
- D. Lack of access to finance

The correct answer is option [B]

10. NAPEP means _____

- A. National Population Enhancement Programme
- B. National Agency for Prostitution Eradication Penalty
- C. National Poverty Eradication Programme
- D. Nigerian Administration for Production Enhancement Programme

The correct answer is option [C]

11. All these are basic rights of citizens except _____.

- A. fair hearing
- B. death
- C. life
- D. expression

The correct answer is option [B]

12. What is physical under-unemployment?

- A. One where there is a mismatch between the work and the worker's course of study.
- B. A situation where the capacity of workers are not fully utilised.
- C. A situation where workers don't get equivalent pay for the work they do.
- D. One in which only the physically fit are allowed to work.

The correct answer is option [B]

13. What is a thrift and loan co-operative society?

- A. A social gathering of the rich in the society.
- B. A society that generates funds for its citizens.
- C. An association that grant loans to its members and non-members.
- D. A society where loans are granted to citizens without interest.

The correct answer is option [C]

14. The acronym NIDB stands for _____.

- A. National and International Development Bank
- B. National Industrial and Development Bank
- C. Nigerian Independent Developmental Bank
- D. Nigerian Industrial Development Bank

The correct answer is option [D]

15. Under whose regime was NAPEP established?

- A. Ibrahim Babangida
- B. Olesugun Obasanjo
- C. Ernest Shonekan
- D. Shehu Shagari

The correct answer is option [B]

16. In what year was the National Directorate of employment (NDE) set up?

- A. 1967
- B. 1972
- C. 1986
- D. 1991

The correct answer is option [D]

17. In what way does unemployment affect the peace of a nation?

- A. The masses chooses not to comply with duties expected of them.
- B. It leads to slow economic growth and low government revenue.
- C. The federal government will not be able to work when there are unemployed citizens.
- D. The unemployed are easily manipulated to acts of violence.

The correct answer is option [D]

18. One of these is not a type of self-employment project.

- A. Trading
- B. Fashion designing
- C. Carpentry
- D. Engineering

The correct answer is option [D]

TOPIC: NATIONAL POPULATION CENSUS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Population census requires organisation, planning, monitoring and _____.

- A. manipulation
- B. consistency
- C. production
- D. evaluation

The correct answer is option [D]

2. We have 3 types of population size; one of these is NOT a type of population size.

- A. Over population
- B. Minimum population
- C. Optimum population
- D. Under population

The correct answer is option [B]

3. What was the responsibility of the Census Technical Group(CTG)?

- A. It designed the operational procedure, questionnaires for data collection
- B. Improved technical and technological proficiency of the economy
- C. It fixed technical problems faced by each house they enter
- D. Enlightened the public on the need for literacy

The correct answer is option [A]

4. How does historical perspective ensure an adequate conduct of election?

- A. It serves as a guideline on how to conduct next census
- B. It limits double counting of citizens
- C. It serves as a guide to locate hidden houses
- D. It eliminates duplication of census figures

The correct answer is option [A]

5. All these are remarkable population census dates EXCEPT _____.

- A. 1973
- B. 1991
- C. 2001
- D. 2006

The correct answer is option [C]

6. _____ is NOT a factor responsible for population increase.

- A. Economic growth
- B. Immigration
- C. Family planning
- D. Increased government aid

The correct answer is option [C]

7. A situation where the population size is greater than the available resources in the country is known as _____.

- A. Over population
- B. Under population
- C. Optimum population
- D. Minimum population

The correct answer is option [A]

8. In what way does foreigners contribute in ensuring a successful census exercise?

- A. Allowing foreigners direct the activities of NPC.
- B. Their coordinating the census exercise and ensuring reduce local interference.
- C. Through financing the population census.
- D. By observing and monitoring the exercise to detect any area that needs improvement.

The correct answer is option [D]

9. What is the function of the NPC?

- A. To promote inter-tribal marriage
- B. Promoting geometrical growth of the population
- C. Providing information to aid national planning
- D. Ensure proper allocation of resources to citizens

The correct answer is option [C]

10. Which of the population size has the highest output per head and helps promote economic growth?

- A. Over population
- B. Minimum population
- C. Under population
- D. Optimum population

The correct answer is option [D]

11. The total number of people living in an area or territory, at a particular period of time is called _____.

- A. Sample
- B. Community
- C. Crowd
- D. Population

The correct answer is option [D]

12. The materials needed for election include the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. Paper
- B. indelible ink
- C. chalkboard
- D. chalk

The correct answer is option [C]

13. How is politics posing as a problem for the smooth conduct of election?

- A. Politicians choose not to be counted
- B. Politicians manipulate census figures for political gain
- C. Political campaign clashes with population census
- D. Population census is disapproved by politicians

The correct answer is option [B]

14. _____ is an importance of national population census.

- A. Determination of the standard of living
- B. Revealing the level of foreign interference in the country
- C. Showing the rate of fraud in society
- D. Increases productivity rate

The correct answer is option [A]

15. To take note of the number of persons that has been counted, the enumerators _____.

- A. give members of each house numbers
- B. mark people's thumbs with ink
- C. keep counted persons in restricted areas
- D. leave a trail at each compound

The correct answer is option [B]

16. What does NPC stand for?

- A. National Population Commission
- B. Nigerian Policy Committee
- C. Nigerian Production Committee
- D. National Revitalization Commission

The correct answer is option [A]

17. When was the last population census conducted in Nigeria?

- A. 2000
- B. 2006
- C. 2008
- D. 2012

The correct answer is option [B]

18. What is the primary aim of the 2006 population census?

- A. For political benefits, to produce good leaders.
- B. For policy making and good economic development.
- C. To ensure even distribution of natural resources to every community.
- D. To ensure that the population size of both sex is balanced and prevent over population.

The correct answer is option [B]

19. A good population census should have _____.

- A. a fixed count and done online
- B. all working population excluding those with disabilities
- C. an accurate record of people of each territory
- D. a specific counting day

The correct answer is option [C]

20. The three major committee set up to ensure a successful conduct of the census are Census Technical Group(CTG), Census Logistics Advisory Committee(CLAC) and _____.

- A. Census Organising Committee
- B. Public Enlightenment Advisory Committee
- C. Census Orientation and Planning Committee
- D. Government Funding Commission

The correct answer is option [B]

21. The first post-independence census was conducted in _____.

- A. 1960
- B. 1962/1963
- C. 1945
- D. 1950/1951

The correct answer is option [B]

22. One of these is NOT a requirement for the NPC to conduct election.

- A. Creating a machinery for continuous registration of birth and death in the country
- B. Recruit and train enumerators and other officers
- C. Provision of population data to promote economic development
- D. Undertake annual population census and survey

The correct answer is option [D]

23. The acronym NPP means _____.

- A. National Peoples Party
- B. Nigerian Public Participation
- C. National Production Policy
- D. National Population Policy

The correct answer is option [D]

24. In what way does custom and religion stand as a problem for the smooth conduct of census?

- A. Some religion forbids the counting of children thus; they hide their children.
- B. Census hinders the prayers of some religion.
- C. Some tribes are neglected due to their customs.
- D. They believe that census needs to be done in the church/mosque.

The correct answer is option [A]

25. _____ is NOT a phase involved in organizing population census.

- A. Work plan
- B. Trial census
- C. Distribution of funds
- D. Main census

The correct answer is option [C]

26. _____ is NOT one of the main aim of the population policy.

- A. Promotion of the welfare of citizens
- B. Moderation in the population growth rate
- C. Increment in the number of males in the country
- D. Improvement in the standard of living

The correct answer is option [C]

27. Which of these is characterized by over-population?

- A. Employment
- B. High literacy rate
- C. Economic growth
- D. Low standard of living

The correct answer is option [D]

28. The demographic features of population include the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. Gender
- B. Productivity
- C. Working force
- D. Housing

The correct answer is option [B]

29. A situation where the population is moderate, that the available resources when combined will yield a high output and national growth, can be described as _____.

- A. Under population
- B. Over population
- C. Optimum population
- D. Minimum population

The correct answer is option [C]

30. The primary objective of the population census is _____.

- A. for orderly arrangement of the nation
- B. to provide information on the number of people living in a country
- C. to know the major gender in a country
- D. to help government take reasonable decisions pertaining to individual citizens

The correct answer is option [B]

31. _____ is an official head count of the total number of people living in a country and compilation of information about them at a given period of time.

- A. Population
- B. Population census
- C. Correlation
- D. Sociology

The correct answer is option [B]

32. Which of these is NOT a measure to ensure an accurate and successful conduct of election?

- A. Computerization of operation
- B. Even funding of citizens
- C. Adequate planning and publicity
- D. Co-operation among staff

The correct answer is option [B]

33. One of these is NOT an information needed for census taking.

- A. Name
- B. Sex
- C. Occupation
- D. Height

The correct answer is option [D]

34. How does increased government aid promote increase in population?

- A. By even allocation of resources to all the sectors of the economy.
- B. When government takes care of family's needs and Cather for children up bring.
- C. Through government encouragement of technological growth.
- D. By increase in government budget for the economy.

The correct answer is option [B]

35. The Census Logistics Advisory Committee (CLAC) performs advisory functions on these EXCEPT _____.

- A. Security
- B. Budget
- C. Accommodation
- D. Tax

The correct answer is option [D]

36. One of these measures cannot be used to control over-population.

- A. Family planning
- B. Reduction in immigration
- C. Encouraging early marriage
- D. Sex education

The correct answer is option [C]

37. Why do NPC officials mark the thumb of people they have counted?

- A. To differentiate the males from the females
- B. To prevent double counting of people
- C. It serves as a ticket to receive medical treatment
- D. For easy identification of Nigerian citizens

The correct answer is option [B]

38. When was NPC set up?

- A. 1968
- B. 1972
- C. 1975
- D. 1989

The correct answer is option [D]

39. _____ is a situation where the total population size meets up with the available resources to produce total satisfaction.

- A. Over-population
- B. Under-population
- C. Optimum population
- D. Minimum population

The correct answer is option [C]

40. The study of population is known as _____.

- A. Geography
- B. Residence
- C. Demography
- D. Occupancy

The correct answer is option [C]

TOPIC: NEGATIVE BEHAVIOUR

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. A positive behaviour can be promoted in the following ways EXCEPT _____.

- A. Provision of standard education
- B. Creation of awareness
- C. Through good leadership
- D. Imposition of hard work

The correct answer is option [D]

2. Excessive love for money can lead to the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. Prostitution
- B. Rituals
- C. Truancy
- D. Drug trafficking

The correct answer is option [C]

3. _____ is NOT a type of negative behavior.

- A. Drug trafficking
- B. Examination malpractice
- C. Religious crisis
- D. Negotiation

The correct answer is option [D]

4. The act of belonging to an association that engage in unholy and aggressive acts and carry out their activities at night is known as _____.

- A. Nepotism
- B. Pirates
- C. Cultism
- D. Raider

The correct answer is option [C]

5. Poor image, bad name, stigmatization and spoilt reputation is brought about by _____.

- A. temperament
- B. negative attitude
- C. sentiment
- D. opinion

The correct answer is option [B]

6. Students who display or engage in negative behaviour and skipping school, are at risk of being tagged as _____.

- A. Truants
- B. Robbers
- C. Brats
- D. Fraudsters

The correct answer is option [A]

7. How does a negative attitude to work, brings about low investment?

- A. when people are disconnected from the values of the society
- B. When masses are easily discouraged to work in their environment
- C. Lack of dedication to work by employees leads to low productivity
- D. People tend to invest more in luxury goods

The correct answer is option [C]

8. How can leadership by example help promote a positive behavioural change?

- A. When they do their duties themselves
- B. Providing and catering for the welfare of citizens
- C. Abiding to the constitution and being an incorruptible leader
- D. Penalizing every law offender as instructed in the constitution

The correct answer is option [C]

9. Characteristics of a dishonest person are these EXCEPT _____.

- A. Dubious
- B. Liar
- C. Cunning
- D. Scrupulous

The correct answer is option [D]

10. Means of creating awareness include the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. family
- B. newspaper
- C. constitution
- D. voluntary organisation

The correct answer is option [C]

11. When one is unable to do his/her work and duties well, such a person is classified as _____.

- A. an illiterate
- B. inefficient
- C. diligent
- D. inconsistent

The correct answer is option [B]

12. "African Time" means _____.

- A. The period of African reign
- B. A time dedicated to Africans
- C. The attitude of Africans not being punctual
- D. A time to give honour to Africans

The correct answer is option [C]

13. A country with high rate of negative behaviour by its citizens, stand the risk of _____.

- A. illiteracy
- B. famine
- C. autocratic government
- D. isolation by other nations

The correct answer is option [D]

14. All these are the effects of negative behaviour on a society EXCEPT _____.

- A. Low investment
- B. Separation from the value system
- C. Popularity
- D. Incapability

The correct answer is option [C]

15. One of these can help instill good morals in students.

- A. Debate
- B. Examination
- C. Moral instructions
- D. Creativity

The correct answer is option [C]

16. When time is said to be a scarce commodity, it means _____.

- A. time is difficult to get
- B. it is an expensive commodity
- C. time can only be gotten as a luxury
- D. time lost cannot be regained

The correct answer is option [D]

17. An attitude that does not conform with the rules and regulation as well as the norms and values of the society can be termed _____.

- A. Abomination
- B. Antagonism
- C. Enmity
- D. Negative attitude

The correct answer is option [D]

TOPIC: PEACE AND CONFLICTS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. In what year did the NSCDC come into existence?

- A. 1945
- B. 1964
- C. 1967
- D. 1975

The correct answer is option [C]

2. The SSS stands for _____.

- A. Security Service Station
- B. State Standard Service
- C. State Security Service
- D. State Senate Sitting

The correct answer is option [C]

3. The Nigerian Air Force was established in _____.

- A. 1945
- B. 1964
- C. 1966
- D. 1978

The correct answer is option [B]

4. One of these is not a function of the Nigerian Air Force?

- A. To enforce and co-ordinate all national and international air laws.
- B. To demarcate and co-ordinate all aerial surveys and security zones of the country.
- C. Assisting the civil authorities in curbing internal revolts within the riverine areas.
- D. To ensure a solid military defence system both on land and in the air.

The correct answer is option [C]

5. What is para-military?

- A. A combination of various military agency
- B. A group whose functions are organised in a military form
- C. A type of military organisation
- D. A group fighting against the military

The correct answer is option [B]

6. The Nigerian police is under the command of _____.

- A. Attorney-General
- B. Inspector-General
- C. Captain
- D. Major-General

The correct answer is option [B]

7. All these are related to the air force EXCEPT _____.

- A. helicopter
- B. aircraft
- C. train
- D. jet

The correct answer is option [C]

8. The Commander of the Nigerian Navy is called _____.

- A. Captain
- B. Lieutenant
- C. Colonel
- D. Vice admiral

The correct answer is option [D]

9. In what year was the RWAFF formed?

- A. 1922
- B. 1936
- C. 1945
- D. 1966

The correct answer is option [C]

10. In what year was the Nigerian Navy established?

- A. 1920
- B. 1945
- C. 1956
- D. 1976

The correct answer is option [C]

11. The SSS is headed by _____.

- A. Inspector-General
- B. Attorney-General
- C. Major-General
- D. Director-General

The correct answer is option [D]

12. The major function of the NPF is _____.

- A. Maintenance of law and order and management of crises
- B. Disaster management
- C. To ensure a fast versatile mobility of the military
- D. Border patrol and inspection

The correct answer is option [A]

13. In what way can Nigerian citizens maintain national security?

- A. Hoarding of relevant criminal information from security.
- B. Treason.
- C. Displaying tribalism
- D. Loyalty in service

The correct answer is option [D]

14. The full meaning of NIS is _____.

- A. National Import Service
- B. Nigerian Internal Security
- C. National Insurance Service
- D. Nigerian Immigration Service

The correct answer is option [D]

15. Who is the Inspector-General of police?

- A. Alhaji Mohammed Dahiru Abubakar
- B. Sir Mike Okiro
- C. Sunday Ehindero
- D. Tafa Balogun

The correct answer is option [A]

16. _____ is not a function of SSS.

- A. Registration and monitoring of ECOWAS citizens.
- B. Help promote law and order.
- C. To provide leadership and criminal justice service.
- D. Protection of government officials and their families.

The correct answer is option [A]

17. What is the full meaning of NPF?

- A. National Police Force
- B. Nigerian Police Force
- C. National Public Fund
- D. National Peace Foundation

The correct answer is option [B]

18. All these make up the military force except _____.

- A. Army
- B. Police
- C. Navy
- D. Air Force

The correct answer is option [B]

19. The activities of the armed forces are co-ordinated by the _____.

- A. Chief of Defence staff
- B. Attorney General
- C. Governor-General
- D. Captain

The correct answer is option [A]

20. The former name of the NSCDC was _____.

- A. Civil Defence Committee
- B. Lagos Civil Defence Committee
- C. Nigerian Civil Defence Committee
- D. National Security Committee

The correct answer is option [B]

21. Which of these is not a law enforcement agency?

- A. State Security Service
- B. Para-military
- C. INEC
- D. NDLEA

The correct answer is option [C]

22. Which of these security agencies does not wear uniform?

- A. Nigerian Immigration Service
- B. State Security Service
- C. Nigerian Police Force
- D. Nigerian Army

The correct answer is option [B]

23. What is the full meaning of NSCDC?

- A. National Security and Civil Defence Committee
- B. Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corp
- C. National Security and Community Development Commission
- D. Nigerian State and Community Defence Commission

The correct answer is option [B]

24. Which of these is not a function of the Nigerian Army?

- A. Defending Nigeria from external aggression
- B. Protecting its border from violation
- C. Securing the sea territory
- D. Safeguarding and assisting civil authorities calm crisis

The correct answer is option [C]

25. Which of these is not a function of Nigerian Immigration Service?

- A. Control and monitoring of foreign entry in the country
- B. Deportation and repatriation of illegal foreigners
- C. Gathering and storage of datas on immigration
- D. Upholding and enforcing of criminal laws

The correct answer is option [D]

26. Who is the Commander General of NSCDC?

- A. Sir Mike Okiro
- B. Mr. Ibrahim Lamorde
- C. Dr. Ade Abolurin
- D. Gen. Mohammed Dahiru

The correct answer is option [C]

27. The full meaning of RWAFF is _____.

- A. Royal West American Fire Force
- B. Royal Westernization American Frontier Force
- C. Royal West African Frontier Force
- D. Royal Western African Front Force

The correct answer is option [C]

28. The age requirement for voluntary military service is from _____ years.

- A. 18
- B. 20
- C. 21
- D. 25

The correct answer is option [A]

29. The supreme duty of all citizens is _____.

- A. obedience to the law
- B. safeguarding government property
- C. payment of their taxes
- D. participation in governance of the nation

The correct answer is option [A]

30. One of these is a function of the NSCDC?

- A. To enforce national and international air law.
- B. Maintain vigilance on lives, properties, activities of trade union and religious bodies.
- C. Defending the marine sector
- D. Protecting territory integrity and preventing external aggression

The correct answer is option [B]

31. The major function of the Nigerian Navy is _____.

- A. Defending the country from both internal and external aggression
- B. Enforcing and coordinating all national and international air laws
- C. Maintaining, securing, preserving the sea territory, power and maritime belt
- D. Protecting and rescuing of the population in emergency situation.

The correct answer is option [C]

32. _____ is the act of maintaining, securing and guaranteeing safety of lives and property in a nation as well as survival of the nation.

- A. National Security
- B. National Amnesty
- C. State Defence
- D. Protectorate

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. _____ is NOT a type of rights.

- A. Political rights
- B. Legal rights
- C. Lawful rights
- D. Cultural rights

The correct answer is option [C]

2. What effect does the inclusion of the human rights in the constitution have on citizens?

- A. Citizens' rights will be constrained by the constitution
- B. Some rights will not be accepted by law
- C. Human rights will not be safeguarded by the law
- D. There will be equality before the law

The correct answer is option [C]

3. The right to own and acquire property, as well as a good living condition is structured under _____.

- A. Social rights
- B. Legal rights
- C. Civil rights
- D. Economic rights

The correct answer is option [D]

4. Who is an Ombudsman?

- A. One who protects and follows the president wherever he goes
- B. One who ensures that government properties are maintained
- C. One who over sees the importation and exportation of goods in the country
- D. One appointed by government to attend to complaints being made by citizens

The correct answer is option [D]

5. What is a 'writ of Habeas Corpus'?

- A. It is a legal order of giving a detained person fair hearing in court before being detained in prison
- B. It is the act of defending the less privilege persons in the law court
- C. It is a name for an activist, who fights for rights of citizens
- D. It is a name used to classify human rights as contained in the constitution

The correct answer is option [A]

6. What relationship has the rule of law and the protection of human rights?

- A. The rule of law limits human rights
- B. The rule of law ensures that human rights are not contrary to other laws
- C. The rule of law ensures the obedience to the law safeguarding human rights
- D. The rights of citizens are not constraints or limited by the rule of law

The correct answer is option [C]

7. Legal rights are _____.

- A. the rights of citizens to socialize and relate
- B. the rights to engage in profitable ventures
- C. the rights that grants citizens the protection of the law court
- D. the rights granted to citizens to participate in a country's governance

The correct answer is option [C]

8. How can a democratically government safe guard human rights?

- A. The ruler in a democratic government dictates the order of the day
- B. Democratic government is a government made by the people, thus it looks into their wellbeing
- C. Decisions are taken by vote
- D. In this government, citizens are given the opportunity to protect themselves

The correct answer is option [B]

9. The rights to freedom of expression, thought, press is classified as _____.

- A. Civic rights
- B. Economic rights
- C. Legal rights
- D. Cultural rights

The correct answer is option [C]

10. What is the main objective of the human rights court?

- A. To trial human beings
- B. To handle and look into cases of human right violation
- C. To resolve cases that has to do with government rights
- D. To attend to the needs of the citizens

The correct answer is option [B]

11. _____ is the right to life, protection and dignity.

- A. Civic rights
- B. Economic rights
- C. Social rights
- D. Legal rights

The correct answer is option [A]

12. Legal Aids are _____.

- A. the provision of financial assistance to the less privilege who cannot help themselves
- B. free medical centre for the less privilege
- C. ways of assisting the poor defend themselves and fight for their rights in court
- D. means of going through the right procedure to carry out activities

The correct answer is option [C]

13. Human rights organisations include the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. Amnesty International
- B. Human Right Watch
- C. Civil Liberty Organisation
- D. National Policy On Population

The correct answer is option [D]

14. The rights that grants citizens the opportunity to participate in the governance of the country as well as choosing a leader is known as _____.

- A. Political rights
- B. Social rights
- C. Cultural rights
- D. Civic rights

The correct answer is option [A]

15. One of these is NOT a way of safeguarding human rights.

- A. The Rule of Law
- B. Inequality before the law
- C. Human rights court
- D. Creation of awareness

The correct answer is option [B]

16. Social rights are characterized by _____.

- A. the right to contest election
- B. the right to engage in any lawful business
- C. a right to a good living condition
- D. a right to freedom of movement

The correct answer is option [D]

17. _____ is the right granted to citizens to enable them participate in any cultural activity or join any traditional society.

- A. Civic rights
- B. Social rights
- C. Legal rights
- D. Cultural rights

The correct answer is option [D]

18. A right of freedom, conferred on human beings, which cannot be disputed and being their entitlement is called _____.

- A. Naturalization
- B. Human rights
- C. Possession
- D. Constant rights

The correct answer is option [B]

TOPIC: PROTECTION OF THE RULE OF LAW

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Equality before the law explains that _____.

- A. all things are equal before the law
- B. all citizens should be treated equally before the law
- C. the quality of services rendered in the society be standard before the law
- D. all crimes are equal before the law

The correct answer is option [B]

2. To ensure the protection of the Rule of Law, there should be equity, fairness and _____.

- A. partiality
- B. justice
- C. inequality
- D. cooperation

The correct answer is option [B]

3. Measures to be undertaken to ensure the Rule of Law is protected include the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. Independent Judiciary
- B. Free Press
- C. Good government
- D. Free Interaction

The correct answer is option [D]

4. Which principle explains that the law is no respecter of any man?

- A. Supremacy of the law
- B. Respect for human rights
- C. Equality before the law
- D. Justification of the law

The correct answer is option [C]

5. The influence and power of the law, which makes it sovereign, and commands much authority, that no man is above it, is known as _____.

- A. Rule of Law
- B. Sovereign law
- C. Legal law
- D. Justification of the law

The correct answer is option [A]

6. Cases in court are presented and resolved by a legal representative known as _____.

- A. Judge
- B. Lawyer
- C. Police
- D. Court attendant

The correct answer is option [B]

7. The Rule of Law is grouped into three principles; which of these is NOT a principle?

- A. Legality of the law
- B. Supremacy of the law
- C. Right to personal liberty
- D. Equality before the law

The correct answer is option [A]

8. The Principle of Impartiality implies that _____.

- A. people should learn to relate impartially with others
- B. there should be fair allocation of resources by the government
- C. there should be equal treatment in the law court
- D. those who break the law shall be punished according to the law

The correct answer is option [D]

9. The Rule of law was propounded by _____.

- A. John Kennedy
- B. Prof. A. C. Dicey
- C. Martin Luther King
- D. Adam Smith

The correct answer is option [B]

10. How does a free press contribute in ensuring protection of the Rule of Law?

- A. By giving updates on the current events in the society.
- B. By monitoring government activities and the society and exposing any violation of the Rule of Law.
- C. By criticizing government activities and preventing government interference in public affairs.
- D. By daily publishing of the Rule of Law.

The correct answer is option [B]

11. Some benefits of the Rule of Law to the society include the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. Ensures lawful punishment
- B. Supremacy of the law
- C. Elimination of democracy
- D. Independence of the law

The correct answer is option [C]

12. To ensure that equity and fairness are attained, there should be _____.

- A. urgent persecution of law offenders
- B. elimination of the habeas corpus
- C. mass literacy campaign
- D. quick dispensation of justice

The correct answer is option [D]

13. All these strengthens democracy and ensures political stability EXCEPT _____.

- A. Single party system
- B. Check and balance
- C. Separation of power
- D. Sovereignty

The correct answer is option [A]

14. What is good governance?

- A. A government that is liberal.
- B. An effective democracy.
- C. A government that is having an impartial leader.
- D. A government that is independent from external interference.

The correct answer is option [B]

15. Which principle explains that the Rule of Law protects and defends human rights?

- A. Legality of the law
- B. Equality before the law
- C. Right to personal liberty
- D. Supremacy of the law

The correct answer is option [C]

16. In what way does the Rule of Law eliminate a tyrant government?

- A. The leaders are well known by the people before they get into power.
- B. The leaders are only brought into power if they accept to abide by the law.
- C. Every ruler must rule according to the constitution.
- D. The Rule of Law contains names of citizens selected to rule.

The correct answer is option [C]

17. The principle that states that the law is highest authority in the land is _____.

- A. Equality before the law
- B. Supremacy of the law
- C. Legality of the law
- D. Right to personal liberty

The correct answer is option [B]

18. The influence, power and supremacy of the law in a society is known as _____.

- A. Constitution
- B. Bye law
- C. Rule of Law
- D. Directory

The correct answer is option [C]

TOPIC: RIGHT ATTITUDE TO WORK

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which of these is NOT a programme set up by the government to promote positive attitude to work?

- A. MAMSER
- B. NAFDAC
- C. ICPC
- D. UNICEF

The correct answer is option [D]

2. The willingness to give your time and energy towards the development of something is known as _____.

- A. Diligence
- B. Consistency
- C. Diligence
- D. Commitment

The correct answer is option [D]

3. What is the aim of the government setting up SERVICOM?

- A. To eliminate the issue of middlemen in business
- B. To eradicate fraudulence acts by service providers
- C. To prevent poor service provider from rendering service
- D. providing free needed services that are not affordable by citizens

The correct answer is option [B]

4. The act of being straightforward and open in your dealings with people, is classified as _____.

- A. Transparency
- B. Honesty
- C. Diligence
- D. Integrity

The correct answer is option [A]

5. In what year was NAFDAC formed?

- A. 1992
- B. 1993
- C. 2005
- D. 2008

The correct answer is option [B]

6. Servicom work ethics include the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. always be on your seat
- B. no officers will leave files unattended to within 48 hours
- C. no loitering in the corridors
- D. dress casual and attractive

The correct answer is option [D]

7. When was the Re-branding Nigeria Campaign initiated?

- A. 1999
- B. 2000
- C. 2009
- D. 2011

The correct answer is option [C]

8. How does good legacy stand in bringing about right attitude to work?

- A. It serves as a reminder and motivator to the younger generation
- B. It brings about high productivity
- C. It upholds the crude nature of doing things
- D. It makes work monotonous

The correct answer is option [A]

9. A person of integrity is _____.

- A. one who tells the truth
- B. one who is active and dedicated to work
- C. one with moral principle, who can be trusted at all times
- D. one who is fearless and outspoken

The correct answer is option [C]

10. Being able to work steadfastly, reliably and give satisfaction always to the giver and the receiver, is an attribute to work known as _____.

- A. Integrity
- B. Transparency
- C. Consistency
- D. Commitment

The correct answer is option [C]

11. _____ is a habit and manner of thinking, feeling and acting towards people in one's environment.

- A. Gesture
- B. Life style
- C. Attitude
- D. Manner

The correct answer is option [C]

12. Who set up the Mass Mobilisation for Self-Reliance, Social Justice and Economic Recovery (MAMSER)?

- A. Ibrahim Babangida
- B. Olusegun Obasanjo
- C. Muhammadu Buhari
- D. Sani Abacha

The correct answer is option [A]

13. SERVICOM is an acronym for _____.

- A. Service Company
- B. Service Compact
- C. Social Contractor
- D. Social Communities

The correct answer is option [B]

14. NOA stands for _____.

- A. New Organizations Association
- B. Nigerian Optical Academy
- C. National Orientation Agency
- D. Nigerian Orphanage Agency

The correct answer is option [C]

15. _____ is a consequence of having a wrong attitude to work.

- A. Disaster
- B. Improvement in productivity
- C. Motivation
- D. Increase accountability

The correct answer is option [A]

16. _____ is as a result of not having the right attitude to work.

- A. Impersonation
- B. Diligence
- C. Compensation for misappropriation
- D. High integrity

The correct answer is option [A]

17. Who set up the Ethical Revolution, aimed at promoting attitudinal change?

- A. Abdusalami Abubakar
- B. Ernest Shonekan
- C. Muhammadu Buhari
- D. Shehu Shagari

The correct answer is option [D]

18. The manner and willingness to engage positively in a job or activity, with the aim of delivering efficiently is known as _____.

- A. Behavioral tendency
- B. Right attitude to work
- C. Employment
- D. Profession

The correct answer is option [B]

19. One of these is not a right attitude.

- A. Service to people
- B. Discipline
- C. Deception
- D. Selflessness

The correct answer is option [C]

20. Importance of right attitude to work include the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. Higher or increased productivity
- B. Recognition
- C. Lasting legacy
- D. Regress

The correct answer is option [D]

21. _____ is NOT a right attitude to work.

- A. Service to people
- B. Punctuality
- C. Gainful utilization of leisure time
- D. Laissez faire approach to work

The correct answer is option [D]

22. Truthfulness, sincerity, are attribute of a _____ person.

- A. Honest
- B. Committed
- C. Diligent
- D. Consistency

The correct answer is option [A]

23. The acronym WAI means _____.

- A. World Advance Industries
- B. Women Advocate Initiatives
- C. World Academic Initiative
- D. War Against Indiscipline

The correct answer is option [D]

24. Independent Corrupt Practices and other Related Offences (ICPC) was set up by _____.

- A. Olusegun Obasanjo
- B. Ibrahim Babangida
- C. Sani Abacha
- D. Umaru Musa Yar'Adua

The correct answer is option [A]

25. The act of being active, doing the right thing at the right time and place, avoidance of "African time", are attributes of right attitude to work known as _____.

- A. Transparency
- B. Regularity
- C. Commitment
- D. Punctuality

The correct answer is option [D]

26. A service delivery and a social contract between the federal government and the people, of which citizens are expected to enjoy improved, efficient and quality service is called _____.

- A. NOA
- B. MASOB
- C. SERVICOM
- D. MAMSER

The correct answer is option [C]

27. SERVICOM was established by _____.

- A. Dora Akunyili
- B. Umaru Musa Yar'Adua
- C. Olusegun Obasanjo
- D. Ngozi Okonjo Iweala

The correct answer is option [C]

28. An activity done mentally or physically by human effort, geared towards earning a living is known as _____.

- A. Leisure
- B. Work
- C. Passion
- D. Skill

The correct answer is option [B]

TOPIC: ROLE OF CITIZENS IN CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. All these are constitutions drafted since independence except _____.

- A. Independence constitution
- B. Parliamentary constitution
- C. Republican constitution
- D. Presidential constitution

The correct answer is option [B]

2. In what year was Nigeria declared an independent nation?

- A. 1960
- B. 1963
- C. 1966
- D. 1958

The correct answer is option [A]

3. In what year was the Macpherson constitution signed into law?

- A. 1942
- B. 1951
- C. 1955
- D. 1934

The correct answer is option [B]

4. Which of these colonial masters could not actualise his proposals as a constitution, before he was removed from office?

- A. Sir Bernard Bourdillon
- B. Sir Oliver Lyttleton
- C. Sir Hugh Clifford
- D. Sir John Macpherson

The correct answer is option [A]

5. The 49-member constitution drafting committee, set up by Gen. Murtala Mohammed was chaired by _____.

- A. Chief Rotimi Williams
- B. Chief Alex Ekwueme
- C. Nnamdi Uba
- D. Jim Nwobodo

The correct answer is option [A]

6. The first military head of state of Nigeria was _____.

- A. Gen. Murtala Mohammed
- B. Gen. Ibrahim Babangida
- C. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo
- D. Gen. Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi

The correct answer is option [D]

7. The Oliver Lyttleton constitution came into play in _____.

- A. 1952
- B. 1953
- C. 1954
- D. 1955

The correct answer is option [C]

8. How does a referendum play a role in constitutional development?

- A. It enables citizens to present proposals to be passed into the constitution.
- B. Citizen's opinion on national issues are made known, before bills are approved into law.
- C. Citizens are allowed to choose law makers to represent them in decision making.
- D. It grants citizens the right to take decisions on matters concerning the nation.

The correct answer is option [B]

9. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo established a 230 - member constituent assembly, headed by _____.

- A. Chief Emeka Anyaoku
- B. Dr. Chuba Okadigbo
- C. Justice Udo Udoma
- D. Gen. Tunde Idiagbon

The correct answer is option [C]

10. Which of the pre-independence constitution introduced the federal system of government?

- A. Clifford constitution
- B. Richard constitution
- C. Lyttleton constitution
- D. Macpherson constitution

The correct answer is option [D]

11. Which of the constitutions granted leadership powers to Nigerians?

- A. 1960 constitution
- B. 1963 constitution
- C. 1979 constitution
- D. 1999 constitution

The correct answer is option [A]

12. The constitution that removed every traces of colonialism was _____.

- A. 1960 constitution
- B. 1963 constitution
- C. 1979 constitution
- D. 1999 constitution

The correct answer is option [B]

13. Who was the first Governor-General of Nigeria?

- A. Sir Arthur Richard
- B. Lord Lugard
- C. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
- D. Sir John Macpherson

The correct answer is option [B]

14. The constitution which was finally accepted and still bidding till date is _____.

- A. 1989 constitution
- B. 1979 constitution
- C. 1963 constitution
- D. 1999 constitution

The correct answer is option [D]

15. The two conferences that led to the attainment of independence by Nigeria, was held in _____ and _____.

- A. London and Abuja
- B. America and Abuja
- C. London and Lagos
- D. Calabar and Lagos

The correct answer is option [C]

16. In what year was General Murtala Mohammed killed?

- A. 1966
- B. 1967
- C. 1976
- D. 1983

The correct answer is option [C]

17. Under which constitution was Nigeria split into 3 regions?

- A. Sir John Macpherson
- B. Sir Arthur Richards
- C. Sir Hugh Clifford
- D. Sir Oliver Lyttleton

The correct answer is option [B]

18. Under which constitution was Nigeria split into 3 regions?

- A. Sir John Macpherson
- B. Sir Arthur Richards
- C. Sir Hugh Clifford
- D. Sir Oliver Lyttleton

The correct answer is option [B]

19. In what year did Nigeria completely break away from colonial rule?

- A. 1960
- B. 1963
- C. 1966
- D. 1975

The correct answer is option [B]

20. What was the aim of establishing the Nigerian council?

- A. To ensure discipline in the country and proper management.
- B. To discuss the affairs of Nigeria and a forum for Nigerians to express their views.
- C. To integrate Nigeria to becoming an industrialized nation.
- D. To hinder any form of nationalist movement

The correct answer is option [B]

21. These are remarkable constitutional dates EXCEPT _____.

- A. 1960
- B. 1966
- C. 1979
- D. 1999

The correct answer is option [B]

22. The highest military ruling body during the military regime is known as _____.

- A. Officer cadet
- B. Provisional Ruling Council
- C. Military Ruling Council
- D. People's Liberation Army

The correct answer is option [B]

23. Who set up the Constitution Review Committee in 1987, to review the 1979 constitution?

- A. Gen. Murtala Mohammed
- B. Gen. Ibrahim Babangida
- C. Gen. Yakubu Gowon
- D. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo

The correct answer is option [B]

24. The constitution, being used by Nigerians till date was adopted in _____.

- A. 1997
- B. 1998
- C. 1999
- D. 2000

The correct answer is option [C]

25. In what year was the northern and southern protectorates joined together?

- A. 1912
- B. 1921
- C. 1914
- D. 1945

The correct answer is option [C]

26. In what year did Sir John Macpherson take over rulership of Nigeria?

- A. 1921
- B. 1932
- C. 1945
- D. 1948

The correct answer is option [D]

27. The last military head of state of Nigeria was _____.

- A. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo
- B. Gen. Abdusalami Abubakar
- C. Gen. Sani Abacha
- D. Gen. Ibrahim Babangida

The correct answer is option [B]

28. Which of the conferences led to the formation of the Lyttleton constitution?

- A. 1953 and 1954 conferences
- B. 1945 and 1946 conferences
- C. 1955 and 1956 conferences
- D. 1947 and 1948 conferences

The correct answer is option [A]

29. Which of these is not a role of citizens in constitutional development?

- A. Contesting election
- B. Constructive criticism of government
- C. Treason
- D. Referendum

The correct answer is option [C]

30. In what year did Nigeria fall under British rule?

- A. 1921
- B. 1935
- C. 1861
- D. 1901

The correct answer is option [C]

31. What led to the founding of the constitutional development in Nigeria?

- A. Nigerian Council
- B. Elective principle
- C. Judicial precedent
- D. Amalgamation

The correct answer is option [A]

32. Who took over from Lord Lugard during the British rule?

- A. Sir Arthur Richard
- B. Sir John Macpherson
- C. Sir Benard Bourdillon
- D. Sir Hugh Clifford

The correct answer is option [D]

33. The process of joining the northern and southern protectorate is known as _____.

- A. Combination
- B. Amalgamation
- C. Conjugation
- D. Unity

The correct answer is option [B]

34. Under the Clifford constitution, _____ was introduced which led to the formation of political parties and rise of nationalists.

- A. judicial precedent
- B. elective principle
- C. legislative council
- D. federalism

The correct answer is option [B]

35. One of these was a civilian ruler in Nigeria.

- A. Ibrahim Bangida
- B. Shehu Shagari
- C. Aguiyi Ironsi
- D. Yakubu Gowon

The correct answer is option [B]

36. The conferences that led to the independence of Nigeria, were held in 1957 and _____.

- A. 1955
- B. 1956
- C. 1958
- D. 1959

The correct answer is option [C]

37. In what way does a constructive criticism play a role in aiding constitutional development?

- A. A bad leader can be removed from office.
- B. It limits the functions of the legislature from taking decisions alone.
- C. It helps in pointing out the aspect of the constitution that is not in the interest of the masses.
- D. Government powers are limited when it comes to issues of the masses.

The correct answer is option [C]

38. In what year did the military first take over rulership of Nigeria?

- A. 1963
- B. 1966
- C. 1976
- D. 1977

The correct answer is option [B]

39. In what year was a constitution review committee set up, by Gen Ibrahim Babangida, to review the 1979 constitution?

- A. 1980
- B. 1983
- C. 1985
- D. 1987

The correct answer is option [D]

40. Why is May 29th regarded as democracy day?

- A. It is the year Nigeria gained independence
- B. It is the day citizens were allowed to exercise their franchise
- C. It is the day colonial masters handed over power to Nigerians
- D. It is the day the military finally handed over power to civilian rule

The correct answer is option [D]

41. Who took over leadership of Nigeria from Gen. Murtala Mohammed, after his death?

- A. Gen. Aguiyi Ironsi
- B. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo
- C. Gen. Abdusalami Abubakar
- D. Ernest Shonekan

The correct answer is option [B]

42. Constitutional development are in two phases, they are the pre-independence constitution and _____.

- A. the independence and post-independence constitution
- B. the independence constitution
- C. the post-independence
- D. the sovereign constitution

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC SELF-EMPLOYMENT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. One of these is a scheme carried out by NDE.

- A. Productive scheme
- B. Recruitment scheme
- C. Resettlement scheme
- D. Pension scheme

The correct answer is option [C]

2. NDE organises programmes such as these EXCEPT _____.

- A. Creation of enterprises for trained beneficiary
- B. Provision of permanent jobs
- C. Skill acquisition programmes
- D. Employment counseling

The correct answer is option [B]

3. Of what relevance is privatisation to a nation?

- A. It gives private individuals opportunity to make more profit
- B. It helps bring about rapid growth of the economy
- C. There is increase in monopoly
- D. It eliminates government interference on consumer goods

The correct answer is option [B]

4. What is under employment?

- A. This is when the total working population is less than the total unemployed population
- B. When the working population is under aged
- C. It is the underutilization of produced goods
- D. It is a condition where the capabilities of a worker are not fully utilized

The correct answer is option [D]

5. Example of self-employed services rendered are these EXCEPT _____.

- A. Transport service
- B. Veterinary services
- C. Postal services
- D. Laundry services

The correct answer is option [C]

6. A large scale farming involving the use of advance tools is known as _____.

- A. Commercial farming
- B. Subsistence farming
- C. Mechanised farming
- D. Informal farming

The correct answer is option [C]

7. _____ is a type of unemployment brought about by changes in the production pattern and level of a country, due to changes in demand.

- A. Seasonal unemployment
- B. Technical unemployment
- C. Conventional unemployment
- D. Structural unemployment

The correct answer is option [D]

8. A situation where people who are physically fit and able to work, are unable to find jobs is known as ____.

- A. Unemployment
- B. Job scarcity
- C. Stagnation
- D. Depreciated Resources

The correct answer is option [A]

9. Which of these is NOT a consequence of being self-employed.

- A. The owner of the business bears the risk alone
- B. The death of the owner often lead to the death of the business
- C. Since its owned by one person, it is usually in small scale
- D. The owner works hard and smart and never gets tired

The correct answer is option [D]

10. Who is a mason?

- A. One who repairs condemned electronics
- B. A person who clears refuse
- C. One who builds houses and blocks
- D. A male fashion designer

The correct answer is option [C]

11. Some of the sectors covered by NAPEP are these EXCEPT ____.

- A. Agriculture sector
- B. Health sector
- C. Political sector
- D. Educational sector

The correct answer is option [C]

12. What is the aim of NDE?

- A. To fight crimes in the society
- B. To cater for the poor and less privilege
- C. Proper solution to problems of unemployment
- D. Arrest and punish drug law offenders

The correct answer is option [C]

13. _____ is NOT a source of fund for self-employment.

- A. Central bank
- B. Government grant
- C. Sales of property
- D. Personal savings

The correct answer is option [A]

14. How does self-employment contribute in boosting government revenue?

- A. There being self-employed help increase government spending on the unemployed
- B. The self-employed help in developing the country
- C. Revenue from the employment sector is diverted to other sectors
- D. Taxes payed by the self-employed are revenue for government

The correct answer is option [D]

15. Which of these is NOT one of the target groups of NAPEP?

- A. Farmers
- B. Traders
- C. Youths
- D. Women

The correct answer is option [B]

16. Which of the groups is not part of the target group of NDE?

- A. Women group
- B. School drop-out
- C. Civil servants
- D. Unemployed graduates

The correct answer is option [C]

17. There are several types of unemployment, one of these is not a type of unemployment.

- A. Seasonal unemployment
- B. Voluntary unemployment
- C. Conventional unemployment
- D. Residual unemployment

The correct answer is option [C]

18. What is the main aim and objectives of NAPEP?

- A. To eradicate poverty from Nigeria
- B. To stamp out child trafficking
- C. Integrating all the sectors for development
- D. Enlightening the masses on the relevance of education

The correct answer is option [A]

19. _____ is NOT an agency under NAPEP.

- A. Telecom programme
- B. Dangote programme
- C. Child development programme
- D. Sensitization scheme

The correct answer is option [C]

20. Of what importance or relevance is nationalisation to a country?

- A. It protects and safeguards the forest reserve
- B. It stops exploitation of consumers by private firms
- C. The agricultural sector is developed and expanded
- D. Governor provide luxurious goods at cheaper rate

The correct answer is option [B]

21. What is the voluntary unemployment?

- A. A situation where government chooses not to employ workers
- B. Unemployment where people who are fit to work, decides not to work
- C. An unemployment where the physically challenged are not working
- D. A situation where government chooses to resign workers

The correct answer is option [B]

22. Why does banks hardly grant loans to the self-employed?

- A. Loans are meant for large scale businesses
- B. Most businesses are not a legal entity
- C. The self-employed are not known by banks
- D. The self-employed do not pay tax

The correct answer is option [B]

23. There are two types of farming, they are crop farming and _____.

- A. livestock farming
- B. annual farming
- C. arable farming
- D. fish farming

The correct answer is option [A]

24. The process of involving citizens to participate actively in the industrial development of a country, thereby reducing foreign interference is known as _____.

- A. Industrialisation
- B. Naturalisation
- C. Indigenisation
- D. Nationalisation

The correct answer is option [C]

25. What is the difference between naturalisation and nationalisation?

- A. The former is the government ownership of enterprises while the latter is the act of a foreigner becoming a citizen of a country
- B. The former is the act of a foreigner becoming a citizen while the latter is the act of government ownership of enterprises
- C. The former is focused on agricultural development while the latter is the act of becoming independent
- D. The former is the growing of a forest while the latter is the act of reciting the anthem and pledge in sincerity

The correct answer is option [B]

26. How does an inadequate educational curriculum affect or lead to unemployment?

- A. The right subjects are not being taught
- B. The curriculum is mostly theoretically oriented not skill oriented
- C. The content of the curriculum is only for mental development not physical
- D. The curriculum is not for skilled labour

The correct answer is option [B]

27. One of these is a consequence of unemployment.

- A. Decrease in dependence
- B. Increase in government revenue
- C. Wastage of manpower
- D. Civil liberty

The correct answer is option [C]

28. The basic goods and services, provided by government for its citizens to enhance social and economic activities is called _____.

- A. Facilities
- B. Infrastructure
- C. Luxury
- D. Domestic goods

The correct answer is option [B]

29. Another name for social amenities is _____.

- A. Infrastructures
- B. Domestic goods
- C. Industrial facilities
- D. Production

The correct answer is option [A]

30. Some agencies and programmes set up by government to help promote self-employment, include the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. NEEDS
- B. NDDC
- C. NAFDAC
- D. NAPEP

The correct answer is option [C]

31. Who is an Artisan?

- A. A person who does menial jobs
- B. A manual skilled worker, who is self-employed
- C. A person who searches for a job
- D. An employer of labour

The correct answer is option [B]

32. Of what relevance is NDE to the society?

- A. It develops the potentials of Nigerians through good training
- B. It reduces crime rate in the society
- C. It helps to maintain law and order in the nation
- D. It ensures the provision of basic needs in the society

The correct answer is option [A]

33. How is self-employment important to a country?

- A. People become dependent on government
- B. Source of livelihood is reduced
- C. It brings about national development through their contributions
- D. Crime rate is at its peak

The correct answer is option [C]

34. _____ is mismatch between a worker's job and what he/she studied as a profession.

- A. Physical under employment
- B. Under employment
- C. Mental under-employment
- D. Self-employment

The correct answer is option [C]

35. Which of these is an achievement of the NDE?

- A. Created and constructed roads that leads to rural areas
- B. Set up homes for the less privilege
- C. Put a stop to drug trafficking
- D. Organized and staffed workshops for the unemployed

The correct answer is option [D]

36. One of these is a small-scale self-employed industry.

- A. Construction industry
- B. Food and drink processing industry
- C. Oil and gas industry
- D. Mining industry

The correct answer is option [B]

37. _____ is NOT an importance of commercialization.

- A. It promotes innovation and creativity in production
- B. It is source of government revenue
- C. It enlightens government on enterprises that are not viable
- D. Consumer range of choices are limited

The correct answer is option [D]

38. One of these is NOT a cause of unemployment?

- A. Capital intensive method of production
- B. Existence of few industries
- C. Poor agricultural sector
- D. High level of education

The correct answer is option [D]

39. The process of government running and owning the means of production and enterprises, with the sole aim of making profit is known as _____.

- A. Privitisation
- B. Corporation
- C. Commercialisation
- D. Nationalisation

The correct answer is option [C]

40. What is the full meaning of NDE?

- A. National Development Exercise
- B. Nigerian Development Empowerment
- C. Nigerian Democratic Entity
- D. National Directorate of Employment

The correct answer is option [D]

41. The act of working for one's self, to earn a living without working under an employer is known as _____.

- A. Partnership
- B. Self-employment
- C. Independence
- D. Self-work

The correct answer is option [B]