

CIVIC EDUCATION

FOR

Senior Secondary School



Practice Questions and Answers

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EDUBASE

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Civic Education Exam Questions and Answers Pack

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QUESTIONS

TOPIC: CITIZENSHIP

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. A _____ is a legal member of a country with full constitutional rights in that country.

- A. constitution
- B. resident
- C. diplomat
- D. citizen

2. The Senate is headed by the _____.

- A. Deputy Speaker
- B. Speaker
- C. Senate President
- D. Deputy Senate President

3. Who heads the Ministry of Justice in Nigeria?

- A. The Attorney-General
- B. The Chief Justice of the Federation
- C. High Court Judge
- D. Magistrates

4. Which of these is a function of the judiciary?

- A. Making laws
- B. Declaration of war
- C. Approval of budget
- D. Punishing offenders

5. As a function of the government, the following are responsible for the defence of the country except _____.

- A. army
- B. air force
- C. navy
- D. police

6. An example of an agency through which the government provides social amenities for its citizens is the _____.

- A. Economic and Financial Crimes Commission
- B. Federal Road Safety Corps
- C. Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure
- D. Independent Corrupt Practices Commission

7. Which of these is not a climatic problem experienced in the world?

- A. Flooding
- B. Ozone depletion
- C. Nuclear threat
- D. Earthquake

8. Which of the following is a right of an accused person?

- A. He is entitled to fair hearing and judgement in a law court.
- B. When under arrest, he has the right to remain silent as whatever he says could be used against him in a law court.
- C. He has the right to be alive until he is condemned.
- D. All of the above

9. Human laws are defined as laws _____.

- A. written down by God and given to men, for men

- B. of nature which are available to ensure the safety of the country
- C. written down by human beings to ensure safety and peaceful coexistence
- D. none of the above

10. In Nigeria, who is the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces?

- A. The Governors
- B. The Generals
- C. The President
- D. The Colonel

11. The members of the Executive Council include the following except the _____.

- A. Ministers
- B. Head of Civil Service
- C. Secretary to the Federal Government
- D. Chief Executive Director

12. Which of the following arms of government is responsible for the settlement of disputes?

- A. The Judiciary
- B. The Legislative
- C. The Executive
- D. None of the above

13. _____ was the first president and prime minister of Ghana.

- A. Kwame Nkrumah
- B. Charles Taylor
- C. Idi Amin Dada
- D. Nnamdi Azikiwe

14. Laws that exist or occur in nature which are not caused by people are referred to as _____.

- A. physical laws
- B. natural laws
- C. un-natural laws
- D. human laws

15. The legislature in Nigeria is known as _____.

- A. the House of Representatives
- B. the Senate
- C. the National Assembly
- D. the Parliament

16. In Nigeria, the head of the executive arm is referred to as the _____.

- A. Prime Minister
- B. President
- C. Speaker
- D. Head of government

17. A citizen can also be called a _____.

- A. Nigerian
- B. Member
- C. National
- D. Landlord

18. Which of the following is correct about the Pan Africanism Movement?

- A. It was a transport service organized and ran by blacks only.
- B. It called on blacks to fight against racial discrimination.

- C. It was established by United Nations just immediately after the war.
- D. It was formed by both Africans and non-Africans.

19. Which of these is a major world civic problem?

- A. Terrorism
- B. Climatic changes
- C. Nuclear threat
- D. All of the above

20. Which of the following is not a type of law?

- A. Natural law
- B. Divine law
- C. Artificial law
- D. Human law

21. In Nigeria, which of the following is the lower chamber in the legislative arm?

- A. Senate
- B. House of Representatives
- C. Bicameral
- D. Parliament

22. The highest court is known as the _____ court.

- A. high
- B. supreme
- C. magistrate
- D. sharia

23. Which of these is not a function of the legislature?

- A. They amend the constitution.
- B. They approve the budget.
- C. They approve appointments.
- D. They prepare the budget.

24. Which of these is not a natural law?

- A. Night and day
- B. Death and judgement
- C. Dry and rainy seasons
- D. Winter and summer

25. _____ are eternal laws made by God.

- A. Religious laws
- B. Divine laws
- C. Natural laws
- D. Spiritual laws

26. The arm of the government that makes law is known as the _____.

- A. judiciary
- B. executive
- C. legislature
- D. senate

27. Which of the following is not true about Nelson Mandela?

- A. He was imprisoned for 27 years.
- B. He spoke against apartheid government in Ghana.

- C. He became the president of South African in 1999.
- D. He spent some of his years in Robben Island.

28. In Nigeria, the legislature at the state level is known as _____.

- A. House of Representatives
- B. National Assembly
- C. House of Assembly
- D. Counselor

29. Functions of the government include the following except _____.

- A. making laws for the country
- B. defending the government house only
- C. maintaining always
- D. providing social amenities for its citizens

30. _____ was the ceremonial president of Nigeria between 1960 -1966.

- A. General Olusegun Obasanjo
- B. Kwame Nkurumah
- C. Wole Soyinka
- D. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe

31. Interpretation of law, settling of disputes and punishing law breakers are functions of the _____.

- A. judiciary
- B. executive
- C. legislature
- D. law makers

32. _____ are the members of the bar.

- A. Judges
- B. Lawyers
- C. Magistrates
- D. The Chief Judge

33. Family law deals with the following except _____.

- A. divorce matters
- B. ownership
- C. the right of shareholders
- D. children's rights

34. The _____ is a group of persons who rules a country or state.

- A. government
- B. federal government
- C. state government
- D. head of state

35. In Nigeria, how many House of Representatives members do we have?

- A. 450
- B. 109
- C. 360
- D. 37

36. In Nigeria, how many members of each of the states is represented in the Senate?

- A. 1
- B. 2

- C. 3
- D. 4

37. What type of legislature does Nigeria have?

- A. Unicameral
- B. Dicameral
- C. Bicameral
- D. Multilateral

38. In Nigeria, how many Senators do we have?

- A. 36
- B. 360
- C. 109
- D. 37

39. Which of the following is not a major civic problem?

- A. Diseases
- B. Under population
- C. Human trafficking
- D. Drug abuse

40. The House of Representatives is headed by the _____.

- A. President
- B. Speaker
- C. Leader
- D. Chairman

41. Which of the following arm of government is saddled with the power to impeach?

- A. The executive
- B. The judiciary
- C. The presidency
- D. The legislative

42. In Nigeria, what are the houses that make up the legislature?

- A. Senate and House of Representatives
- B. National Assembly and House of Representatives
- C. Senate and House of Assembly
- D. Speaker and National House of Representatives

43. _____ is a system of rules a society develops in order to deal with crime, business agreements and social relationships.

- A. The court
- B. The law
- C. A principle
- D. A doctrine

44. _____ is the training that imparts knowledge and skills to persons with the aim of transforming them into good citizens.

- A. Education
- B. Citizens Education
- C. Permanent Education
- D. Enlightenment

45. In a law court, the accuser is also known as the _____.

- A. Complaint

- B. Plaintiff
- C. Judge
- D. Jury

46. In Nigeria, NDE is an agency established by the government to provide _____ for her citizens.

- A. security
- B. infrastructures
- C. job opportunities
- D. Citizenship

47. INEC performs _____ function in Nigeria.

- A. political
- B. economic
- C. defence
- D. law making

48. Criminal laws deal with issues pertaining to _____.

- A. arson
- B. vandalism
- C. suicide
- D. All of the above

49. _____ laws deal with issues pertaining to problems arising from human relations and interactions.

- A. Criminal
- B. Company
- C. Family
- D. Civil

50. Which of the following is not a function of the executive arm of government in Nigeria?

- A. Preparation of budget
- B. Power of pardon
- C. Declaration of war
- D. None of the above

51. The various aspects of the common law includes all the following except _____.

- A. public hearing
- B. civil cases
- C. law of torts
- D. company law

52. In Nigeria, which of the following is not a programme initiated by the government to provide a better economy for her citizens?

- A. ANPP
- B. SEEDS
- C. LEEDS
- D. NEEDS

53. Who presides over the judiciary in Nigeria?

- A. The Magistrate
- B. The Grand Khadis
- C. The Chief Justice of the Federation
- D. The High Court Judge

54. In Nigeria, the legislature at the federal level is known as _____.

- A. the National Assembly
- B. the House of Assembly
- C. the House of Representatives
- D. the Senate House

55. The following are types of legislature except _____.

- A. unicameral
- B. bicameral
- C. all of the above
- D. none of the above

56. The three arms of government include _____, _____ and _____ arms.

- A. Federal, State, Local government
- B. Presidents, Governors, Chairmen
- C. Senate, House of Representatives, Counsellor.
- D. Legislative, Executive, Judiciary

57. _____ are the members of the bench.

- A. Judges
- B. Lawyers
- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above

58. Offences in civil law do not deal with _____.

- A. traffic laws
- B. criminal cases

- C. law of contract
- D. public order

59. The legislature in the United State of America is known as _____.

- A. the Congress
- B. the Parliament
- C. the House of Representatives
- D. the National Assembly

60. A person's great love for his country is known as _____.

- A. nationalism
- B. nationalization
- C. indigene
- D. nativity

61. The legislature in Britain is known as _____.

- A. the House of Representatives
- B. the Parliament
- C. the Senate
- D. the National Assembly

62. The executive's main function is to _____.

- A. implement the law made by the legislature
- B. make the law implemented by the judiciary
- C. interpret the law made by the judiciary
- D. none of the above

63. In Nigeria, which of the following is the upper chamber of the legislative arm?

- A. Senate
- B. House of Representatives
- C. Judiciary
- D. Executive

64. The law that states that 'one day a child will grow old and die' is an example of a _____.

- A. physical law
- B. divine law
- C. human law
- D. natural law

65. A function of the Nigeria civil defence is to _____.

- A. defend the borders
- B. convict and execute criminals
- C. maintain peace and order
- D. guard the prison arena

66. _____ is the state of being a citizen of a particular country, having all the rights.

- A. Citizenship
- B. Legalization
- C. Naturalization
- D. Human right

TOPIC: CULTISM

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which of these was the first secret cult formed in Nigeria?
 - A. Black Axe Confraternity
 - B. Vikings Fraternity
 - C. Buccaneers Association of Nigeria
 - D. Sea Dogs Confraternity

2. The Sea Dogs Confraternity which is the first secret cult formed in Nigeria, is also known as _____.
 - A. Pirates
 - B. Axe
 - C. SDC
 - D. Brotherhood

3. Which of the following effects does have on the society?
 - A. Positive effect
 - B. Good effect
 - C. Encouraging effect
 - D. Negative effect

4. Which of the following is not a female cult group?
 - A. Methuselah
 - B. Black pants
 - C. The amazons
 - D. Black queen

5. The first secret cult formed in Nigeria had activities aimed at _____.

- A. uniting Nigerians
- B. fighting colonialism and oppression
- C. killing and harassing lecturers and students
- D. intimidating and oppressing students

6. _____ is not a healthy club for students.

- A. Student Christian Movement
- B. Debating society
- C. Rotary club
- D. Green beret

7. Ku Klux Klan sought to restore _____.

- A. the peace in America
- B. white supremacy
- C. hope to ex-military men
- D. democracy

8. Censoring certain violent and immoral movies that children watch will help prevent _____.

- A. democracy
- B. racism
- C. demonstration
- D. Cultism

9. Drinking, night meetings, thuggery and secrecy are activities carried out by _____.

- A. activists

- B. civil societies
- C. cultists
- D. government

10. The arose secret society is found mainly in the _____ of Nigeria.

- A. north
- B. east
- C. south-east
- D. north central

11. The ogboni secret society can be found mainly among the _____.

- A. Yoruba's
- B. Efiks
- C. Hausas
- D. Indians

12. Which of these is a reason for establishing cults in schools?

- A. The desire for brotherhood
- B. To preserve culture
- C. For protection
- D. All of the above

13. Which of these is not a reason why students join cults?

- A. A search for security
- B. A search for social identity
- C. Peer group influence
- D. None of the above

14. The Ku Klux Klan secret cult targeted _____.

- A. slaves
- B. every master
- C. military men
- D. ex-slaves

15. _____ is a consequence of cultism.

- A. Acquisition of knowledge
- B. Orderliness
- C. Peace
- D. Death

16. Consequences of on cultists includes the following except that they _____.

- A. cause their parents pain
- B. may have health issues due to the harmful drugs they take
- C. most times excel academically
- D. lose the self-will to choose between good and evil

17. _____ was one of the seven students that formed the Sea Dogs Confraternity in Nigeria.

- A. Wole Soyinka
- B. Olusegun Obasanjo
- C. Osaze Odemwingie
- D. Chinua Achebe

18. Which of the following measures cannot be taking when preventing cultism?

- A. Giving amnesty to cultists that are caught in the act.
- B. Parents showing good examples to their children.

- C. Severe punishment mete to cultists.
- D. Employing guidance counselors in institutions.

19. Which of the following activities do cultists carryout?

- A. They paint the faces of new members with ashes.
- B. Chant incantations
- C. Dress in frightening clothes.
- D. All of the above

20. The origin of secret cult societies could be traced to _____.

- A. British
- B. ancient Egyptians
- C. Nigerians
- D. democrates

21. _____ is a ritual practiced by groups whose initiation formalities, membership and modes of operation are done and kept secret.

- A. Cultism
- B. Democracy
- C. Ritualism
- D. Federalism

TOPIC: FUEL SUBSIDY

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. What is the role of PPPRA in the Nigeria petroleum industry?
 - A. Transporting
 - B. Refining
 - C. Regulating
 - D. Exploring

2. In Nigeria, makes the official pump price of fuel _____ than the actual market price.
 - A. higher
 - B. equal to or greater
 - C. lower
 - D. none of the above

3. Which of these is not a disadvantage of removal?
 - A. The government will save money.
 - B. Hyperinflation.
 - C. Poor standard of living.
 - D. Social and industrial unrest.

4. _____ is the benefit given by the government to her citizens usually in the form of a cash payment, tax reduction or by reducing the cost of goods and services.
 - A. Grant
 - B. Subsidy
 - C. Scholarship
 - D. Bursary

5. Which of these is not an advantage of subsidy removal?

- A. It will help the government save money.
- B. Money saved will be used for infrastructural development.
- C. It will cause a reduction in the prices of goods and services.
- D. More employment opportunities.

6. Is a form of _____ manipulation?

- A. record
- B. loan
- C. price
- D. product

7. What is the likely effect of removing in Nigeria?

- A. The standard of education will reduce.
- B. Only government workers will afford healthy meals.
- C. The prices of goods and services will increase.
- D. The cost of transportation will reduce.

8. What is the full meaning of PPPRA?

- A. Petroleum Produce Price Regulatory Agency
- B. Price of Petroleum Product Regulatory Agency
- C. Petroleum Price Product Regulatory Agency
- D. Petroleum Product Price Regulatory Agency

9. In Nigeria, makes the prices of goods and services _____.

- A. lower
- B. higher

- C. even
- D. none of the above

10. Which of the following is not a petroleum product?

- A. Kerosene
- B. Petrol
- C. Diesel
- D. Charcoal

TOPIC: HIV/AIDS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The following are examples of venereal diseases except _____.
 - A. syphilis
 - B. soft sores pubic lice
 - C. genitals
 - D. none of the above

2. Which of the following is not true about HIV?
 - A. HIV can be inherited from any of both parents.
 - B. A person can contract it from another infected person.
 - C. An infected person can get very sick.
 - D. An infected person can live healthy if he takes the necessary precautions.

3. Which of the following is not a preventive measure for HIV/AIDS?
 - A. Abstinence
 - B. New syringes should be used per time.
 - C. Thorough screening and certification of blood before transfusion.
 - D. Avoid screening of mothers before and during pregnancy.

4. HIV primarily attacks the _____ cells of the body.
 - A. sex
 - B. brain
 - C. T4
 - D. heart

5. Which of these is an effect of the spread of HIV/AIDS?

- A. It causes population increase.
- B. It could cause increased productivity when infected workers die.
- C. It leaves a stigma on infected people and their families.
- D. People become very confident.

6. An individual with HIV is said to be _____.

- A. negative
- B. positive
- C. neutral
- D. present

7. Which of the following cannot be directly contracted sexually?

- A. HIV
- B. AIDS
- C. Genitals
- D. Herpes

8. An individual without HIV is said to be _____.

- A. positive
- B. negative
- C. neutral
- D. absent

9. A baby can contract from his infected mother through the following except _____.

- A. breast milk
- B. placenta

- C. blood transfusion
- D. close cuddling

10. Diseases or infections that are contacted by sexual intercourse are known as _____.

- A. sexually transmitted disease
- B. sexually transmitted infection
- C. venereal diseases
- D. all of the above

11. Which of the following is a disease condition in which the body's ability to fight diseases is destroyed?

- A. Cancer
- B. Hiv/Aids
- C. Polio
- D. Tuberculosis

12. Which of the following venereal diseases is a terminal disease?

- A. Gonorrhea
- B. HIV/AIDS
- C. Candidiasis
- D. Cancroids

13. HIV destroys the _____ system of the body.

- A. digestive
- B. circulatory
- C. excretory
- D. immune

14. AIDS is a syndrome because _____.

- A. a person with AIDS experiences different kinds of diseases and infections
- B. a person with AIDS has a disease called syndrome
- C. it is a highly infectious disease that can be transferred from one person to another
- D. it is a terminal disease acquired from the use of sharp objects

15. The acronym PLWHA means _____.

- A. People Living With AIDS Only
- B. People Living Within
- C. Public Living With
- D. People Living With

16. What is the full meaning of AIDS?

- A. Acute Immune Deficiency Syndrome
- B. Acquired Immune Deficiency Symptoms
- C. Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome
- D. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

17. _____ is not a physiological agent of spread.

- A. Placenta
- B. Sweat
- C. Urine
- D. Tears

18. Attitudinal agents for the spread of HIV includes the following except _____.

- A. blood transfusion without proper screening
- B. maternal fetal contact

- C. sexual misconducts
- D. handling body fluids without hand gloves

19. HIV lives in _____.

- A. the blood only
- B. sex organs
- C. the body fluid
- D. the muscles and bones

20. Which of the following conditions of the urinary system is due to the effect of sexually transmitted diseases?

- A. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
- B. Genital Urinary Disease
- C. Kidney stones
- D. Sexually Transmitted Diseases

TOPIC: LAW AND ORDER

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Orderliness as a value is achieved with the help of the following except _____.

- A. patience
- B. obedience
- C. understanding
- D. haste

2. _____ defined law as a principle of human act directed to the common good.

- A. Plato
- B. St. Thomas Aquinas
- C. Michael Faraday
- D. Aristotle

3. In Nigeria, which of the following arm of government is responsible for making laws?

- A. The legislature
- B. The governors
- C. The executive
- D. The monarchs

4. Which of the following will prevent the realization of order in a society?

- A. Strife
- B. Disobedience
- C. Hatred
- D. All of the above

5. Which of these is not a purpose of enacting laws?

- A. To protect the guilty from oppression.
- B. To discourage wrong conducts.
- C. To preserve lives and property.
- D. To give us a sense of duty.

6. Laws derived from judgement delivered by notable judges in the law courts are referred to as _____.

- A. criminal laws
- B. family laws
- C. cooperate laws
- D. case laws

7. Which of the following agencies is not involved in maintaining law and order?

- A. NDLEA
- B. CPC
- C. FRSC
- D. NSCDC

8. During the military era in Nigeria, the state government promulgated _____.

- A. predicts
- B. edicts
- C. measures
- D. guidelines

9. Which of the following is involved in law making?

- A. The Senate
- B. The House of Representatives

- C. Councilors
- D. All of the above

10. Who presides over a law court?

- A. A magistrate
- B. A prosecutor
- C. The plaintiff
- D. The defendant

11. It is necessary to observe order _____.

- A. at home only
- B. majorly in public
- C. at all places
- D. in school only

12. FRSC in full means _____.

- A. Federal Rail Safety Commission
- B. Federal Road Safety Commission
- C. Federal Road Security Corps
- D. Federal Road Security Commission

13. _____ is a condition in which things follow laid down procedures.

- A. Orderliness
- B. Scene of duty
- C. Patriotism
- D. Judgement

14. During the military era in Nigeria, the federal government promulgated _____.

- A. edicts
- B. predicts
- C. decrees
- D. doctrines

15. Love and patriotism will help encourage _____.

- A. the enforcement of the law
- B. orderliness
- C. all of the above
- D. none of the above

16. Which of these is not a form of orderliness?

- A. Decorum
- B. Impropriety
- C. Queuing culture
- D. Driving with good skills

17. _____ is the full meaning of NDLEA.

- A. Nigeria Drug Law Enforcement Agency
- B. National Drug Law Enforcement Association
- C. National Drug Law Enforcement Agency
- D. National Department of Law Enforcement Agency

18. What is the full meaning of NSCDC?

- A. Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps
- B. National Security and Civil Defence Corps

- C. Nigeria System and Civil Defence Corps
- D. Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Company

19. Which of these are not empowered to maintain law and order?

- A. Civil societies
- B. Citizens
- C. Criminals
- D. Law courts

20. _____ is a rule and measure of acts through which man is induced to act or is restrained from acting.

- A. Order
- B. Doctrine
- C. The law
- D. Principle

TOPIC: OUR VALUES

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Reliability, transparency and integrity are features of _____ person.
 - A. a skillful
 - B. an important
 - C. a bold
 - D. an honest

2. Social justice is usually associated with _____.
 - A. violence and fair play
 - B. the law court and judges only
 - C. equity and equality
 - D. equity and inequality

3. Which of these is not one of the key requirement of judicial justice?
 - A. The offender must be arrested, tried and if convicted, pardoned.
 - B. Justice must be dispense without fear or favour.
 - C. Ensure that justice is visibly carried out.
 - D. Ensure that the accused is innocent until proved guilty beyond reasonable doubt.

4. Justice that deals with regulating and balancing the free power of man and how he uses his power is known as _____ justice.
 - A. judicial
 - B. commutative
 - C. personal
 - D. social

5. _____ is not a type of value.

- A. Honesty
- B. Falsehood
- C. Justice
- D. Selflessness

6. What is equity?

- A. It is defined as fair judgement without prejudice.
- B. It is the act of applying the same standard as stipulated by the law to all.
- C. It is fierce judgement without mercy.
- D. It is defined as quitting all wrong behaviours.

7. Which of these will not promote justice and selflessness in the society?

- A. Never condoning nor rewarding indiscipline.
- B. Strict application of the rule of law in all we do.
- C. Application of caution in the introduction of new policies by the government.
- D. Developing the spirit of selfishness in the citizenry.

8. _____ is a product of dishonesty.

- A. Examination malpractice
- B. Patronage
- C. Admiration
- D. Friendliness

9. The achievements of the National Youth Service Corps include the following except that it _____.

- A. encouraged mobility of labour
- B. helped summon the council of elders in cases of murder

- C. helped promote mutual understanding and unity in Nigeria
- D. has broken ethnic barriers

10. _____ is the most important value.

- A. Wealth
- B. Gold
- C. Life
- D. Diamond

11. Which of these is a type of justice?

- A. Equity
- B. Personal justice
- C. Equality
- D. Chief Judge

12. Trust, friendliness, admiration and respect are benefits of _____.

- A. envy
- B. rudeness
- C. honesty
- D. rebellion

13. Values of dislike includes all of these except _____.

- A. fighting
- B. punctuality
- C. honest
- D. indecent dressing

14. Features of honesty includes the following except _____.

- A. being cunning at work
- B. being committed to duty
- C. being bold to defend the truth
- D. being alert to one's conscience

15. We attach value to the following except to _____.

- A. our likes and dislikes
- B. failure
- C. family and friends
- D. good things

16. Justice is a _____ value.

- A. extrinsic
- B. intrinsic
- C. unnecessary
- D. unimportant

17. What is the difference between equity and equality?

- A. Equity is fair judgement without prejudice while equality is unfair judgement without prejudice.
- B. Equality is the act of applying the same standard as stipulated by the law to all while equity is fair judgement without prejudice.
- C. Equity is unfair judgement without prejudice while equality is fair judgement with prejudice.
- D. Equality is the act of applying the same standard as stipulated by the law to all while equity is about quitting a case.

18. The National Youth Service Corps was introduced in _____ by _____.

- A. 1973, General Sani Abacha
- B. 1977, Lord Lugard
- C. 1873, General Olusegun Obasanjo
- D. 1973, General Yakubu Gowon

19. Which of the following is not a key requirement for retributive justice?

- A. The offender must be arrested, tried and if convicted, duly punished.
- B. Ensure that the accused is innocent until conclusively proved guilty beyond reasonable doubt.
- C. Criminals should be retrained, reclaimed and reformed to avoid evil habits.
- D. Crimes should be duly punished and positive acts of bravery adequately rewarded.

20. The opposite in meaning of selflessness is _____.

- A. self-dependence
- B. self-actualization
- C. selfishness
- D. self

21. Which of the following is not a quality of selflessness?

- A. It helps remove greed.
- B. It spurs in people the spirit of patriotism.
- C. It seeks for self-satisfaction.
- D. It causes a high degree of love for people.

22. _____ and _____ values are kinds of values.

- A. Auxiliary, extrinsic

- B. Extrinsic, intrinsic
- C. Illicit, intrinsic
- D. Civic, illicit

23. _____ is not one of the things we attach value.

- A. Clothing
- B. Water
- C. Remnant of food
- D. Air

24. What is equality?

- A. It is defined as fair judgement without prejudice.
- B. It is the act of applying the same standard as stipulated by the law to everyone.
- C. It means sharing goods and services equally to everyone around.
- D. It means everyone in a company must earn the same amount irrespective of their various positions.

25. The National Youth Service Corps was borne out of the need to _____ in Nigeria.

- A. promote unity
- B. encourage conflict
- C. build careers
- D. create cultural barriers

26. The following are aspects of life that selflessness will help us restore except _____.

- A. the maintenance of public order and peace
- B. social solidarity and communal interest

- C. respect for human dignity
- D. disrespect for constituted authority

27. Self-defence can be defined as _____.

- A. the act of defending oneself
- B. the process of joining the Nigeria Defence Academy
- C. the act of defending a group of people
- D. the act of defending one's selfish action

28. What is justice?

- A. It is defined as going to the law court and judging a case.
- B. It is reporting an issue to the school principal for immediate action.
- C. It means talking with the guidance and counselling personnel in an institution.
- D. It is the consistent and transparent will to render to everyone what is due to them.

29. Which of these is not a benefit of honesty?

- A. It leads to political advancement.
- B. It promotes justice among civil servants only.
- C. It removes bitterness in the social circumference of life.
- D. It attracts patronage to the society.

30. One thing that justice and selflessness share is that _____.

- A. selflessness gives support and practicality to justice
- B. justice and selflessness are from one word
- C. selflessness is the opposite of justice
- D. justice can only be related to selflessness

31. _____ is a value exhibited when people think of the needs and welfare of others than about themselves.

- A. Honesty
- B. Justice
- C. Integrity
- D. Selflessness

32. Which of these is not a self-preservative instinct in humans?

- A. The instinct to avoid destructive conflicts like war.
- B. The instinct to change the colour of their skin to blend with the environment.
- C. The instinct to be sheltered and protected from cold.
- D. The instinct of self-defence against real attackers.

33. Fundamental are constitutionally based on _____.

- A. justice
- B. truth
- C. honesty
- D. selflessness

34. _____ provides the platform upon which every other value can be expressed or experienced.

- A. Health
- B. Wealth
- C. Honesty
- D. Life

35. Which of the following groups in Nigeria can perform community services?

- A. The National Youth Service Corps
- B. Defence Corps

- C. The Police
- D. All of the above

36. When things serve useful purposes or are very important in life, they are said to be _____.

- A. meaningful
- B. colorful
- C. delightful
- D. valuable

TOPIC: HUMAN RIGHTS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons and Other Related Matters is a _____.

- A. governmental agency
- B. ministry
- C. non-governmental agency
- D. security agency

2. The French revolution that brought about the right that states that all citizens are equal under the law was fought by the _____.

- A. government against its citizens
- B. women against men
- C. poor against the rich
- D. France against Nigeria

3. According to _____, "you must be the change you wish to see in the world".

- A. Abraham Lincoln
- B. Mahatma Gandhi
- C. Aristotle
- D. Martin Luther King, Jr.

4. UNO means _____.

- A. United National Organization
- B. Union of National Organization
- C. Universal Nation Operations
- D. United Nations Organization

5. Which one of these is a Universal Declaration of Human Right?
- A. No unfair detention.
 - B. Right to torture a person assumed guilty.
 - C. Right to free concepts.
 - D. We are all equal before the law but some are more equal than others.
6. Which of the following is the role of the government in UDHR?
- A. Make the judiciary independent.
 - B. Tackle poverty and hunger.
 - C. Ensure freedom of press.
 - D. All of the above.
7. Which of these is a responsibility of individuals under the UDHR?
- A. Study and know your fundamental human rights.
 - B. Enact laws that will protect and ensure are maintained.
 - C. Establish agencies that will speak against human right abuses.
 - D. Ensure that freedom of press is guaranteed.
8. Which of the following has a role to play in the realization of the goals of UDHR?
- A. Individuals
 - B. The government
 - C. Civil society
 - D. All of the above
9. After World War I, _____ was created to unite the people of the world and prevent a reoccurrence of another world war.
- A. United Nations Organization
 - B. League of Nations

- C. World Health Organization
- D. Red Cross

10. Which of the following means can be used to advocate the Universal Declaration of Human Right?

- A. The internet
- B. Television
- C. Magazines
- D. All of the above

11. The Universal Declaration of Human Right consists of _____ articles.

- A. 10
- B. 20
- C. 30
- D. 40

12. _____ are inherent rights that every individual is entitled to.

- A. Human Rights
- B. Democracy
- C. Citizenry
- D. Patriotism

13. Freedom of speech means that we all have the right to _____.

- A. express our opinion without fear of being punished
- B. publish anything we think is the truth on the national dailies
- C. gather together with our friends to celebrate
- D. move around freely in our country

14. International Day is marked each year on _____.

- A. December 25th
- B. January 1st
- C. May 29th
- D. December 10th

15. UDHR was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly following the end of _____.

- A. World War II
- B. Biafra War
- C. World War I
- D. Gulf War

16. Which of these is a responsibility of civil societies in the UDHR?

- A. Establishing agencies that speak against abuses.
- B. Use demonstration to speak out against abuses.
- C. Enact laws that enforces the
- D. Make the judiciary independent.

17. Which of these bodies created the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

- A. UNO
- B. PDP
- C. INEC
- D. UDHR

18. Which of these is not one of the core freedoms of the UDHR?

- A. Freedom of speech
- B. Freedom of assembly

- C. Freedom from discrimination
- D. Freedom of laughter

19. What is the full meaning of UDHR?

- A. Universal Declaration of
- B. Union of Demonstrative House of Representatives
- C. United Democratic House of Representatives
- D. Universal Demonstration of Hausa Reporters

20. In what year was the Universal Declaration of documented?

- A. 1789
- B. 1948
- C. 1776
- D. 1628

21. There are _____ core freedoms of the Universal Declaration of Human Right.

- A. 7
- B. 5
- C. 9
- D. 3

TOPIC: PILLARS OF DEMOCRACY

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which of the following is not true about political parties in Nigeria?
 - A. They must be registered with the Independent National Electoral Commission.
 - B. They must meet the electoral requirements as stipulated in the electoral act and constitution.
 - C. They are an organized group of government officials who share the same political ideologies and interests.
 - D. They prepare manifestoes and nominates their candidates.

2. The Nigerian Air force is headed by _____.
 - A. Chief of Defence Staff
 - B. Chief of Army Staff
 - C. Chief of Air Staff
 - D. Air Space Minister

3. The Nigerian Navy is headed by the _____.
 - A. Chief of Defence Staff
 - B. Chief of Naval Staff
 - C. Chief of Navy
 - D. Naval Staff

4. Duties of the Nigerian Army includes the following except _____.
 - A. maintain Nigeria's territorial integrity
 - B. assist civil authorities in calming internal insurrections
 - C. assist civil authorities in calming riots
 - D. assist in enforcing international aviation laws

5. The _____ is a set of fundamental principles according to which a state or other organization is governed.

- A. parliament
- B. pillars
- C. judiciary
- D. constitution

6. _____ practiced direct democracy in the past.

- A. Nigeria
- B. Greek City
- C. America
- D. Canada

7. Which of these is not a role of the constitution as a Pillar of Democracy?

- A. It prevents leaders from becoming autocratic in democratic societies.
- B. It protects the rights and liberty of individuals.
- C. It defines some of the duties and obligations of the citizens.
- D. It helps the leaders divide the country into upper, middle and lower classes.

8. The Nigerian Army is headed by the _____.

- A. Chief of Army Staff
- B. Colonel
- C. Generals
- D. Chief of Defence Staff

9. The acronym for the political party, ACN means _____.

- A. Action for a Coordinated Nation
- B. Action Congress of Nigeria

- C. Alliance Congress of Nigeria
- D. Applied Congress in Nigeria

10. The following places are protected by the Nigerian Navy except _____.

- A. marine belt
- B. exclusive economic zone
- C. ports and harbours
- D. Nigeria air space

11. Which of the following best describes the word bourgeoisie?

- A. Middle class
- B. Poor class
- C. Lower class
- D. No class

12. Which of these is not a function of the Independent National Electoral Commission?

- A. To conduct elections and make laws
- B. Provision of electoral materials
- C. Fixing election dates
- D. Register voters

13. The acronym for the political party, PDP means _____.

- A. Peoples Demonstration Party
- B. Political Dominating Party
- C. People's Democratic Party
- D. Policy Democratic Party

14. The _____ is responsible for maritime defence of the country.

- A. military
- B. navy
- C. airforce
- D. EFCC

15. The federal government has the exclusive power to handle the following issues except _____.

- A. the collection of tax
- B. matters
- C. currency
- D. customs

16. One of the pillar of democracy which is an operational guideline that allows for the smooth operation of law for everybody is known as _____.

- A. Pillar of Laws
- B. Pillar of Vital Institutions
- C. Pillar of Doctrines
- D. Pillar of

17. The concurrent list as divided by the constitution, consists of the following except _____.

- A. Education
- B. Agriculture
- C. Creation of States
- D. Allocation of Revenue

18. The three tiers of government include _____.

- A. Legislature, Executive and Judiciary

- B. Federal, State and Local Government
- C. Senate, House of Representative, Local Government
- D. None of the above

19. The _____ is referred to as the "Fourth Estate of the Realm".

- A. legislature
- B. executive
- C. judiciary
- D. press

20. The local government takes care of the following matters except _____.

- A. death
- B. marriages
- C. licensing of motorcycles
- D. census

21. Which of these is not a function of political parties in Nigeria?

- A. They organize and coordinate the various unions in Nigeria.
- B. They make the government in power more responsible.
- C. They enlighten the public on political matters.
- D. They contest elections.

22. Which of these is not a duty of the Nigerian Police?

- A. Protect territorial boundaries
- B. Manage crisis
- C. Protect lives and properties
- D. Detain suspected criminals

23. The Chief of Air Staff will most likely be a _____.

- A. Field Marshal
- B. Admiral of the fleet
- C. Marshall of the Air force
- D. Air Sergeant

24. Which of the following plays the role of gathering and disseminating information through electronic means or documentary methods?

- A. The press
- B. Political parties
- C. The arms of government
- D. The masses

25. Civil societies can be grouped as _____.

- A. Non-Governmental Organizations
- B. Judiciary system
- C. Security agencies
- D. National defence agencies

26. Which of the following is not a duty of the citizens of a country?

- A. Maintaining peace and unity.
- B. Being loyal and patriotic always.
- C. Performing the duties of the law enforcement authorities
- D. Payment of taxes and rates at the appropriate time.

27. Which of the following best explains government absolutism?

- A. It is the principle of complete and unrestricted power in government.
- B. It is an exercise of restricted power in government.

- C. It is a type of government that allows the people have absolute power.
- D. None of the above.

28. _____ refers to a practice of government where there is constitutional division of power among the different tiers of government.

- A. Federalism
- B. Democracy
- C. Nationalism
- D. Pillars

29. According to _____, "at his best, man is the noblest of all animals; separated from law and justice, he is the worst".

- A. Abraham Lincoln
- B. Plato
- C. Aristotle
- D. Martin Luther King Jr.

30. Vital institutions in Nigeria include _____.

- A. the Armed Forces
- B. the Electoral Commission
- C. the citizenry
- D. all of the above

31. The acronym INEC stands for _____.

- A. Interdependent National Electrical Commission
- B. Independent Nigeria Electrical Commission
- C. Independent National Electronics Company
- D. Independent National Electoral Commission

32. Which of the following forms of democracy deals with classlessness and social equality?

- A. Pillars of democracy
- B. Constitutional democracy
- C. Social democracy
- D. Liberal democracy

33. Which of the tiers of government has exclusive power?

- A. Federal government
- B. State government
- C. Local government
- D. Councilors

34. The federal system represents the _____.

- A. individual states
- B. Local governments of some states
- C. President and his ministers
- D. whole nation

35. Which of these are reserved for the state government to exercise power upon?

- A. Market issues
- B. Chieftaincy matters
- C. Motor park matters
- D. All of the above

36. Which of these is not a function of the Nigerian Air force?

- A. Assist in coordinating the enforcement of international aviation laws.
- B. Assist in coordinating activities in the Nigeria air space.

- C. Assist in arresting and executing suspected criminals
- D. Protect and preserve the territorial boundaries.

37. Which of these is not a pillar of democracy?

- A. Pillar of Laws
- B. Pillar of Doctrines
- C. Pillar of Vital Institutions
- D. Pillar of

38. Which of these is not a form of indirect democracy?

- A. Citizen
- B. Fundamental democracy
- C. Liberal democracy
- D. Social democracy

39. The constitution divides the powers of government into _____ list.

- A. Exclusive
- B. Concurrent
- C. Residual
- D. All of the above

40. The _____ is known as the government at the grassroots level.

- A. state government
- B. federal government
- C. local government
- D. senators

41. The Nigerian Armed Forces is coordinated by _____.

- A. Chief of Defence Staff
- B. Chief of Naval Staff
- C. Chief of Army Staff
- D. Chief of Air Staff

42. The acronym for the political party, ANPP means _____.

- A. Action in Nigeria People's Party
- B. All Nigeria Peoples Party
- C. Alliance for Nigerian's People's Party
- D. All Nigerian's Progressive Party

43. _____ is the third tier of government of a federal system.

- A. Federal government
- B. State government
- C. Local government
- D. Wards

44. An indirect form of democracy in which the government directs, protect and conditions the economic and social well-being of the masses is known as _____.

- A. Social democracy
- B. Pillar of democracy
- C. Demonstrative democracy
- D. Bourgeoisie

TOPIC: REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. As a democratic doctrine, which of the following applies the supremacy of the law on every person irrespective of status?

- A. Legislature
- B. Rule of law
- C. Doctrines
- D. Popular sovereignty

2. What is the meaning of the word adjudicate?

- A. To hear and settle a case by judicial procedure.
- B. To establish new states based on the already existing borders and landmarks.
- C. To tolerate opposition.
- D. To make the legislature judge electoral cases.

3. Which of these is true about majority rule?

- A. A winner must secure more than 50% of the total vote.
- B. Parliamentary immunity prevents it from occurring.
- C. The majority group sometimes feel inferior or cheated.
- D. None of the above.

4. Which of these will not help us ensure we safeguard the minority group?

- A. Providing adequate social amenities in the state.
- B. Giving free and low quality education to all the citizens.
- C. Providing employment opportunities for the minority group.
- D. Giving the minority group the opportunity to express their views.

5. Advantages of representative government includes the following except that it _____.

- A. offers opportunity for political education
- B. makes provision for political participation among the people
- C. ensures that all interests and ethnic groups are duly represented in the country
- D. is not expensive at all

6. Minority is best described as a _____.

- A. relatively smaller group of people within a community that is different in opinion and race
- B. very small group of people with different idea who rules the entire community
- C. group of people who are led by another group of people with similar goals and vision
- D. all of the above

7. Which of the following is a disadvantage of representative government?

- A. Parliamentary immunity
- B. It is too expensive.
- C. Representatives have a dilemma knowing the actual interest to represent in the council.
- D. All of the above.

8. What is the meaning of 'karats'?

- A. People
- B. Power
- C. Leadership
- D. Style

9. Which of the following is not a principle on which the rule of law was established?

- A. Parliamentary immunity
- B. Equality before the law
- C. Impartiality
- D. Right of individuals

10. Who defined democracy as 'the government of the people, by the people, for the people'?

- A. Michael Faraday
- B. Abraham Lincoln
- C. Goodluck Jonathan
- D. Nelson Mandela

11. What fraction of votes are required before decisions are adopted and implemented in representative democracy?

- A. $\frac{1}{2}$
- B. $\frac{2}{3}$
- C. $\frac{1}{3}$
- D. $\frac{1}{4}$

12. _____ is a procedure by which voters can remove an elected official from office through a direct vote before his or her term ends.

- A. A post-election
- B. A re-run
- C. A re-election
- D. A recall

13. Which of the following factors can bring about minority group in a community?

- A. Parliamentary immunity

- B. Boundary adjustments
- C. Rule of law
- D. Equality before the law

14. Which of the following should not be present in order to have an impartial and independent electoral system?

- A. The executive arm of government handling electoral cases.
- B. Voting processes being devoid of identification and victimization.
- C. Having guidelines for candidate's qualification.
- D. Having electoral voter's register.

15. Which of the following factors do not limit the rule of law?

- A. State of emergency
- B. Parliamentary immunity
- C. Diplomatic immunity
- D. Independent Judiciary

16. Leadership by a spiritual leader is known as _____.

- A. democracy
- B. stratocracy
- C. monarchy
- D. theocracy

17. Which of these is a characteristic of democracy?

- A. Fundamental
- B. Citizen
- C. Electoral franchise
- D. All of the above

18. For representative democracy to thrive, electoral cases should be handled by the _____.

- A. judiciary
- B. legislature
- C. executive
- D. House of Representatives

19. Which of the following must be performed by the judiciary for to thrive?

- A. They must adjudicate cases impartially and promptly.
- B. They must guide and defend the constitution.
- C. They must protect the rights and liberties of citizens.
- D. All of the above

20. In order to avoid creating minority groups, which of the following considerations should be made when boundaries are adjusted?

- A. Natural landmarks
- B. Language
- C. Tradition
- D. All of the above

21. What is the meaning of 'demos'?

- A. People
- B. Power
- C. Government
- D. Demonstration

22. Leadership by a military leader is known as _____.

- A. democracy

- B. theocracy
- C. stratocracy
- D. monarchy

23. _____ best describes a government in which supreme power is lodged in an individual, often for life.

- A. Stratocracy
- B. Monarchy
- C. Theocracy
- D. Democracy

24. Which of the following is not a correct definition of democracy?

- A. It is the government of the people, by the people and for the people.
- B. It is a government based on the consent of the people.
- C. It is a government that demonstrates military skills and integrity.
- D. It is a governmental system based on popular election and representation.

TOPIC: YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. An empowerment skill that is the framework guiding the practical aspects of work, economic and scientific undertaking, coordinative in character is _____.

- A. life coping skills
- B. manipulative skills
- C. intellectual skills
- D. communicative skills

2. The following are ways of empowering people except by _____.

- A. inducing them
- B. educating them
- C. indoctrination
- D. teaching them

3. Which of the following institutions is not involved with empowering the youth?

- A. NEEDS
- B. NDE
- C. RCC
- D. NAPEP

4. What is the full meaning of NAPEP?

- A. Nigeria Action Political Empowerment Party
- B. National Poverty Eradication Programme
- C. Nationalization Policies for the Eradication of Poverty
- D. National AIDS and Poverty Eradication Programme

5. What is the full meaning of NDE?

- A. National Directorate of Employment
- B. Nigerian Department for Employment
- C. National Directorate for Endorsement
- D. None of the above

6. Which of the following is not a technologically improved discovery that enhances communication?

- A. Radio
- B. Transistor
- C. Television
- D. Telephone

7. An individual who does not work for an employer but for himself is said to be _____.

- A. gainfully employed
- B. self-employed
- C. self-centered
- D. selfish

8. What is the full meaning of NEEDS?

- A. Nigeria Needs Democracy Soon
- B. Nigerian Economic Empowering and Developing Scheme
- C. National Economic and Empowerment Development Strategy
- D. National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy

9. Youth Empowerment is _____.

- A. an idea fashioned to distribute money among the youths

- B. a programme established to make the youth become well behaved
- C. a programme organized to enable the youth learn a skill, trade or profession
- D. a social medium organized for the youth of a particular village

10. Which of the following is not a benefit of empowerment programmes?

- A. It solves the issue of poverty.
- B. It promotes development of the environment.
- C. It eradicates boredom and restiveness.
- D. It encourages conflict.

11. Which of these is a means of communication?

- A. Body sign
- B. Gunshots
- C. Town criers
- D. All of the above

12. Which of the following is not a kind of employment?

- A. Self-employment
- B. Public service employment
- C. General Service employment
- D. Civil service employment

13. _____ is a good quality that makes self-employment efficient.

- A. Creativity
- B. Hard work
- C. Self confidence
- D. All of the above

14. _____ is not a goal of NEEDS.

- A. Job creation
- B. Poverty eradication
- C. Wealth degeneration
- D. Value orientation

15. In Nigeria, which of the following was not a skill practiced during the precolonial era?

- A. Weaving
- B. Driving
- C. Wine tapping
- D. Traditional medicine

16. Which of the following empowerment skill enables man send information from one person to another?

- A. Life coping skill
- B. Manipulative skill
- C. Intellectual skill
- D. Communicative skill

17. _____ is not a factor that enhances intellectual skill.

- A. Challenging environment
- B. Unqualified instructors
- C. Good health
- D. Abilities of the learner

18. Helps prevent _____ in the society.

- A. hard work

- B. rest
- C. restiveness
- D. employment

19. Which of the following is not a reason for empowering the youths alongside the adults?

- A. It gives them a sense of belonging.
- B. It helps develop their leadership abilities.
- C. It helps them become equal with the adults.
- D. It builds a good relationship between the youth and the government.

20. An empowerment skill which is natural and acquired from birth, to adapt fittingly in his environment is known as _____.

- A. life coping skill
- B. manipulative skill
- C. intellectual skill
- D. communicative skill

21. _____ means the impartation of vocational skills to mentally fit people to enable them harness socio-economic resources for self-benefit and society improvement.

- A. Development
- B. Empowerment
- C. Education
- D. Entrepreneur

ANSWERS

TOPIC: CITIZENSHIP

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. A _____ is a legal member of a country with full constitutional rights in that country.

- A. constitution
- B. resident
- C. diplomat
- D. citizen

The correct answer is option [D]

2. The Senate is headed by the _____.

- A. Deputy Speaker
- B. Speaker
- C. Senate President
- D. Deputy Senate President

The correct answer is option [C]

3. Who heads the Ministry of Justice in Nigeria?

- A. The Attorney-General
- B. The Chief Justice of the Federation
- C. High Court Judge
- D. Magistrates

The correct answer is option [A]

4. Which of these is a function of the judiciary?

- A. Making laws
- B. Declaration of war

- C. Approval of budget
- D. Punishing offenders

The correct answer is option [D]

5. As a function of the government, the following are responsible for the defence of the country except _____.

- A. army
- B. air force
- C. navy
- D. police

The correct answer is option [D]

6. An example of an agency through which the government provides social amenities for its citizens is the _____.

- A. Economic and Financial Crimes Commission
- B. Federal Road Safety Corps
- C. Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure
- D. Independent Corrupt Practices Commission

The correct answer is option [C]

7. Which of these is not a climatic problem experienced in the world?

- A. Flooding
- B. Ozone depletion
- C. Nuclear threat
- D. Earthquake

The correct answer is option [C]

8. Which of the following is a right of an accused person?

- A. He is entitled to fair hearing and judgement in a law court.
- B. When under arrest, he has the right to remain silent as whatever he says could be used against him in a law court.
- C. He has the right to be alive until he is condemned.
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

9. Human laws are defined as laws _____.

- A. written down by God and given to men, for men
- B. of nature which are available to ensure the safety of the country
- C. written down by human beings to ensure safety and peaceful coexistence
- D. none of the above

The correct answer is option [C]

10. In Nigeria, who is the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces?

- A. The Governors
- B. The Generals
- C. The President
- D. The Colonel

The correct answer is option [C]

11. The members of the Executive Council include the following except the _____.

- A. Ministers
- B. Head of Civil Service
- C. Secretary to the Federal Government
- D. Chief Executive Director

The correct answer is option [D]

12. Which of the following arms of government is responsible for the settlement of disputes?

- A. The Judiciary
- B. The Legislative
- C. The Executive
- D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

13. _____ was the first president and prime minister of Ghana.

- A. Kwame Nkrumah
- B. Charles Taylor
- C. Idi Amin Dada
- D. Nnamdi Azikiwe

The correct answer is option [A]

14. Laws that exist or occur in nature which are not caused by people are referred to as _____.

- A. physical laws
- B. natural laws
- C. un-natural laws
- D. human laws

The correct answer is option [B]

15. The legislature in Nigeria is known as _____.

- A. the House of Representatives
- B. the Senate
- C. the National Assembly
- D. the Parliament

The correct answer is option [C]

16. In Nigeria, the head of the executive arm is referred to as the _____.

- A. Prime Minister
- B. President
- C. Speaker
- D. Head of government

The correct answer is option [B]

17. A citizen can also be called a _____.

- A. Nigerian
- B. Member
- C. National
- D. Landlord

The correct answer is option [C]

18. Which of the following is correct about the Pan Africanism Movement?

- A. It was a transport service organized and ran by blacks only.
- B. It called on blacks to fight against racial discrimination.
- C. It was established by United Nations just immediately after the war.
- D. It was formed by both Africans and non-Africans.

The correct answer is option [B]

19. Which of these is a major world civic problem?

- A. Terrorism
- B. Climatic changes
- C. Nuclear threat
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

20. Which of the following is not a type of law?

- A. Natural law
- B. Divine law
- C. Artificial law
- D. Human law

The correct answer is option [C]

21. In Nigeria, which of the following is the lower chamber in the legislative arm?

- A. Senate
- B. House of Representatives
- C. Bicameral
- D. Parliament

The correct answer is option [B]

22. The highest court is known as the _____ court.

- A. high
- B. supreme
- C. magistrate
- D. sharia

The correct answer is option [B]

23. Which of these is not a function of the legislature?

- A. They amend the constitution.
- B. They approve the budget.
- C. They approve appointments.
- D. They prepare the budget.

The correct answer is option [D]

24. Which of these is not a natural law?

- A. Night and day
- B. Death and judgement
- C. Dry and rainy seasons
- D. Winter and summer

The correct answer is option [B]

25. _____ are eternal laws made by God.

- A. Religious laws
- B. Divine laws
- C. Natural laws
- D. Spiritual laws

The correct answer is option [B]

26. The arm of the government that makes law is known as the _____.

- A. judiciary
- B. executive
- C. legislature
- D. senate

The correct answer is option [C]

27. Which of the following is not true about Nelson Mandela?

- A. He was imprisoned for 27 years.
- B. He spoke against apartheid government in Ghana.
- C. He became the president of South African in 1999.
- D. He spent some of his years in Robben Island.

The correct answer is option [B]

28. In Nigeria, the legislature at the state level is known as _____.

- A. House of Representatives
- B. National Assembly
- C. House of Assembly
- D. Counselor

The correct answer is option [C]

29. Functions of the government include the following except _____.

- A. making laws for the country
- B. defending the government house only
- C. maintaining always
- D. providing social amenities for its citizens

The correct answer is option [B]

30. _____ was the ceremonial president of Nigeria between 1960 -1966.

- A. General Olusegun Obasanjo
- B. Kwame Nkurumah
- C. Wole Soyinka
- D. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe

The correct answer is option [D]

31. Interpretation of law, settling of disputes and punishing law breakers are functions of the _____.

- A. judiciary
- B. executive
- C. legislature
- D. law makers

The correct answer is option [A]

32. _____ are the members of the bar.

- A. Judges
- B. Lawyers
- C. Magistrates
- D. The Chief Judge

The correct answer is option [B]

33. Family law deals with the following except _____.

- A. divorce matters
- B. ownership
- C. the right of shareholders
- D. children's rights

The correct answer is option [C]

34. The _____ is a group of persons who rules a country or state.

- A. government
- B. federal government
- C. state government
- D. head of state

The correct answer is option [A]

35. In Nigeria, how many House of Representatives members do we have?

- A. 450
- B. 109
- C. 360
- D. 37

The correct answer is option [C]

36. In Nigeria, how many members of each of the states is represented in the Senate?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

The correct answer is option [C]

37. What type of legislature does Nigeria have?

- A. Unicameral
- B. Dicameral
- C. Bicameral
- D. Multilateral

The correct answer is option [C]

38. In Nigeria, how many Senators do we have?

- A. 36
- B. 360
- C. 109
- D. 37

The correct answer is option [C]

39. Which of the following is not a major civic problem?

- A. Diseases
- B. Under population
- C. Human trafficking
- D. Drug abuse

The correct answer is option [B]

40. The House of Representatives is headed by the _____.

- A. President
- B. Speaker
- C. Leader
- D. Chairman

The correct answer is option [B]

41. Which of the following arm of government is saddled with the power to impeach?

- A. The executive
- B. The judiciary
- C. The presidency
- D. The legislative

The correct answer is option [D]

42. In Nigeria, what are the houses that make up the legislature?

- A. Senate and House of Representatives
- B. National Assembly and House of Representatives
- C. Senate and House of Assembly
- D. Speaker and National House of Representatives

The correct answer is option [A]

43. _____ is a system of rules a society develops in order to deal with crime, business agreements and social relationships.

- A. The court
- B. The law
- C. A principle
- D. A doctrine

The correct answer is option [B]

44. _____ is the training that imparts knowledge and skills to persons with the aim of transforming them into good citizens.

- A. Education
- B. Citizens Education
- C. Permanent Education
- D. Enlightenment

The correct answer is option [A]

45. In a law court, the accuser is also known as the _____.

- A. Complaint
- B. Plaintiff
- C. Judge
- D. Jury

The correct answer is option [B]

46. In Nigeria, NDE is an agency established by the government to provide _____ for her citizens.

- A. security
- B. infrastructures
- C. job opportunities
- D. Citizenship

The correct answer is option [C]

47. INEC performs _____ function in Nigeria.

- A. political
- B. economic
- C. defence
- D. law making

The correct answer is option [A]

48. Criminal laws deal with issues pertaining to _____.

- A. arson
- B. vandalism
- C. suicide
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

49. _____ laws deal with issues pertaining to problems arising from human relations and interactions.

- A. Criminal
- B. Company
- C. Family
- D. Civil

The correct answer is option [D]

50. Which of the following is not a function of the executive arm of government in Nigeria?

- A. Preparation of budget
- B. Power of pardon
- C. Declaration of war
- D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

51. The various aspects of the common law includes all the following except _____.

- A. public hearing
- B. civil cases
- C. law of torts

D. company law

The correct answer is option [A]

52. In Nigeria, which of the following is not a programme initiated by the government to provide a better economy for her citizens?

- A. ANPP
- B. SEEDS
- C. LEEDS
- D. NEEDS

The correct answer is option [A]

53. Who presides over the judiciary in Nigeria?

- A. The Magistrate
- B. The Grand Khadis
- C. The Chief Justice of the Federation
- D. The High Court Judge

The correct answer is option [C]

54. In Nigeria, the legislature at the federal level is known as _____.

- A. the National Assembly
- B. the House of Assembly
- C. the House of Representatives
- D. the Senate House

The correct answer is option [A]

55. The following are types of legislature except _____.

- A. unicameral
- B. bicameral

- C. all of the above
- D. none of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

56. The three arms of government include _____, _____ and _____ arms.

- A. Federal, State, Local government
- B. Presidents, Governors, Chairmen
- C. Senate, House of Representatives, Counsellor.
- D. Legislative, Executive, Judiciary

The correct answer is option [D]

57. _____ are the members of the bench.

- A. Judges
- B. Lawyers
- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

58. Offences in civil law do not deal with _____.

- A. traffic laws
- B. criminal cases
- C. law of contract
- D. public order

The correct answer is option [B]

59. The legislature in the United State of America is known as _____.

- A. the Congress
- B. the Parliament

- C. the House of Representatives
- D. the National Assembly

The correct answer is option [A]

60. A person's great love for his country is known as _____.

- A. nationalism
- B. nationalization
- C. indigene
- D. nativity

The correct answer is option [A]

61. The legislature in Britain is known as _____.

- A. the House of Representatives
- B. the Parliament
- C. the Senate
- D. the National Assembly

The correct answer is option [B]

62. The executive's main function is to _____.

- A. implement the law made by the legislature
- B. make the law implemented by the judiciary
- C. interpret the law made by the judiciary
- D. none of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

63. In Nigeria, which of the following is the upper chamber of the legislative arm?

- A. Senate
- B. House of Representatives

- C. Judiciary
- D. Executive

The correct answer is option [A]

64. The law that states that 'one day a child will grow old and die' is an example of a _____.

- A. physical law
- B. divine law
- C. human law
- D. natural law

The correct answer is option [D]

65. A function of the Nigeria civil defence is to _____.

- A. defend the borders
- B. convict and execute criminals
- C. maintain peace and order
- D. guard the prison arena

The correct answer is option [C]

66. _____ is the state of being a citizen of a particular country, having all the rights.

- A. Citizenship
- B. Legalization
- C. Naturalization
- D. Human right

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: CULTISM

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which of these was the first secret cult formed in Nigeria?

- A. Black Axe Confraternity
- B. Vikings Fraternity
- C. Buccaneers Association of Nigeria
- D. Sea Dogs Confraternity

The correct answer is option [D]

2. The Sea Dogs Confraternity which is the first secret cult formed in Nigeria, is also known as _____.

- A. Pirates
- B. Axe
- C. SDC
- D. Brotherhood

The correct answer is option [A]

3. Which of the following effects does have on the society?

- A. Positive effect
- B. Good effect
- C. Encouraging effect
- D. Negative effect

The correct answer is option [D]

4. Which of the following is not a female cult group?

- A. Methuselah
- B. Black pants

- C. The amazons
- D. Black queen

The correct answer is option [A]

5. The first secret cult formed in Nigeria had activities aimed at _____.

- A. uniting Nigerians
- B. fighting colonialism and oppression
- C. killing and harassing lecturers and students
- D. intimidating and oppressing students

The correct answer is option [B]

6. _____ is not a healthy club for students.

- A. Student Christian Movement
- B. Debating society
- C. Rotary club
- D. Green beret

The correct answer is option [D]

7. Ku Klux Klan sought to restore _____.

- A. the peace in America
- B. white supremacy
- C. hope to ex-military men
- D. democracy

The correct answer is option [B]

8. Censoring certain violent and immoral movies that children watch will help prevent _____.

- A. democracy

- B. racism
- C. demonstration
- D. Cultism

The correct answer is option [D]

9. Drinking, night meetings, thuggery and secrecy are activities carried out by _____.

- A. activists
- B. civil societies
- C. cultists
- D. government

The correct answer is option [C]

10. The arose secret society is found mainly in the _____ of Nigeria.

- A. north
- B. east
- C. south-east
- D. north central

The correct answer is option [C]

11. The ogboni secret society can be found mainly among the _____.

- A. Yoruba's
- B. Efiks
- C. Hausas
- D. Indians

The correct answer is option [A]

12. Which of these is a reason for establishing cults in schools?

- A. The desire for brotherhood
- B. To preserve culture
- C. For protection
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

13. Which of these is not a reason why students join cults?

- A. A search for security
- B. A search for social identity
- C. Peer group influence
- D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

14. The Ku Klux Klan secret cult targeted _____.

- A. slaves
- B. every master
- C. military men
- D. ex-slaves

The correct answer is option [D]

15. _____ is a consequence of cultism.

- A. Acquisition of knowledge
- B. Orderliness
- C. Peace
- D. Death

The correct answer is option [D]

16. Consequences of on cultists includes the following except that they _____.

- A. cause their parents pain
- B. may have health issues due to the harmful drugs they take
- C. most times excel academically
- D. lose the self-will to choose between good and evil

The correct answer is option [C]

17. _____ was one of the seven students that formed the Sea Dogs Confraternity in Nigeria.

- A. Wole Soyinka
- B. Olusegun Obasanjo
- C. Osaze Odemwingie
- D. Chinua Achebe

The correct answer is option [A]

18. Which of the following measures cannot be taking when preventing cultism?

- A. Giving amnesty to cultists that are caught in the act.
- B. Parents showing good examples to their children.
- C. Severe punishment mete to cultists.
- D. Employing guidance counselors in institutions.

The correct answer is option [A]

19. Which of the following activities do cultists carryout?

- A. They paint the faces of new members with ashes.
- B. Chant incantations
- C. Dress in frightening clothes.
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

20. The origin of secret cult societies could be traced to _____.

- A. British
- B. ancient Egyptians
- C. Nigerians
- D. democrates

The correct answer is option [B]

21. _____ is a ritual practiced by groups whose initiation formalities, membership and modes of operation are done and kept secret.

- A. Cultism
- B. Democracy
- C. Ritualism
- D. Federalism

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: FUEL SUBSIDY

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. What is the role of PPPRA in the Nigeria petroleum industry?

- A. Transporting
- B. Refining
- C. Regulating
- D. Exploring

The correct answer is option [C]

2. In Nigeria, makes the official pump price of fuel _____ than the actual market price.

- A. higher
- B. equal to or greater
- C. lower
- D. none of the above

The correct answer is option [C]

3. Which of these is not a disadvantage of removal?

- A. The government will save money.
- B. Hyperinflation.
- C. Poor standard of living.
- D. Social and industrial unrest.

The correct answer is option [A]

4. _____ is the benefit given by the government to her citizens usually in the form of a cash payment, tax reduction or by reducing the cost of goods and services.

- A. Grant

- B. Subsidy
- C. Scholarship
- D. Bursary

The correct answer is option [B]

5. Which of these is not an advantage of subsidy removal?

- A. It will help the government save money.
- B. Money saved will be used for infrastructural development.
- C. It will cause a reduction in the prices of goods and services.
- D. More employment opportunities.

The correct answer is option [C]

6. Is a form of _____ manipulation?

- A. record
- B. loan
- C. price
- D. product

The correct answer is option [C]

7. What is the likely effect of removing in Nigeria?

- A. The standard of education will reduce.
- B. Only government workers will afford healthy meals.
- C. The prices of goods and services will increase.
- D. The cost of transportation will reduce.

The correct answer is option [C]

8. What is the full meaning of PPPRA?

- A. Petroleum Produce Price Regulatory Agency

- B. Price of Petroleum Product Regulatory Agency
- C. Petroleum Price Product Regulatory Agency
- D. Petroleum Product Price Regulatory Agency

The correct answer is option [D]

9. In Nigeria, makes the prices of goods and services _____.

- A. lower
- B. higher
- C. even
- D. none of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

10. Which of the following is not a petroleum product?

- A. Kerosene
- B. Petrol
- C. Diesel
- D. Charcoal

The correct answer is option [D]

TOPIC: HIV/AIDS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The following are examples of venereal diseases except _____.

- A. syphilis
- B. soft sores pubic lice
- C. genitals
- D. none of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

2. Which of the following is not true about HIV?

- A. HIV can be inherited from any of both parents.
- B. A person can contract it from another infected person.
- C. An infected person can get very sick.
- D. An infected person can live healthy if he takes the necessary precautions.

The correct answer is option [A]

3. Which of the following is not a preventive measure for HIV/AIDS?

- A. Abstinence
- B. New syringes should be used per time.
- C. Thorough screening and certification of blood before transfusion.
- D. Avoid screening of mothers before and during pregnancy.

The correct answer is option [D]

4. HIV primarily attacks the _____ cells of the body.

- A. sex
- B. brain

- C. T4
- D. heart

The correct answer is option [C]

5. Which of these is an effect of the spread of HIV/AIDS?

- A. It causes population increase.
- B. It could cause increased productivity when infected workers die.
- C. It leaves a stigma on infected people and their families.
- D. People become very confident.

The correct answer is option [C]

6. An individual with HIV is said to be _____.

- A. negative
- B. positive
- C. neutral
- D. present

The correct answer is option [B]

7. Which of the following cannot be directly contracted sexually?

- A. HIV
- B. AIDS
- C. Genitals
- D. Herpes

The correct answer is option [B]

8. An individual without HIV is said to be _____.

- A. positive
- B. negative

- C. neutral
- D. absent

The correct answer is option [B]

9. A baby can contract from his infected mother through the following except _____.

- A. breast milk
- B. placenta
- C. blood transfusion
- D. close cuddling

The correct answer is option [D]

10. Diseases or infections that are contacted by sexual intercourse are known as _____.

- A. sexually transmitted disease
- B. sexually transmitted infection
- C. venereal diseases
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

11. Which of the following is a disease condition in which the body's ability to fight diseases is destroyed?

- A. Cancer
- B. Hiv/Aids
- C. Polio
- D. Tuberculosis

The correct answer is option [B]

12. Which of the following venereal diseases is a terminal disease?

- A. Gonorrhea
- B. HIV/AIDS
- C. Candidiasis
- D. Cancroids

The correct answer is option [B]

13. HIV destroys the _____ system of the body.

- A. digestive
- B. circulatory
- C. excretory
- D. immune

The correct answer is option [D]

14. AIDS is a syndrome because _____.

- A. a person with AIDS experiences different kinds of diseases and infections
- B. a person with AIDS has a disease called syndrome
- C. it is a highly infectious disease that can be transferred from one person to another
- D. it is a terminal disease acquired from the use of sharp objects

The correct answer is option [A]

15. The acronym PLWHA means _____.

- A. People Living With AIDS Only
- B. People Living Within
- C. Public Living With
- D. People Living With

The correct answer is option [D]

16. What is the full meaning of AIDS?

- A. Acute Immune Deficiency Syndrome
- B. Acquired Immune Deficiency Symptoms
- C. Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome
- D. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

The correct answer is option [D]

17. _____ is not a physiological agent of spread.

- A. Placenta
- B. Sweat
- C. Urine
- D. Tears

The correct answer is option [B]

18. Attitudinal agents for the spread of HIV includes the following except _____.

- A. blood transfusion without proper screening
- B. maternal fetal contact
- C. sexual misconducts
- D. handling body fluids without hand gloves

The correct answer is option [B]

19. HIV lives in _____.

- A. the blood only
- B. sex organs
- C. the body fluid
- D. the muscles and bones

The correct answer is option [C]

20. Which of the following conditions of the urinary system is due to the effect of sexually transmitted diseases?

- A. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
- B. Genital Urinary Disease
- C. Kidney stones
- D. Sexually Transmitted Diseases

The correct answer is option [B]

TOPIC: LAW AND ORDER

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Orderliness as a value is achieved with the help of the following except _____.

- A. patience
- B. obedience
- C. understanding
- D. haste

The correct answer is option [D]

2. _____ defined law as a principle of human act directed to the common good.

- A. Plato
- B. St. Thomas Aquinas
- C. Michael Faraday
- D. Aristotle

The correct answer is option [B]

3. In Nigeria, which of the following arm of government is responsible for making laws?

- A. The legislature
- B. The governors
- C. The executive
- D. The monarchs

The correct answer is option [A]

4. Which of the following will prevent the realization of order in a society?

- A. Strife
- B. Disobedience

- C. Hatred
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

5. Which of these is not a purpose of enacting laws?

- A. To protect the guilty from oppression.
- B. To discourage wrong conducts.
- C. To preserve lives and property.
- D. To give us a sense of duty.

The correct answer is option [A]

6. Laws derived from judgement delivered by notable judges in the law courts are referred to as _____.

- A. criminal laws
- B. family laws
- C. cooperate laws
- D. case laws

The correct answer is option [D]

7. Which of the following agencies is not involved in maintaining law and order?

- A. NDLEA
- B. CPC
- C. FRSC
- D. NSCDC

The correct answer is option [B]

8. During the military era in Nigeria, the state government promulgated _____.

- A. predicts

- B. edicts
- C. measures
- D. guidelines

The correct answer is option [B]

9. Which of the following is involved in law making?

- A. The Senate
- B. The House of Representatives
- C. Councilors
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

10. Who presides over a law court?

- A. A magistrate
- B. A prosecutor
- C. The plaintiff
- D. The defendant

The correct answer is option [A]

11. It is necessary to observe order _____.

- A. at home only
- B. majorly in public
- C. at all places
- D. in school only

The correct answer is option [C]

12. FRSC in full means _____.

- A. Federal Rail Safety Commission

- B. Federal Road Safety Commission
- C. Federal Road Security Corps
- D. Federal Road Security Commission

The correct answer is option [B]

13. _____ is a condition in which things follow laid down procedures.

- A. Orderliness
- B. Scene of duty
- C. Patriotism
- D. Judgement

The correct answer is option [A]

14. During the military era in Nigeria, the federal government promulgated _____.

- A. edicts
- B. predicts
- C. decrees
- D. doctrines

The correct answer is option [C]

15. Love and patriotism will help encourage _____.

- A. the enforcement of the law
- B. orderliness
- C. all of the above
- D. none of the above

The correct answer is option [C]

16. Which of these is not a form of orderliness?

- A. Decorum

- B. Impropropriety
- C. Queuing culture
- D. Driving with good skills

The correct answer is option [B]

17. _____ is the full meaning of NDLEA.

- A. Nigeria Drug Law Enforcement Agency
- B. National Drug Law Enforcement Association
- C. National Drug Law Enforcement Agency
- D. National Department of Law Enforcement Agency

The correct answer is option [C]

18. What is the full meaning of NSCDC?

- A. Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps
- B. National Security and Civil Defence Corps
- C. Nigeria System and Civil Defence Corps
- D. Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Company

The correct answer is option [A]

19. Which of these are not empowered to maintain law and order?

- A. Civil societies
- B. Citizens
- C. Criminals
- D. Law courts

The correct answer is option [C]

20. _____ is a rule and measure of acts through which man is induced to act or is restrained from acting.

- A. Order
- B. Doctrine
- C. The law
- D. Principle

The correct answer is option [C]

TOPIC: OUR VALUES

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Reliability, transparency and integrity are features of _____ person.

- A. a skillful
- B. an important
- C. a bold
- D. an honest

The correct answer is option [D]

2. Social justice is usually associated with _____.

- A. violence and fair play
- B. the law court and judges only
- C. equity and equality
- D. equity and inequality

The correct answer is option [C]

3. Which of these is not one of the key requirement of judicial justice?

- A. The offender must be arrested, tried and if convicted, pardoned.
- B. Justice must be dispense without fear or favour.
- C. Ensure that justice is visibly carried out.
- D. Ensure that the accused is innocent until proved guilty beyond reasonable doubt.

The correct answer is option [A]

4. Justice that deals with regulating and balancing the free power of man and how he uses his power is known as _____ justice.

- A. judicial
- B. commutative

- C. personal
- D. social

The correct answer is option [C]

5. _____ is not a type of value.

- A. Honesty
- B. Falsehood
- C. Justice
- D. Selflessness

The correct answer is option [B]

6. What is equity?

- A. It is defined as fair judgement without prejudice.
- B. It is the act of applying the same standard as stipulated by the law to all.
- C. It is fierce judgement without mercy.
- D. It is defined as quitting all wrong behaviours.

The correct answer is option [A]

7. Which of these will not promote justice and selflessness in the society?

- A. Never condoning nor rewarding indiscipline.
- B. Strict application of the rule of law in all we do.
- C. Application of caution in the introduction of new policies by the government.
- D. Developing the spirit of selfishness in the citizenry.

The correct answer is option [D]

8. _____ is a product of dishonesty.

- A. Examination malpractice
- B. Patronage

- C. Admiration
- D. Friendliness

The correct answer is option [A]

9. The achievements of the National Youth Service Corps include the following except that it _____.

- A. encouraged mobility of labour
- B. helped summon the council of elders in cases of murder
- C. helped promote mutual understanding and unity in Nigeria
- D. has broken ethnic barriers

The correct answer is option [B]

10. _____ is the most important value.

- A. Wealth
- B. Gold
- C. Life
- D. Diamond

The correct answer is option [C]

11. Which of these is a type of justice?

- A. Equity
- B. Personal justice
- C. Equality
- D. Chief Judge

The correct answer is option [B]

12. Trust, friendliness, admiration and respect are benefits of _____.

- A. envy

- B. rudeness
- C. honesty
- D. rebellion

The correct answer is option [C]

13. Values of dislike includes all of these except _____.

- A. fighting
- B. punctuality
- C. honest
- D. indecent dressing

The correct answer is option [B]

14. Features of honesty includes the following except _____.

- A. being cunning at work
- B. being committed to duty
- C. being bold to defend the truth
- D. being alert to one's conscience

The correct answer is option [A]

15. We attach value to the following except to _____.

- A. our likes and dislikes
- B. failure
- C. family and friends
- D. good things

The correct answer is option [B]

16. Justice is a _____ value.

- A. extrinsic

- B. intrinsic
- C. unnecessary
- D. unimportant

The correct answer is option [B]

17. What is the difference between equity and equality?

- A. Equity is fair judgement without prejudice while equality is unfair judgement without prejudice.
- B. Equality is the act of applying the same standard as stipulated by the law to all while equity is fair judgement without prejudice.
- C. Equity is unfair judgement without prejudice while equality is fair judgement with prejudice.
- D. Equality is the act of applying the same standard as stipulated by the law to all while equity is about quitting a case.

The correct answer is option [B]

18. The National Youth Service Corps was introduced in _____ by _____.

- A. 1973, General Sani Abacha
- B. 1977, Lord Lugard
- C. 1873, General Olusegun Obasanjo
- D. 1973, General Yakubu Gowon

The correct answer is option [D]

19. Which of the following is not a key requirement for retributive justice?

- A. The offender must be arrested, tried and if convicted, duly punished.
- B. Ensure that the accused is innocent until conclusively proved guilty beyond reasonable doubt.
- C. Criminals should be retrained, reclaimed and reformed to avoid evil habits.

D. Crimes should be duly punished and positive acts of bravery adequately rewarded.

The correct answer is option [B]

20. The opposite in meaning of selflessness is _____.

- A. self-dependence
- B. self-actualization
- C. selfishness
- D. self

The correct answer is option [C]

21. Which of the following is not a quality of selflessness?

- A. It helps remove greed.
- B. It spurs in people the spirit of patriotism.
- C. It seeks for self-satisfaction.
- D. It causes a high degree of love for people.

The correct answer is option [C]

22. _____ and _____ values are kinds of values.

- A. Auxiliary, extrinsic
- B. Extrinsic, intrinsic
- C. Illicit, intrinsic
- D. Civic, illicit

The correct answer is option [B]

23. _____ is not one of the things we attach value.

- A. Clothing
- B. Water

- C. Remnant of food
- D. Air

The correct answer is option [C]

24. What is equality?

- A. It is defined as fair judgement without prejudice.
- B. It is the act of applying the same standard as stipulated by the law to everyone.
- C. It means sharing goods and services equally to everyone around.
- D. It means everyone in a company must earn the same amount irrespective of their various positions.

The correct answer is option [B]

25. The National Youth Service Corps was borne out of the need to _____ in Nigeria.

- A. promote unity
- B. encourage conflict
- C. build careers
- D. create cultural barriers

The correct answer is option [A]

26. The following are aspects of life that selflessness will help us restore except _____.

- A. the maintenance of public order and peace
- B. social solidarity and communal interest
- C. respect for human dignity
- D. disrespect for constituted authority

The correct answer is option [D]

27. Self-defence can be defined as _____.

- A. the act of defending oneself
- B. the process of joining the Nigeria Defence Academy
- C. the act of defending a group of people
- D. the act of defending one's selfish action

The correct answer is option [A]

28. What is justice?

- A. It is defined as going to the law court and judging a case.
- B. It is reporting an issue to the school principal for immediate action.
- C. It means talking with the guidance and counselling personnel in an institution.
- D. It is the consistent and transparent will to render to everyone what is due to them.

The correct answer is option [D]

29. Which of these is not a benefit of honesty?

- A. It leads to political advancement.
- B. It promotes justice among civil servants only.
- C. It removes bitterness in the social circumference of life.
- D. It attracts patronage to the society.

The correct answer is option [B]

30. One thing that justice and selflessness share is that _____.

- A. selflessness gives support and practicality to justice
- B. justice and selflessness are from one word
- C. selflessness is the opposite of justice
- D. justice can only be related to selflessness

The correct answer is option [A]

31. _____ is a value exhibited when people think of the needs and welfare of others than about themselves.

- A. Honesty
- B. Justice
- C. Integrity
- D. Selflessness

The correct answer is option [D]

32. Which of these is not a self-preservative instinct in humans?

- A. The instinct to avoid destructive conflicts like war.
- B. The instinct to change the colour of their skin to blend with the environment.
- C. The instinct to be sheltered and protected from cold.
- D. The instinct of self-defence against real attackers.

The correct answer is option [B]

33. Fundamental are constitutionally based on _____.

- A. justice
- B. truth
- C. honesty
- D. selflessness

The correct answer is option [A]

34. _____ provides the platform upon which every other value can be expressed or experienced.

- A. Health
- B. Wealth
- C. Honesty
- D. Life

The correct answer is option [D]

35. Which of the following groups in Nigeria can perform community services?

- A. The National Youth Service Corps
- B. Defence Corps
- C. The Police
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

36. When things serve useful purposes or are very important in life, they are said to be _____.

- A. meaningful
- B. colorful
- C. delightful
- D. valuable

The correct answer is option [D]

TOPIC: HUMAN RIGHTS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons and Other Related Matters is a _____.

- A. governmental agency
- B. ministry
- C. non-governmental agency
- D. security agency

The correct answer is option [A]

2. The French revolution that brought about the right that states that all citizens are equal under the law was fought by the _____.

- A. government against its citizens
- B. women against men
- C. poor against the rich
- D. France against Nigeria

The correct answer is option [C]

3. According to _____, "you must be the change you wish to see in the world".

- A. Abraham Lincoln
- B. Mahatma Gandhi
- C. Aristotle
- D. Martin Luther King, Jr.

The correct answer is option [B]

4. UNO means _____.

- A. United National Organization

- B. Union of National Organization
- C. Universal Nation Operations
- D. United Nations Organization

The correct answer is option [D]

5. Which one of these is a Universal Declaration of Human Right?

- A. No unfair detention.
- B. Right to torture a person assumed guilty.
- C. Right to free concepts.
- D. We are all equal before the law but some are more equal than others.

The correct answer is option [A]

6. Which of the following is the role of the government in UDHR?

- A. Make the judiciary independent.
- B. Tackle poverty and hunger.
- C. Ensure freedom of press.
- D. All of the above.

The correct answer is option [D]

7. Which of these is a responsibility of individuals under the UDHR?

- A. Study and know your fundamental human rights.
- B. Enact laws that will protect and ensure are maintained.
- C. Establish agencies that will speak against human right abuses.
- D. Ensure that freedom of press is guaranteed.

The correct answer is option [A]

8. Which of the following has a role to play in the realization of the goals of UDHR?

- A. Individuals

- B. The government
- C. Civil society
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

9. After World War I, _____ was created to unite the people of the world and prevent a reoccurrence of another world war.

- A. United Nations Organization
- B. League of Nations
- C. World Health Organization
- D. Red Cross

The correct answer is option [B]

10. Which of the following means can be used to advocate the Universal Declaration of Human Right?

- A. The internet
- B. Television
- C. Magazines
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

11. The Universal Declaration of Human Right consists of _____ articles.

- A. 10
- B. 20
- C. 30
- D. 40

The correct answer is option [C]

12. _____ are inherent rights that every individual is entitled to.

- A. Human Rights
- B. Democracy
- C. Citizenry
- D. Patriotism

The correct answer is option [A]

13. Freedom of speech means that we all have the right to _____.

- A. express our opinion without fear of being punished
- B. publish anything we think is the truth on the national dailies
- C. gather together with our friends to celebrate
- D. move around freely in our country

The correct answer is option [A]

14. International Day is marked each year on _____.

- A. December 25th
- B. January 1st
- C. May 29th
- D. December 10th

The correct answer is option [D]

15. UDHR was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly following the end of _____.

- A. World War II
- B. Biafra War
- C. World War I
- D. Gulf War

The correct answer is option [A]

16. Which of these is a responsibility of civil societies in the UDHR?

- A. Establishing agencies that speak against abuses.
- B. Use demonstration to speak out against abuses.
- C. Enact laws that enforces the
- D. Make the judiciary independent.

The correct answer is option [B]

17. Which of these bodies created the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

- A. UNO
- B. PDP
- C. INEC
- D. UDHR

The correct answer is option [A]

18. Which of these is not one of the core freedoms of the UDHR?

- A. Freedom of speech
- B. Freedom of assembly
- C. Freedom from discrimination
- D. Freedom of laughter

The correct answer is option [D]

19. What is the full meaning of UDHR?

- A. Universal Declaration of
- B. Union of Demonstrative House of Representatives
- C. United Democratic House of Representatives
- D. Universal Demonstration of Hausa Reporters

The correct answer is option [A]

20. In what year was the Universal Declaration of documented?

- A. 1789
- B. 1948
- C. 1776
- D. 1628

The correct answer is option [B]

21. There are _____ core freedoms of the Universal Declaration of Human Right.

- A. 7
- B. 5
- C. 9
- D. 3

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: PILLARS OF DEMOCRACY

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which of the following is not true about political parties in Nigeria?

- A. They must be registered with the Independent National Electoral Commission.
- B. They must meet the electoral requirements as stipulated in the electoral act and constitution.
- C. They are an organized group of government officials who share the same political ideologies and interests.
- D. They prepare manifestoes and nominates their candidates.

The correct answer is option [C]

2. The Nigerian Air force is headed by _____.

- A. Chief of Defence Staff
- B. Chief of Army Staff
- C. Chief of Air Staff
- D. Air Space Minister

The correct answer is option [C]

3. The Nigerian Navy is headed by the _____.

- A. Chief of Defence Staff
- B. Chief of Naval Staff
- C. Chief of Navy
- D. Naval Staff

The correct answer is option [B]

4. Duties of the Nigerian Army includes the following except _____.

- A. maintain Nigeria's territorial integrity

- B. assist civil authorities in calming internal insurrections
- C. assist civil authorities in calming riots
- D. assist in enforcing international aviation laws

The correct answer is option [D]

5. The _____ is a set of fundamental principles according to which a state or other organization is governed.

- A. parliament
- B. pillars
- C. judiciary
- D. constitution

The correct answer is option [D]

6. _____ practiced direct democracy in the past.

- A. Nigeria
- B. Greek City
- C. America
- D. Canada

The correct answer is option [B]

7. Which of these is not a role of the constitution as a Pillar of Democracy?

- A. It prevents leaders from becoming autocratic in democratic societies.
- B. It protects the rights and liberty of individuals.
- C. It defines some of the duties and obligations of the citizens.
- D. It helps the leaders divide the country into upper, middle and lower classes.

The correct answer is option [D]

8. The Nigerian Army is headed by the _____.

- A. Chief of Army Staff
- B. Colonel
- C. Generals
- D. Chief of Defence Staff

The correct answer is option [A]

9. The acronym for the political party, ACN means _____.

- A. Action for a Coordinated Nation
- B. Action Congress of Nigeria
- C. Alliance Congress of Nigeria
- D. Applied Congress in Nigeria

The correct answer is option [B]

10. The following places are protected by the Nigerian Navy except _____.

- A. marine belt
- B. exclusive economic zone
- C. ports and harbours
- D. Nigeria air space

The correct answer is option [D]

11. Which of the following best describes the word bourgeoisie?

- A. Middle class
- B. Poor class
- C. Lower class
- D. No class

The correct answer is option [A]

12. Which of these is not a function of the Independent National Electoral Commission?

- A. To conduct elections and make laws
- B. Provision of electoral materials
- C. Fixing election dates
- D. Register voters

The correct answer is option [A]

13. The acronym for the political party, PDP means _____.

- A. Peoples Demonstration Party
- B. Political Dominating Party
- C. People's Democratic Party
- D. Policy Democratic Party

The correct answer is option [C]

14. The _____ is responsible for maritime defence of the country.

- A. military
- B. navy
- C. airforce
- D. EFCC

The correct answer is option [B]

15. The federal government has the exclusive power to handle the following issues except _____.

- A. the collection of tax
- B. matters
- C. currency
- D. customs

The correct answer is option [A]

16. One of the pillar of democracy which is an operational guideline that allows for the smooth operation of law for everybody is known as _____.

- A. Pillar of Laws
- B. Pillar of Vital Institutions
- C. Pillar of Doctrines
- D. Pillar of

The correct answer is option [C]

17. The concurrent list as divided by the constitution, consists of the following except _____.

- A. Education
- B. Agriculture
- C. Creation of States
- D. Allocation of Revenue

The correct answer is option [C]

18. The three tiers of government include _____.

- A. Legislature, Executive and Judiciary
- B. Federal, State and Local Government
- C. Senate, House of Representative, Local Government
- D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

19. The _____ is referred to as the "Fourth Estate of the Realm".

- A. legislature
- B. executive
- C. judiciary
- D. press

The correct answer is option [D]

20. The local government takes care of the following matters except _____.

- A. death
- B. marriages
- C. licensing of motorcycles
- D. census

The correct answer is option [D]

21. Which of these is not a function of political parties in Nigeria?

- A. They organize and coordinate the various unions in Nigeria.
- B. They make the government in power more responsible.
- C. They enlighten the public on political matters.
- D. They contest elections.

The correct answer is option [A]

22. Which of these is not a duty of the Nigerian Police?

- A. Protect territorial boundaries
- B. Manage crisis
- C. Protect lives and properties
- D. Detain suspected criminals

The correct answer is option [A]

23. The Chief of Air Staff will most likely be a _____.

- A. Field Marshal
- B. Admiral of the fleet
- C. Marshall of the Air force
- D. Air Sergeant

The correct answer is option [C]

24. Which of the following plays the role of gathering and disseminating information through electronic means or documentary methods?

- A. The press
- B. Political parties
- C. The arms of government
- D. The masses

The correct answer is option [A]

25. Civil societies can be grouped as _____.

- A. Non-Governmental Organizations
- B. Judiciary system
- C. Security agencies
- D. National defence agencies

The correct answer is option [A]

26. Which of the following is not a duty of the citizens of a country?

- A. Maintaining peace and unity.
- B. Being loyal and patriotic always.
- C. Performing the duties of the law enforcement authorities
- D. Payment of taxes and rates at the appropriate time.

The correct answer is option [C]

27. Which of the following best explains government absolutism?

- A. It is the principle of complete and unrestricted power in government.
- B. It is an exercise of restricted power in government.
- C. It is a type of government that allows the people have absolute power.
- D. None of the above.

The correct answer is option [A]

28. _____ refers to a practice of government where there is constitutional division of power among the different tiers of government.

- A. Federalism
- B. Democracy
- C. Nationalism
- D. Pillars

The correct answer is option [A]

29. According to _____, "at his best, man is the noblest of all animals; separated from law and justice, he is the worst".

- A. Abraham Lincoln
- B. Plato
- C. Aristotle
- D. Martin Luther King Jr.

The correct answer is option [C]

30. Vital institutions in Nigeria include _____.

- A. the Armed Forces
- B. the Electoral Commission
- C. the citizenry
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

31. The acronym INEC stands for _____.

- A. Interdependent National Electrical Commission
- B. Independent Nigeria Electrical Commission
- C. Independent National Electronics Company
- D. Independent National Electoral Commission

The correct answer is option [D]

32. Which of the following forms of democracy deals with classlessness and social equality?

- A. Pillars of democracy
- B. Constitutional democracy
- C. Social democracy
- D. Liberal democracy

The correct answer is option [C]

33. Which of the tiers of government has exclusive power?

- A. Federal government
- B. State government
- C. Local government
- D. Councilors

The correct answer is option [A]

34. The federal system represents the _____.

- A. individual states
- B. Local governments of some states
- C. President and his ministers
- D. whole nation

The correct answer is option [D]

35. Which of these are reserved for the state government to exercise power upon?

- A. Market issues
- B. Chieftaincy matters
- C. Motor park matters
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

36. Which of these is not a function of the Nigerian Air force?

- A. Assist in coordinating the enforcement of international aviation laws.
- B. Assist in coordinating activities in the Nigeria air space.
- C. Assist in arresting and executing suspected criminals
- D. Protect and preserve the territorial boundaries.

The correct answer is option [C]

37. Which of these is not a pillar of democracy?

- A. Pillar of Laws
- B. Pillar of Doctrines
- C. Pillar of Vital Institutions
- D. Pillar of

The correct answer is option [D]

38. Which of these is not a form of indirect democracy?

- A. Citizen
- B. Fundamental democracy
- C. Liberal democracy
- D. Social democracy

The correct answer is option [B]

39. The constitution divides the powers of government into _____ list.

- A. Exclusive
- B. Concurrent
- C. Residual
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

40. The _____ is known as the government at the grassroots level.

- A. state government
- B. federal government
- C. local government
- D. senators

The correct answer is option [C]

41. The Nigerian Armed Forces is coordinated by _____.

- A. Chief of Defence Staff
- B. Chief of Naval Staff
- C. Chief of Army Staff
- D. Chief of Air Staff

The correct answer is option [A]

42. The acronym for the political party, ANPP means _____.

- A. Action in Nigeria People's Party
- B. All Nigeria Peoples Party
- C. Alliance for Nigerian's People's Party
- D. All Nigerian's Progressive Party

The correct answer is option [B]

43. _____ is the third tier of government of a federal system.

- A. Federal government
- B. State government
- C. Local government
- D. Wards

The correct answer is option [C]

44. An indirect form of democracy in which the government directs, protect and conditions the economic and social well-being of the masses is known as _____.

- A. Social democracy
- B. Pillar of democracy
- C. Demonstrative democracy
- D. Bourgeoisie

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. As a democratic doctrine, which of the following applies the supremacy of the law on every person irrespective of status?

- A. Legislature
- B. Rule of law
- C. Doctrines
- D. Popular sovereignty

The correct answer is option [B]

2. What is the meaning of the word adjudicate?

- A. To hear and settle a case by judicial procedure.
- B. To establish new states based on the already existing borders and landmarks.
- C. To tolerate opposition.
- D. To make the legislature judge electoral cases.

The correct answer is option [A]

3. Which of these is true about majority rule?

- A. A winner must secure more than 50% of the total vote.
- B. Parliamentary immunity prevents it from occurring.
- C. The majority group sometimes feel inferior or cheated.
- D. None of the above.

The correct answer is option [A]

4. Which of these will not help us ensure we safeguard the minority group?

- A. Providing adequate social amenities in the state.
- B. Giving free and low quality education to all the citizens.

- C. Providing employment opportunities for the minority group.
- D. Giving the minority group the opportunity to express their views.

The correct answer is option [B]

5. Advantages of representative government includes the following except that it _____.

- A. offers opportunity for political education
- B. makes provision for political participation among the people
- C. ensures that all interests and ethnic groups are duly represented in the country
- D. is not expensive at all

The correct answer is option [D]

6. Minority is best described as a _____.

- A. relatively smaller group of people within a community that is different in opinion and race
- B. very small group of people with different idea who rules the entire community
- C. group of people who are led by another group of people with similar goals and vision
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

7. Which of the following is a disadvantage of representative government?

- A. Parliamentary immunity
- B. It is too expensive.
- C. Representatives have a dilemma knowing the actual interest to represent in the council.
- D. All of the above.

The correct answer is option [D]

8. What is the meaning of 'karats'?

- A. People
- B. Power
- C. Leadership
- D. Style

The correct answer is option [B]

9. Which of the following is not a principle on which the rule of law was established?

- A. Parliamentary immunity
- B. Equality before the law
- C. Impartiality
- D. Right of individuals

The correct answer is option [A]

10. Who defined democracy as 'the government of the people, by the people, for the people'?

- A. Michael Faraday
- B. Abraham Lincoln
- C. Goodluck Jonathan
- D. Nelson Mandela

The correct answer is option [B]

11. What fraction of votes are required before decisions are adopted and implemented in representative democracy?

- A. $\frac{1}{2}$
- B. $\frac{2}{3}$
- C. $\frac{1}{3}$
- D. $\frac{1}{4}$

The correct answer is option [B]

12. _____ is a procedure by which voters can remove an elected official from office through a direct vote before his or her term ends.

- A. A post-election
- B. A re-run
- C. A re-election
- D. A recall

The correct answer is option [D]

13. Which of the following factors can bring about minority group in a community?

- A. Parliamentary immunity
- B. Boundary adjustments
- C. Rule of law
- D. Equality before the law

The correct answer is option [B]

14. Which of the following should not be present in order to have an impartial and independent electoral system?

- A. The executive arm of government handling electoral cases.
- B. Voting processes being devoid of identification and victimization.
- C. Having guidelines for candidate's qualification.
- D. Having electoral voter's register.

The correct answer is option [A]

15. Which of the following factors do not limit the rule of law?

- A. State of emergency
- B. Parliamentary immunity
- C. Diplomatic immunity
- D. Independent Judiciary

The correct answer is option [D]

16. Leadership by a spiritual leader is known as _____.

- A. democracy
- B. stratocracy
- C. monarchy
- D. theocracy

The correct answer is option [D]

17. Which of these is a characteristic of democracy?

- A. Fundamental
- B. Citizen
- C. Electoral franchise
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

18. For representative democracy to thrive, electoral cases should be handled by the _____.

- A. judiciary
- B. legislature
- C. executive
- D. House of Representatives

The correct answer is option [A]

19. Which of the following must be performed by the judiciary for to thrive?

- A. They must adjudicate cases impartially and promptly.
- B. They must guide and defend the constitution.
- C. They must protect the rights and liberties of citizens.
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

20. In order to avoid creating minority groups, which of the following considerations should be made when boundaries are adjusted?

- A. Natural landmarks
- B. Language
- C. Tradition
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

21. What is the meaning of 'demos'?

- A. People
- B. Power
- C. Government
- D. Demonstration

The correct answer is option [A]

22. Leadership by a military leader is known as _____.

- A. democracy
- B. theocracy
- C. stratocracy
- D. monarchy

The correct answer is option [C]

23. _____ best describes a government in which supreme power is lodged in an individual, often for life.

- A. Stratocracy
- B. Monarchy
- C. Theocracy
- D. Democracy

The correct answer is option [B]

24. Which of the following is not a correct definition of democracy?

- A. It is the government of the people, by the people and for the people.
- B. It is a government based on the consent of the people.
- C. It is a government that demonstrates military skills and integrity.
- D. It is a governmental system based on popular election and representation.

The correct answer is option [C]

TOPIC: YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. An empowerment skill that is the framework guiding the practical aspects of work, economic and scientific undertaking, coordinative in character is _____.

- A. life coping skills
- B. manipulative skills
- C. intellectual skills
- D. communicative skills

The correct answer is option [C]

2. The following are ways of empowering people except by _____.

- A. inducing them
- B. educating them
- C. indoctrination
- D. teaching them

The correct answer is option [A]

3. Which of the following institutions is not involved with empowering the youth?

- A. NEEDS
- B. NDE
- C. RCC
- D. NAPEP

The correct answer is option [C]

4. What is the full meaning of NAPEP?

- A. Nigeria Action Political Empowerment Party
- B. National Poverty Eradication Programme

- C. Nationalization Policies for the Eradication of Poverty
- D. National AIDS and Poverty Eradication Programme

The correct answer is option [B]

5. What is the full meaning of NDE?

- A. National Directorate of Employment
- B. Nigerian Department for Employment
- C. National Directorate for Endorsement
- D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

6. Which of the following is not a technologically improved discovery that enhances communication?

- A. Radio
- B. Transistor
- C. Television
- D. Telephone

The correct answer is option [B]

7. An individual who does not work for an employer but for himself is said to be _____.

- A. gainfully employed
- B. self-employed
- C. self-centered
- D. selfish

The correct answer is option [B]

8. What is the full meaning of NEEDS?

- A. Nigeria Needs Democracy Soon
- B. Nigerian Economic Empowering and Developing Scheme
- C. National Economic and Empowerment Development Strategy
- D. National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy

The correct answer is option [D]

9. Youth Empowerment is _____.

- A. an idea fashioned to distribute money among the youths
- B. a programme established to make the youth become well behaved
- C. a programme organized to enable the youth learn a skill, trade or profession
- D. a social medium organized for the youth of a particular village

The correct answer is option [C]

10. Which of the following is not a benefit of empowerment programmes?

- A. It solves the issue of poverty.
- B. It promotes development of the environment.
- C. It eradicates boredom and restiveness.
- D. It encourages conflict.

The correct answer is option [D]

11. Which of these is a means of communication?

- A. Body sign
- B. Gunshots
- C. Town criers
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

12. Which of the following is not a kind of employment?

- A. Self-employment
- B. Public service employment
- C. General Service employment
- D. Civil service employment

The correct answer is option [C]

13. _____ is a good quality that makes self-employment efficient.

- A. Creativity
- B. Hard work
- C. Self confidence
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

14. _____ is not a goal of NEEDS.

- A. Job creation
- B. Poverty eradication
- C. Wealth degeneration
- D. Value orientation

The correct answer is option [C]

15. In Nigeria, which of the following was not a skill practiced during the precolonial era?

- A. Weaving
- B. Driving
- C. Wine tapping
- D. Traditional medicine

The correct answer is option [B]

16. Which of the following empowerment skill enables man send information from one person to another?

- A. Life coping skill
- B. Manipulative skill
- C. Intellectual skill
- D. Communicative skill

The correct answer is option [D]

17. _____ is not a factor that enhances intellectual skill.

- A. Challenging environment
- B. Unqualified instructors
- C. Good health
- D. Abilities of the learner

The correct answer is option [B]

18. Helps prevent _____ in the society.

- A. hard work
- B. rest
- C. restiveness
- D. employment

The correct answer is option [C]

19. Which of the following is not a reason for empowering the youths alongside the adults?

- A. It gives them a sense of belonging.
- B. It helps develop their leadership abilities.
- C. It helps them become equal with the adults.
- D. It builds a good relationship between the youth and the government.

The correct answer is option [C]

20. An empowerment skill which is natural and acquired from birth, to adapt fittingly in his environment is known as _____.

- A. life coping skill
- B. manipulative skill
- C. intellectual skill
- D. communicative skill

The correct answer is option [A]

21. _____ means the impartation of vocational skills to mentally fit people to enable them harness socio-economic resources for self-benefit and society improvement.

- A. Development
- B. Empowerment
- C. Education
- D. Entrepreneur

The correct answer is option [B]