

CIVIC EDUCATION

FOR

Senior Secondary School

Amend. 6
(volume 2)

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Practice Questions and Answers

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QUESTIONS

TOPIC: CITIZENSHIP

DIRECTION: Choose the correct options from the lettered options.

1. For national integrity to be achieved, it demands the following except _____.

- A. insincerity
- B. honesty
- C. truthfulness
- D. trustworthiness

2. What is the full meaning of UDHR?

- A. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- B. Union Declaration of Human Rights
- C. University Declaration of Human Rights
- D. Universal Declaration of Human Relationship

3. In Nigeria, which of the following is not a national model?

- A. Fela Anikulakpo Ransome Kuti
- B. Kwame Nkrumah
- C. Mallam Aminu Kano
- D. Gani Fawehinmi

4. _____ is not a skill necessary for the preservation of our customs.

- A. Communication skill
- B. Religious practices
- C. Story telling skill
- D. Engineering skill

5. Which of these is not a national monument of unity in Nigeria?

- A. The national flag
- B. The twin towers in Abuja
- C. The coat of arms
- D. The Nigerian currency

6. How can we promote national consciousness, integrity and unity?

- A. Upholding the tenets and practice of fundamental human rights.
- B. Promoting equity, justice and fairness among the ethnic groups.
- C. The government should resist obnoxious western cultural life patterns.
- D. All of the above.

7. _____ is a shared understanding that one belongs to an ethnic nation.

- A. National unity
- B. National integrity
- C. National consciousness
- D. National union

8. What is the full meaning of NYSC?

- A. National Youth Service Commission
- B. Nigerians Youth Service Corps
- C. Nigeria Youth Service Corps
- D. National Youth Service Corps

9. _____ are the traits of a culture that make it unique and separate from other cultures.

- A. Cultural lag
- B. Cultural particulars

C. Western civilization

D. Cultural universals

10. _____ is Nigeria motto.

A. Union and Faith, Peace and Progress

B. Unity and Truth, Peace and Progress

C. Unity and Faith, Peace and Progress

D. Unity and Faith, Peace and Program

11. Weak culture giving way to dominant culture implies that culture is _____.

A. dynamic

B. static

C. efficient

D. adaptive

TOPIC: DEMOCRACY AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct options from the lettered options.

1. Which of the following types of labourer does menial jobs?
 - A. No skilled
 - B. Unskilled
 - C. Semi-skilled
 - D. Partially skilled

2. Which of the following is not a factor that promotes guaranteed employment?
 - A. Establishment of industries
 - B. Political instability
 - C. Responsible governance
 - D. Development of rural areas

3. Which of these is not a consequence of poverty?
 - A. Hunger
 - B. Immortality
 - C. Death
 - D. Low self-esteem

4. Which of the following members cannot be involved in electing a party leader?
 - A. A card carrying member.
 - B. A duly accredited member.
 - C. A financially committed member.
 - D. None of the above.

5. The existence of many groups and political parties describes _____ in politics.

- A. majority rule
- B. conservation
- C. pluralism
- D. individualism

6. _____ is an economic system where individuals own the means of production.

- A. Capitalism
- B. Socialism
- C. Democracy
- D. Tripartite arrangement

7. Which of the following is not a type of employment?

- A. Self employment
- B. Full employment
- C. Unemployment
- D. Underemployment

8. A meeting place for a party is known as _____.

- A. a lodge
- B. a secretariat
- C. a common room
- D. an office

9. Capitalist democracy has an economy that is based on the following except _____.

- A. free market and economic incentives

- B. democratic polity
- C. moral-cultural system that encourages pluralism
- D. government ownership of the means of production

10. _____ labour is not a type of labour that can be employed.

- A. Partially skilled
- B. Unskilled
- C. Semi-skilled
- D. Skilled

11. Which of the following is a disadvantage of capitalist democracy?

- A. It prevents oligarchic form of government.
- B. It limits maximum freedom of enterprise.
- C. It encourages unhealthy competition among consumers and owners of the means of production.
- D. It leads to selective employment and unemployment.

12. Which of the following is a type of unemployment?

- A. Technical unemployment
- B. Seasonal unemployment
- C. Residual unemployment
- D. All of the above

13. A candidate selected to represent a party during an election is known as _____.

- A. a flag bearer
- B. a campaigner
- C. the elected
- D. a delegate

14. _____ is an economic system whereby the government owns the means of production.

- A. Capitalism
- B. Socialism
- C. Ideology
- D. Democracy

15. Respect for the rule of law in capitalist democracy implies that people who govern must govern according to the laws of _____.

- A. their forefathers
- B. the government
- C. the land
- D. the majority

16. All confirmed employees are entitled to the following statutory rights except _____.

- A. monthly promotion
- B. periodic staff training
- C. pension and gratuity
- D. the right to take annual leave with allowance

17. _____ is a condition where a trained and willing job seeker has no paid job.

- A. No employment
- B. Under employment
- C. Unemployment
- D. Understaffed

18. _____ is not a source of funding for a self-employed person.

- A. Bank loan
- B. Government grants
- C. Personal saving
- D. Tax

19. Which of the following is not a consequence of unemployment?

- A. Economic upturn
- B. Increased crime rate
- C. Waste of manpower
- D. Unhappiness

20. Which of these is not an advantage of capitalist democracy?

- A. It encourages hardwork.
- B. It promotes faster economic development.
- C. It gives room for inordinate amassing of wealth.
- D. It promotes healthy competition.

21. Which of the following is not one of the methods employed by political parties that enables them compete efficiently?

- A. Printing posters and banners.
- B. Organizing conferences
- C. Recruiting qualified candidates
- D. Recruiting thugs

22. Government of the people, by the people, for the people, describes _____.

- A. politics
- B. leadership

- C. political parties
- D. democracy

23. In capitalist economic system, _____ determines the prices of goods and services.

- A. the government
- B. market forces
- C. owners of companies
- D. none of the above

24. Which of the following ways can employment alleviate poverty?

- A. By reducing crime.
- B. By increasing self-esteem.
- C. By improving the standard of living.
- D. All of the above

25. _____ is a state in which a person cannot afford adequate food, clothing and shelter.

- A. Hunger
- B. Unskilled labour
- C. Unemployment
- D. Poverty

26. _____ is not a type of underemployment.

- A. Financial underemployment
- B. Mental underemployment
- C. Physical underemployment
- D. Material underemployment

27. In capitalist democracy, majority rule implies that _____.

- A. government takes decisions contrary to that of the majority
- B. government takes decisions that conforms with the majority
- C. the majority takes and enforces decisions against the minority and the government
- D. the minority must always agree with the majority

28. Which of these is a major economic system in the world?

- A. Socialism
- B. Capitalism
- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above

29. Which of the following types of labourer has professional training?

- A. Partially skilled
- B. Semi-skilled
- C. Skilled
- D. Unskilled

30. Which of the following is not a feature of capitalist economy?

- A. Pluralism
- B. Periodic election
- C. Majority rule
- D. None of the above

31. Freedom of choice and a market driven system are characteristics of _____.

- A. capitalism
- B. military leadership

- C. socialism
- D. pluralism

32. Which of the following is a benefit of self-employment?

- A. Reduced crime rate
- B. Self development
- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above

33. A _____ is an organized group of people who share common political interest, seeking to win election.

- A. political party
- B. civil society
- C. citizenry
- D. parliament

34. _____ is a type of unemployment caused by physical or mental disabilities on people who ordinarily may be willing to work.

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

35. Which of the following methods of competing should political parties employ?

- A. The use of thugs during elections.
- B. Propaganda
- C. Making electoral promises
- D. The wrong use of electronic media.

36. Which of the following is not a reason for underemployment in the public sector?

- A. Lack of adequate job experience.
- B. The smallness of the company.
- C. Lack of adequate training.
- D. Poor management of human resources.

37. _____ is not a cause of unemployment.

- A. Low productivity
- B. Inadequate number of industries
- C. Overpopulation
- D. Bad governance

38. The three social classes are commonly found in _____ economic system.

- A. bourgeoisie
- B. capitalism
- C. buffer
- D. socialism

39. _____ is defined as a set of beliefs that form the basis of a political, economic, or other systems.

- A. Idealists
- B. Realism
- C. Ideology
- D. Idiomatic expressions

40. _____ is the state in which a person has a specific task to do by self-reliance or by public service from which he earns a living.

- A. Employee

- B. Employment
- C. Employer
- D. Employing

41. Which of the following is unique to every political party?

- A. Party flag and logo
- B. Party slogan
- C. Party secretariat
- D. All of the above

42. Why do people do different jobs?

- A. People have different levels of training.
- B. People have different interests.
- C. People have family influences.
- D. All of the above.

43. Which of the following is not one of the market forces that determines prices of goods and services in capitalism?

- A. Forces of demand
- B. Forces of supply
- C. Forces of pricing
- D. None of the above

44. _____ is the government through elected representatives.

- A. Socialism
- B. Pluralism
- C. Democracy
- D. Tripartite

TOPIC: DRUG AND DRUG ABUSE

DIRECTION: Choose the correct options from the lettered options.

1. Which of the following defines drug abuse?

- A. Habitual use of drugs to alter one's mood, emotion, or state of consciousness.
- B. The misuse of prescription or over-the-counter drugs.
- C. All of the above.
- D. None of the above.

2. Which of the following is a feature of drug addicts?

- A. Lack of appetite
- B. Body odour
- C. Dark nail
- D. All of the above

3. _____ is categorized as a legal substance which is used as an inhalant.

- A. Cocaine
- B. Snuff
- C. Petrol
- D. Cigarette

4. Signs to lookout for in children involved in drug use includes the following except _____.

- A. truancy
- B. unusual use of perfume, air freshener or chewing gum
- C. unusual withdrawal from people
- D. increased self discipline

5. The following are ways of preventing drug trafficking except _____.

- A. creating job opportunities
- B. creating awareness about its consequences
- C. establishing drug farms only in remote areas
- D. communicating family values to children from the early stages of their lives

6. Under which of the following categories are amphetamines and cannabis?

- A. Food
- B. Medicine
- C. Drug
- D. All of the above

7. _____ is not a socio-economic effect of drug abuse.

- A. Poor academic performance
- B. Family disintegration
- C. Hallucination
- D. Traffic accidents

8. Which of the following agencies do not help prevent drug abuse?

- A. NDLEA
- B. INEC
- C. NAFDAC
- D. None of the above

9. NAFDAC performs _____ function.

- A. manufacturing
- B. control
- C. distributive
- D. prescriptive

10. _____ refers to the sale and distribution of illegal drugs.

- A. Drug abuse
- B. Drug Enforcement
- C. Drug trafficking
- D. Drug regulation

11. Which of the following is an effect of drug abuse?

- A. Delusion
- B. Poverty
- C. Reduced maturity
- D. All of the above

12. _____ is the uncontrollable drug use or craving that persists even in the face of extremely negative consequence.

- A. Drug use
- B. Drug abuse
- C. Drug addiction
- D. Drug misuse

13. What is the full meaning of NAFDAC?

- A. Nigeria Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control
- B. National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Commission
- C. National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control
- D. National Association for Food and Drug Administration and Control

14. An example of soft drug is _____.

- A. morphine
- B. alcohol

- C. nicotine
- D. marijuana

15. Which of the following is not a way to prevent drug abuse?

- A. Provision of educative materials to staff on drug related issues by employers .
- B. Ensuring that there is a functional anti-drug club in schools.
- C. The government through its agencies should intensify efforts in creating sufficient awareness on the consequences of drug abuse.
- D. Organizing campaigns on how to use hard drugs in moderate quantities.

16. _____ is a physical effect of drug abuse on the individual.

- A. Impotence
- B. Anxiety
- C. Depression
- D. Hallucination

17. Shabby appearance and nervousness are common behaviours exhibited by _____.

- A. teenagers
- B. drug addicts
- C. the aged
- D. insane people

18. _____ is a synthetic drug.

- A. Cannabis
- B. Coffee
- C. Kola nut
- D. Paracetamol

19. The international drug control conventions are laws against the _____ of hard drugs.

- A. distribution
- B. manufacturing
- C. trade
- D. all of the above

20. _____ is not one of the three legally binding major international treaties, governing international drug control?

- A. The single convention on narcotic drugs, 1960
- B. The protocol convention on narcotic drugs, 1970
- C. The convention on psychotropic substances, 1971
- D. The United Nations Convention against the illicit traffic in narcotic drug and psychotropic substances, 1988

21. Which of the following is not a Non-Governmental Organization that helps prevent drug abuse?

- A. African Council on Narcotics
- B. Christ Against Drug Abuse Mission
- C. National Drug Law Enforcement Agency
- D. Anti-Drug Abuse Movement International

22. What is the full meaning of NDLEA?

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

23. Morphine and cocaine are examples of _____.

- A. soft drugs
- B. hard drugs
- C. performance drugs
- D. rough drugs

24. Which of the following is not a type of drug?

- A. Soft drugs
- B. Hard drugs
- C. Rough drugs
- D. Recreational drugs

25. In Nigeria, any person that plants, processes or imports hard drugs is sentenced to _____ imprisonment.

- A. 10 years
- B. 20 years
- C. life
- D. 25 years

26. In Nigeria, the first drug control policy was enacted in _____.

- A. 1966
- B. 1935
- C. 1971
- D. 1988

27. Which of the following is not a method of taking drugs?

- A. Inhaling
- B. Smelling

- C. Licking the powder
- D. Swallowing the tablets

28. _____ is a socio-economic effect of drug abuse.

- A. Anxiety
- B. Sleeplessness
- C. Nervous breakdown
- D. Lack of skill

29. Which of the following substances is a drug?

- A. Kola nut
- B. Cholesterol
- C. Lipids
- D. Pepsin

30. A common way of abusing drugs is by _____.

- A. misusing prescription drugs
- B. self medication
- C. consuming certain substances like coffee, excessively
- D. all of the above

31. What is the full meaning of UNODC?

- A. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- B. United Nations Organization Development Control
- C. Union of Nigerian Organization Drug Control
- D. United Nations Organization Drug Commission

32. Which of the following is an illegal substance with psychoactive properties?

- A. Heroin
- B. Kola nut
- C. Oestrogen
- D. Ampiclox

33. _____ is a psychological effect of drug abuse on the individual.

- A. Irregular heart beat
- B. Psychosis
- C. Lung cancer
- D. Kidney disorder

34. Which of these is not a drug?

- A. Cannabis
- B. Heroin
- C. Coffee
- D. Renin

35. Drugs can be taken into the body by _____.

- A. inhaling
- B. smoking
- C. sniffing
- D. all of the above

36. _____ is a reason for drug trafficking.

- A. Poverty
- B. Ignorance

- C. Peer pressure
- D. All of the above

37. Which of the following is a reason why people indulge in drugs?

- A. Peer group pressure.
- B. To increase the number of fans they have.
- C. To reduce their intelligence quotient.
- D. All of the above.

38. Which of the following is not a form of drug abuse?

- A. Taking fake or expired drugs.
- B. Taking drugs according to prescription.
- C. Getting drunk.
- D. Frequently taking narcotics.

39. A _____ is a natural or synthetic substance which when taken into a living body affects its functioning or structure.

- A. drug
- B. herb
- C. chemical
- D. lipid

TOPIC: LIMITATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct options from the lettered options.

1. The human right that allows a person seek justice from a law court is classified as _____.

- A. universal human write
- B. justice right
- C. political write
- D. legal right

2. Which of these is not a crime that occurs during emergency periods?

- A. Arson
- B. Epidemic
- C. Rape
- D. Looting

3. When a woman is asked to jump over her late husband's corpse, her _____ is taken away from her.

- A. identity
- B. religion
- C. right
- D. gender

4. Which of the following conditions can prevent the absolute application of the right to life?

- A. Outbreak of war
- B. Epidemic
- C. Natural disaster
- D. All of the above

5. Which of the following will occur during emergency periods?

- A. Limitation of movement
- B. Curfew
- C. Increased violence
- D. All of the above

6. Which of the following is not a limitation of human rights?

- A. Immunity clause
- B. Military dictatorship
- C. Some traditions and customs
- D. Knowledge of one's rights

7. The right to vote and be voted for can be classified as _____.

- A. political right
- B. election right
- C. social right
- D. economic right

8. The human right that deals with the desire of human beings to interact with others can be classified as _____ right.

- A. civil
- B. economic
- C. social
- D. legal

9. _____ is used to separate and restrict the movement of healthy persons who may have been exposed to a communicable disease to see if they will become ill.

- A. Curfew

- B. Arson
- C. Quarantine
- D. Limitation of movement

10. The acronym UDHR stands for _____.

- A. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- B. University Demonstration Human Resource department
- C. Union of Domestic Human Resource
- D. Universal Democratic Human Representatives

11. Which of the following does not depict a human right abuse?

- A. Rape
- B. Curfew
- C. Murder
- D. Kidnapping

12. _____ is a crime of intentionally setting fire to buildings, vehicles or other property with the intent to cause damage.

- A. Curfew
- B. Looting
- C. Riot
- D. Arson

13. The human right that allows a person acquire and own property is classified as _____ right.

- A. social
- B. legal
- C. political
- D. economic

14. While in office, _____ is a privilege enjoyed by some public officers which protects them from being prosecuted.

- A. immunity clause
- B. democracy
- C. royalty
- D. gratuity

15. What year was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights first articulated by the United Nations?

- A. 1999
- B. 1948
- C. 1960
- D. 1941

16. For people to enjoy fundamental human right, it should be dependent on their _____.

- A. status
- B. gender
- C. ethnicity
- D. none of the above

17. _____ can be described as any person or institution with the authority to judge, adjudicate on, or determine claims.

- A. An electoral body
- B. A tribunal
- C. An appeal
- D. All of the above

18. Which of these may not cause a period of emergency?

- A. Epidemic
- B. War
- C. Curfew
- D. Natural disaster

19. _____ is defined as the indiscriminate taking of goods by force during a emergency periods such as war, natural disaster or rioting.

- A. Looting
- B. Arson
- C. Rape
- D. Quarantine

20. The right to life can be classified as _____ right.

- A. political
- B. natural
- C. social
- D. economic

21. _____ articulated the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

- A. World Health Organization
- B. Federal republic of Nigeria
- C. Civil societies
- D. United Nations Organization

22. Which of these is a limitation to human rights?

- A. Immunity clause
- B. Ancient traditions

- C. Military dictatorship
- D. All of the above

23. Why is the fundamental human right described as inalienable?

- A. It cannot be taken away.
- B. It can be taken away.
- C. It is for some particular individuals only.
- D. It is only applicable to politicians.

24. The constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria does not recognize the fundamental human rights.

- A. True
- B. False

25. Fundamental human right are not classified into _____ rights.

- A. social
- B. economic
- C. religious
- D. legal

26. Which of these is not a fundamental human right?

- A. The right to take the life of a murderer.
- B. The right to acquire and own property.
- C. The right to freedom of movement.
- D. The right to participate in politics.

27. Which of the following best defines curfew?

- A. It is a regulation requiring some or everyone to leave the streets at a prescribed hour.
- B. It is a law requiring certain or all people to leave the streets or be at home at a prescribed hour.
- C. It is a regulation requiring every person to be on the street at a prescribed hour.
- D. It is a period in which certain people are required to leave their work so as to rest at home.

28. The right to _____ may be restricted if a person is found guilty of examination malpractice by a court of law.

- A. life
- B. liberty
- C. be silent
- D. none of the above

29. Which of these is an example of social right contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

- A. Freedom of movement
- B. Freedom of assembly
- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above

30. _____ are basic rights to which all human beings are entitled to, essential for their existence.

- A. Human trafficking
- B. Constitution
- C. Traditional rights
- D. Fundamental human rights

TOPIC: POLITICAL APATHY & POPULAR PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct options from the lettered options.

1. _____ can be defined as alteration of the true results of an election.
 - A. Violence during election
 - B. Rigging of election
 - C. Electoral illiteracy
 - D. Election discrimination

2. _____ is a public declaration of policy and aims, especially as issued before an election by a political party, candidate or government.
 - A. Political apathy
 - B. Party interest
 - C. Manifesto
 - D. Propaganda

3. The following are necessary for the formation of a political organization except _____.
 - A. certificate of incorporation
 - B. court affidavit
 - C. stakeholders form
 - D. a constitution

4. Religion and discrimination can hinder _____.
 - A. popular participation
 - B. political apathy
 - C. press freedom
 - D. politics

5. _____ is not a benefit of popular participation.

- A. Self satisfaction
- B. Political education
- C. Instability in the government
- D. Provision of opportunities

6. Political apathy can be defined as the _____.

- A. refusal to sponsor a candidate even when they have prospects of winning
- B. unwillingness to contest or refusal to vote during elections
- C. fight against apartheid by activists during the colonial era
- D. indifference on the part of citizens of a country towards political activities

7. Which of these is a form of political apathy?

- A. Refusal to register and vote
- B. Bad governance
- C. Refusal to rig elections
- D. Protest against malpractice during elections

8. An act of trying to persuade people to vote for them by politicians weeks before an election is known as _____.

- A. campaign
- B. rerun
- C. suffrage
- D. apathy

9. Which of these is a form of political participation?

- A. Criticizing government
- B. Engaging in political debates

- C. Holding public offices
- D. All of the above

10. Certificate of incorporation is registered with the _____ in Nigeria.

- A. Certificate of Incorporation Registration Council
- B. Corporate Affairs Commission
- C. Certificate Affairs Commission
- D. Community Incorporation Commission

11. Some leaders fail to protect the interest of their followers because _____.

- A. they became leaders for their selfish reason
- B. of lack of accountability
- C. all of the above
- D. none of the above

12. A phrase used repeatedly that expresses the aims or nature of a party is known as a party _____.

- A. flag
- B. logo
- C. slogan
- D. flag bearer

13. When qualified people refuse to contest election for flimsy reasons, it could be seen as a form of _____.

- A. election malpractice
- B. political apathy
- C. treason
- D. patriotism

14. _____ is defined as an organized group of people with a particular purpose.

- A. An organization
- B. A leader
- C. A political party
- D. A community

15. What is the full meaning of C.A.C.?

- A. Corporate Affairs Commission
- B. Certificate of Incorporation
- C. Court Affidavit Copy
- D. Corporate Affidavit Commission

16. One of the reasons why people do not participate in politics is lack of an independent judiciary.

- A. True
- B. False

17. A _____ is a country in which a single political party forms the government, usually based on the existing constitution.

- A. single-party state
- B. single-party system
- C. one-party system
- D. all of the above

18. The _____ is defined as the body of persons entitled to vote in an election.

- A. flag bearer
- B. electoral commission
- C. electorate
- D. members of a political party

19. The opposite in meaning of political apathy is _____.

- A. political pathy
- B. political party
- C. electoral activities
- D. popular participation

20. In which of the following ways can good leaders protect the interest of their followers?

- A. By providing some social amenities.
- B. By providing unreliable judicail system.
- C. By providing employment opportunities.
- D. By breaking the law in order to protect their followers.

21. Which of these is a reason for political apathy?

- A. Illiteracy
- B. Previously unfulfilled political promises
- C. Violence during elections
- D. All of the above

22. Which of the following leaders are elected?

- A. Ministers
- B. House of representatives
- C. Traditional leaders
- D. Elder Statesmen

23. Which of the following leaders are appointed?

- A. Ministers
- B. Governors

- C. Local government chairmen
- D. Councilors

24. Which of the following is a means by which a leader communicates directly with the people?

- A. The media
- B. Riots
- C. Strike action
- D. Propaganda

25. _____ was a system of racial segregation enforced through legislation by the National Party (NP) government.

- A. Apathy
- B. Popular participation
- C. Apartheid
- D. Suffrage

26. A symbol used in representing a political party is known as a party _____.

- A. slogan
- B. logo
- C. umbrella
- D. constitution

27. Which of these is not a form of popular participation?

- A. Picketing
- B. Boycotts
- C. Strike
- D. Thuggery

28. When citizens are involved in political activities, it is called _____.

- A. political apathy
- B. popular participation
- C. democracy
- D. political participation

29. In government, _____ can be defined as a person who guides another person or group of persons to accomplish a task.

- A. a leader
- B. a president
- C. an independent judiciary
- D. a senator

30. The electoral body in Nigeria is known as _____.

- A. INEC
- B. INES
- C. EBIN
- D. NEC

TOPIC: RELATIONSHIPS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct options from the lettered options.

1. _____ is an importance of inter-communal relationship.

- A. Increase business activities
- B. Human development
- C. Promoting development
- D. All of the above

2. _____ is defined as a strong disagreement between people or groups resulting often in angry arguments.

- A. Conflict
- B. Coercion
- C. Co-operation
- D. Exchange

3. _____ is defined as helping the parties in a dispute to reach a peaceful agreement.

- A. Conciliation
- B. Collaboration
- C. Negotiation
- D. Communal skills

4. Inter-communal relationship at the national level is possible in the following sub-divisions except _____.

- A. sports
- B. trading activities
- C. festivals
- D. courtship

5. _____ is not an example of an international relationship.

- A. Shell Petroleum Development Company
- B. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
- C. African Union
- D. United Nations Organization

6. _____ is a skill for resolving communal conflict.

- A. Communication
- B. Grass roots community based activities
- C. Good governance
- D. All of the above

7. _____ is a level of inter-communal relationship.

- A. Capital level
- B. Festival level
- C. Rural level
- D. Socialist

8. _____ is rivalry between two or more persons or groups for an object desired in common which both cannot have.

- A. Coercion
- B. Competition
- C. Conflict
- D. Co-operation

9. Negotiation can be defined as _____.

- A. the relationship between nations and international communities
- B. an informal discussion between two groups or countries

- C. the act of working with others on a joint project
- D. a discussion set up or intended to produce a settlement or agreement

10. The following are types of mediators except _____.

- A. social network
- B. foreign investors
- C. authoritative mediator
- D. independent mediator

11. _____ is the exchange of thoughts, messages, or information, as by speech, signals, writing, or behavior.

- A. Communion
- B. Communication
- C. Conciliation
- D. Mediation

12. The government relates with individual citizens by _____.

- A. administering justice to all
- B. obeying laws
- C. respecting constituted authorities
- D. voting during elections

13. Which of the following is not a purpose of marriage?

- A. It offers respect and dignity.
- B. For companionship
- C. It provides social services.
- D. For procreation

14. The relationship between nations and international communities can be classified as _____.

- A. intra-relationship
- B. intra-national relationship
- C. inter-communal relationship
- D. recommended relationship

15. The following skills will promote inter-personal relationship except _____.

- A. kindness
- B. tolerance
- C. conflict
- D. honesty

16. _____ means to put someone in a powerless or unimportant position within a society or group.

- A. Ethnicity
- B. Conflict
- C. Marginalization
- D. Religious bigotry

17. _____ is defined as intolerance towards those who hold different views or believes.

- A. Deprivation
- B. Exchange
- C. Ethnicity
- D. Bigotry

18. Which of the following is a factor to consider before entering into marriage?

- A. Financial fitness

- B. Age
- C. Mental fitness
- D. All the above

19. Which of the following is not a type of inter-personal relationship?

- A. Relationship between a man and a woman.
- B. Relationship among peers.
- C. Relationship between nations and international communities.
- D. Relationship between individuals and the federal government.

20. _____ is the ability to work together with people to achieve a common goal.

- A. Co-operation
- B. Corporation
- C. Competition
- D. Coercion

21. Maintenance of foreign relation is the duty of the _____ to _____.

- A. government, the inmate
- B. citizens, the government
- C. law makers, pilots
- D. government, the citizens

22. Which of the following cannot cause conflict between people?

- A. Deprivation of fundamental human right
- B. Co-operation
- C. Religious bigotry
- D. Ethnicity

23. _____ refers to a formal discussion between two groups or countries.

- A. Monologue
- B. Dialogue
- C. Conciliation
- D. Conflict

24. _____ is defined as the act of making someone do something by using force or threats.

- A. Coercion
- B. Marginalization
- C. Bigotry
- D. Conflict

25. _____ is not a form of inter-personal relationship.

- A. Corruption
- B. Coercion
- C. Conflict
- D. Exchange

26. Which of the following skills for resolving inter-communal conflicts can help prevent doubt and suspicion?

- A. Mediation
- B. Collaboration
- C. Communication
- D. Negotiation

27. A man and a woman in courtship should have the following attributes except _____.

- A. trustworthiness
- B. bitterness
- C. honesty
- D. truthfulness

28. _____ is defined as the act of working with others on a joint project.

- A. Negotiation
- B. Competition
- C. Collaboration
- D. Coercion

29. Individuals relate with the government by _____.

- A. making laws of the land
- B. paying their taxes when due
- C. forming policies on loans and grants
- D. maintaining law and order

30. The social institution that gives a man and a woman the right to live together as husband and wife and bear children is known as _____.

- A. wedding
- B. courtship
- C. dating
- D. marriage

31. The following are forms of dialogue except _____.

- A. negotiation

- B. collaboration
- C. mediation
- D. all of the above

32. _____ relationship is the interaction that exists between persons in a social setting, organization or institution.

- A. Personal
- B. Intra-personal
- C. Inter-personal
- D. Inter-communal

TOPIC: RESPONSIBLE PARENTHOOD

DIRECTION: Choose the correct options from the lettered options.

1. Morals and values inculcated into children by responsible parents include the following except _____.

- A. courage
- B. discipline
- C. disrespect
- D. contentment

2. Which of these is not an effect of responsible parenthood?

- A. It causes an increase in job opportunities.
- B. Responsible citizens are produced.
- C. Crime rate reduces.
- D. A healthy nation is produced.

3. _____ is not a role of a responsible parent.

- A. Providing for the household
- B. Providing recreational opportunities for the family
- C. Giving children only formal education
- D. Caring for young members of the household

4. Responsible parenthood refers to _____.

- A. the act of only providing shelter, clothings and food for children
- B. the act of giving birth to children and training them through school
- C. the state of being a responsible, mature and loyal member of the family
- D. the state of effectively carrying out parental duties and roles in the family and society

5. Training given to a child by a responsible parent outside the four walls of the classroom is known as _____ education.

- A. formal
- B. informal
- C. partial
- D. full

6. _____ is not a consequence of irresponsible parenthood.

- A. Increased crime rate
- B. Non provision of formal education for the children
- C. Decreased examination malpractice
- D. Premature death

7. Responsible parents ensure that they do the following except _____.

- A. pay tuition fees for their wards
- B. assist children with their homework
- C. buy school uniforms and books
- D. write major exams for their wards

8. A responsible parent should not educate their children and wards about _____.

- A. safety and health precautions
- B. values and attitudes
- C. premarital sex
- D. the benefits of immorality

9. Informal education comprises of teaching the child _____.

- A. the customs and beliefs

- B. good manner
- C. how to farm or hunt
- D. all of the above

10. Encourages and promotes _____, which leads to national development.

- A. social interaction
- B. cooperation and communal effort
- C. peaceful co-existence
- D. all of the above

11. Parenthood is _____.

- A. the state of being a responsible person
- B. the growth of teenagers into adults
- C. the state of being a parent
- D. all of the above

TOPIC: TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct options from the lettered options.

1. Amber lights in vehicles are used _____.

- A. to show hazard
- B. for volunteer fire fighters
- C. by emergency vehicles
- D. for sirens

2. _____ is not an agency that manages and enforces traffic rules in Nigeria.

- A. VIO
- B. Traffic warden
- C. Mobile court
- D. NDLEA

3 Which of the following for pedestrians is not correct?

- A. Pedestrians should use suitable footpath where provided.
- B. In the dark, pedestrians should wear dark coloured cloths.
- C. Pedestrians should walk on the left side of the road facing oncoming traffic.
- D. Before crossing, pedestrians should look left, right and look left again ensuring the road is clear.

4. Pedestrians only have the right of way on a zebra crossing when _____.

- A. they have stepped on the crossing
- B. they run over the crossing
- C. the oncoming vehicles have stopped
- D. none of the above

5. What is the full meaning of NURTW?

- A. National Union of Rivers State Transport Workers
- B. National Union of Road Transport Workers
- C. Nigeria Union of Road Transport Workers
- D. National Union of Road Transport Women

6. Blue lights in vehicles are used _____.

- A. by emergency vehicles
- B. in sirens
- C. by volunteer fire fighters
- D. by hazardous vehicles

7. A person walking on the road is known as a _____.

- A. passengers
- B. motorist
- C. hawker
- D. pedestrian

8. The yellow, red and green colour of the traffic light respectively shows _____.

- A. stop, get ready, go
- B. go, stop, get ready
- C. get ready. stop, go
- D. stop, go, get ready

9. Which of the following is not a traffic regulation for motorists?

- A. Motorists should drive vehicles in good working condition.
- B. People under 18 years must not drive a vehicle.

- C. When overtaking other vehicles, it should be done on the right.
- D. Headlights should be used when the weather is not clear.

10. Which of the following traffic signs is not a regulatory sign?

A.



B.



C.



D.



11. Which of the following is a reason for establishing traffic regulations?

- A. To control the excesses of drivers.
- B. To reduce road accidents.
- C. To enhance smooth flow of vehicles.
- D. All of the above.

12. Which of the following factors hinders road safety activities?

- A. Bribery
- B. Illiteracy
- C. Inadequate communication and operational facilities.
- D. All of the above

13. Which of the following is a warning traffic sign?



14. Mandatory traffic signs are usually _____ in shape, _____ colour without red borders.

- A. Circular, blue

- B. Triangular, blue
- C. Square, yellow
- D. Square, blue

15. _____ are signs or markings erected on the roads which gives instructions or information to road users.

- A. Traffic regulations
- B. Road safety
- C. Traffic warden
- D. Traffic signs

16. Which of the following is not a road user?

- A. Motorist
- B. Pedestrian
- C. Cars
- D. Dogs

17. _____ traffic signs are usually rectangular in shape and provide guidance information.

- A. Warning
- B. Informative
- C. Prohibitive
- D. Mandatory

18. What is the full meaning of VIO?

- A. Vehicle Inspection Office
- B. Vehicular Inspection Officer
- C. Vehicle Inspection Officer
- D. Vehicle Inspecting Office

19. The sign below is a traffic warning sign that means _____.



- A. end of dual carriageway
- B. road narrows
- C. priority to approaching traffic
- D. end of highway

20. Which of the following is not a function of FRSC?

- A. They enforce parking and speed restriction.
- B. They imprison traffic offenders.
- C. They ensure proper registration of vehicles and driver's licences.
- D. They ensure vehicles are in good working condition while on the road.

21. Warning traffic signs are usually _____ in shape with _____ perimeter.

- A. circular, blue
- B. square, red
- C. triangular, red
- D. square, blue

22. _____ traffic sign shows road users what they should not do.

- A. Regulatory
- B. Information
- C. Mandatory
- D. Traffic light

23. The following are traffic offences except _____.

- A. complying with traffic signs
- B. drunk driving
- C. driving without driver's licence
- D. reckless and dangerous driving

24. _____ are the rules that guide and direct the movement of vehicles and other road users along the roads or streets.

- A. Traffic signs
- B. Road safety
- C. Traffic regulations
- D. Traffic light

ANSWERS

TOPIC: CITIZENSHIP

DIRECTION: Choose the correct options from the lettered options.

1. For national integrity to be achieved, it demands the following except _____.

- A. insincerity
- B. honesty
- C. truthfulness
- D. trustworthiness

The correct answer is option [A]

2. What is the full meaning of UDHR?

- A. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- B. Union Declaration of Human Rights
- C. University Declaration of Human Rights
- D. Universal Declaration of Human Relationship

The correct answer is option [A]

3. In Nigeria, which of the following is not a national model?

- A. Fela Anikulakpo Ransome Kuti
- B. Kwame Nkrumah
- C. Mallam Aminu Kano
- D. Gani Fawehinmi

The correct answer is option [B]

4. _____ is not a skill necessary for the preservation of our customs.

- A. Communication skill
- B. Religious practices
- C. Story telling skill

D. Engineering skill

The correct answer is option [D]

5. Which of these is not a national monument of unity in Nigeria?

- A. The national flag
- B. The twin towers in Abuja
- C. The coat of arms
- D. The Nigerian currency

The correct answer is option [B]

6. How can we promote national consciousness, integrity and unity?

- A. Upholding the tenets and practice of fundamental human rights.
- B. Promoting equity, justice and fairness among the ethnic groups.
- C. The government should resist obnoxious western cultural life patterns.
- D. All of the above.

The correct answer is option [D]

7. _____ is a shared understanding that one belongs to an ethnic nation.

- A. National unity
- B. National integrity
- C. National consciousness
- D. National union

The correct answer is option [C]

8. What is the full meaning of NYSC?

- A. National Youth Service Commission
- B. Nigerians Youth Service Corps
- C. Nigeria Youth Service Corps

D. National Youth Service Corps

The correct answer is option [D]

9. _____ are the traits of a culture that make it unique and separate from other cultures.

A. Cultural lag

B. Cultural particulars

C. Western civilization

D. Cultural universals

The correct answer is option [B]

10. _____ is Nigeria motto.

A. Union and Faith, Peace and Progress

B. Unity and Truth, Peace and Progress

C. Unity and Faith, Peace and Progress

D. Unity and Faith, Peace and Program

The correct answer is option [C]

11. Weak culture giving way to dominant culture implies that culture is _____.

A. dynamic

B. static

C. efficient

D. adaptive

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: DEMOCRACY AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct options from the lettered options.

1. Which of the following types of labourer does menial jobs?

- A. No skilled
- B. Unskilled
- C. Semi-skilled
- D. Partially skilled

The correct answer is option [B]

2. Which of the following is not a factor that promotes guaranteed employment?

- A. Establishment of industries
- B. Political instability
- C. Responsible governance
- D. Development of rural areas

The correct answer is option [B]

3. Which of these is not a consequence of poverty?

- A. Hunger
- B. Immortality
- C. Death
- D. Low self-esteem

The correct answer is option [B]

4. Which of the following members cannot be involved in electing a party leader?

- A. A card carrying member.
- B. A duly accredited member.
- C. A financially committed member.

D. None of the above.

The correct answer is option [D]

5. The existence of many groups and political parties describes _____ in politics.

- A. majority rule
- B. conservation
- C. pluralism
- D. individualism

The correct answer is option [C]

6. _____ is an economic system where individuals own the means of production.

- A. Capitalism
- B. Socialism
- C. Democracy
- D. Tripartite arrangement

The correct answer is option [A]

7. Which of the following is not a type of employment?

- A. Self employment
- B. Full employment
- C. Unemployment
- D. Underemployment

The correct answer is option [C]

8. A meeting place for a party is known as _____.

- A. a lodge
- B. a secretariat

- C. a common room
- D. an office

The correct answer is option [B]

9. Capitalist democracy has an economy that is based on the following except _____.

- A. free market and economic incentives
- B. democratic polity
- C. moral-cultural system that encourages pluralism
- D. government ownership of the means of production

The correct answer is option [D]

10. _____ labour is not a type of labour that can be employed.

- A. Partially skilled
- B. Unskilled
- C. Semi-skilled
- D. Skilled

The correct answer is option [A]

11. Which of the following is a disadvantage of capitalist democracy?

- A. It prevents oligarchic form of government.
- B. It limits maximum freedom of enterprise.
- C. It encourages unhealthy competition among consumers and owners of the means of production.
- D. It leads to selective employment and unemployment.

The correct answer is option [D]

12. Which of the following is a type of unemployment?

- A. Technical unemployment
- B. Seasonal unemployment
- C. Residual unemployment
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

13. A candidate selected to represent a party during an election is known as _____.

- A. a flag bearer
- B. a campaigner
- C. the elected
- D. a delegate

The correct answer is option [A]

14. _____ is an economic system whereby the government owns the means of production.

- A. Capitalism
- B. Socialism
- C. Ideology
- D. Democracy

The correct answer is option [B]

15. Respect for the rule of law in capitalist democracy implies that people who govern must govern according to the laws of _____.

- A. their forefathers
- B. the government
- C. the land

D. the majority

The correct answer is option [C]

16. All confirmed employees are entitled to the following statutory rights except _____.

- A. monthly promotion
- B. periodic staff training
- C. pension and gratuity
- D. the right to take annual leave with allowance

The correct answer is option [A]

17. _____ is a condition where a trained and willing job seeker has no paid job.

- A. No employment
- B. Under employment
- C. Unemployment
- D. Understaffed

The correct answer is option [C]

18. _____ is not a source of funding for a self-employed person.

- A. Bank loan
- B. Government grants
- C. Personal saving
- D. Tax

The correct answer is option [D]

19. Which of the following is not a consequence of unemployment?

- A. Economic upturn
- B. Increased crime rate

- C. Waste of manpower
- D. Unhappiness

The correct answer is option [A]

20. Which of these is not an advantage of capitalist democracy?

- A. It encourages hardwork.
- B. It promotes faster economic development.
- C. It gives room for inordinate amassing of wealth.
- D. It promotes healthy competition.

The correct answer is option [C]

21. Which of the following is not one of the methods employed by political parties that enables them compete efficiently?

- A. Printing posters and banners.
- B. Organizing conferences
- C. Recruiting qualified candidates
- D. Recruiting thugs

The correct answer is option [D]

22. Government of the people, by the people, for the people, describes _____.

- A. politics
- B. leadership
- C. political parties
- D. democracy

The correct answer is option [D]

23. In capitalist economic system, _____ determines the prices of goods and services.

- A. the government
- B. market forces
- C. owners of companies
- D. none of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

24. Which of the following ways can employment alleviate poverty?

- A. By reducing crime.
- B. By increasing self-esteem.
- C. By improving the standard of living.
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

25. _____ is a state in which a person cannot afford adequate food, clothing and shelter.

- A. Hunger
- B. Unskilled labour
- C. Unemployment
- D. Poverty

The correct answer is option [D]

26. _____ is not a type of underemployment.

- A. Financial underemployment
- B. Mental underemployment
- C. Physical underemployment
- D. Material underemployment

The correct answer is option [D]

27. In capitalist democracy, majority rule implies that _____.

- A. government takes decisions contrary to that of the majority
- B. government takes decisions that conforms with the majority
- C. the majority takes and enforces decisions against the minority and the government
- D. the minority must always agree with the majority

The correct answer is option [B]

28. Which of these is a major economic system in the world?

- A. Socialism
- B. Capitalism
- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [C]

29. Which of the following types of labourer has professional training?

- A. Partially skilled
- B. Semi-skilled
- C. Skilled
- D. Unskilled

The correct answer is option [C]

30. Which of the following is not a feature of capitalist economy?

- A. Pluralism
- B. Periodic election
- C. Majority rule
- D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

31. Freedom of choice and a market driven system are characteristics of _____.

- A. capitalism
- B. military leadership
- C. socialism
- D. pluralism

The correct answer is option [A]

32. Which of the following is a benefit of self-employment?

- A. Reduced crime rate
- B. Self development
- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [C]

33. A _____ is an organized group of people who share common political interest, seeking to win election.

- A. political party
- B. civil society
- C. citizenry
- D. parliament

The correct answer is option [A]

34. _____ is a type of unemployment caused by physical or mental disabilities on people who ordinarily may be willing to work.

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

The correct answer is option [C]

35. Which of the following methods of competing should political parties employ?

- A. The use of thugs during elections.
- B. Propaganda
- C. Making electoral promises
- D. The wrong use of electronic media.

The correct answer is option [C]

36. Which of the following is not a reason for underemployment in the public sector?

- A. Lack of adequate job experience.
- B. The smallness of the company.
- C. Lack of adequate training.
- D. Poor management of human resources.

The correct answer is option [A]

37. _____ is not a cause of unemployment.

- A. Low productivity
- B. Inadequate number of industries
- C. Overpopulation
- D. Bad governance

The correct answer is option [A]

38. The three social classes are commonly found in _____ economic system.

- A. bourgeoisie
- B. capitalism
- C. buffer
- D. socialism

The correct answer is option [B]

39. _____ is defined as a set of beliefs that form the basis of a political, economic, or other systems.

- A. Idealists
- B. Realism
- C. Ideology
- D. Idiomatic expressions

The correct answer is option [C]

40. _____ is the state in which a person has a specific task to do by self-reliance or by public service from which he earns a living.

- A. Employee
- B. Employment
- C. Employer
- D. Employing

The correct answer is option [B]

41. Which of the following is unique to every political party?

- A. Party flag and logo
- B. Party slogan
- C. Party secretariat
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

42. Why do people do different jobs?

- A. People have different levels of training.
- B. People have different interests.
- C. People have family influences.
- D. All of the above.

The correct answer is option [D]

43. Which of the following is not one of the market forces that determines prices of goods and services in capitalism?

- A. Forces of demand
- B. Forces of supply
- C. Forces of pricing
- D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [C]

44. _____ is the government through elected representatives.

- A. Socialism
- B. Pluralism
- C. Democracy
- D. Tripartite

The correct answer is option [C]

TOPIC: DRUG AND DRUG ABUSE

DIRECTION: Choose the correct options from the lettered options.

1. Which of the following defines drug abuse?

- A. Habitual use of drugs to alter one's mood, emotion, or state of consciousness.
- B. The misuse of prescription or over-the-counter drugs.
- C. All of the above.
- D. None of the above.

The correct answer is option [C]

2. Which of the following is a feature of drug addicts?

- A. Lack of appetite
- B. Body odour
- C. Dark nail
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

3. _____ is categorized as a legal substance which is used as an inhalant.

- A. Cocaine
- B. Snuff
- C. Petrol
- D. Cigarette

The correct answer is option [C]

4. Signs to lookout for in children involved in drug use includes the following except _____.

- A. truancy
- B. unusual use of perfume, air freshener or chewing gum

- C. unusual withdrawal from people
- D. increased self discipline

The correct answer is option [D]

5. The following are ways of preventing drug trafficking except _____.

- A. creating job opportunities
- B. creating awareness about its consequences
- C. establishing drug farms only in remote areas
- D. communicating family values to children from the early stages of their lives

The correct answer is option [C]

6. Under which of the following categories are amphetamines and cannabis?

- A. Food
- B. Medicine
- C. Drug
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [C]

7. _____ is not a socio-economic effect of drug abuse.

- A. Poor academic performance
- B. Family disintegration
- C. Hallucination
- D. Traffic accidents

The correct answer is option [C]

8. Which of the following agencies do not help prevent drug abuse?

- A. NDLEA
- B. INEC

- C. NAFDAC
- D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

9. NAFDAC performs _____ function.

- A. manufacturing
- B. control
- C. distributive
- D. prescriptive

The correct answer is option [B]

10. _____ refers to the sale and distribution of illegal drugs.

- A. Drug abuse
- B. Drug Enforcement
- C. Drug trafficking
- D. Drug regulation

The correct answer is option [C]

11. Which of the following is an effect of drug abuse?

- A. Delusion
- B. Poverty
- C. Reduced maturity
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

12. _____ is the uncontrollable drug use or craving that persists even in the face of extremely negative consequence.

- A. Drug use

- B. Drug abuse
- C. Drug addiction
- D. Drug misuse

The correct answer is option [C]

13. What is the full meaning of NAFDAC?

- A. Nigeria Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control
- B. National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Commission
- C. National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control
- D. National Association for Food and Drug Administration and Control

The correct answer is option [C]

14. An example of soft drug is _____.

- A. morphine
- B. alcohol
- C. nicotine
- D. marijuana

The correct answer is option [D]

15. Which of the following is not a way to prevent drug abuse?

- A. Provision of educative materials to staff on drug related issues by employers .
- B. Ensuring that there is a functional anti-drug club in schools.
- C. The government through its agencies should intensify efforts in creating sufficient awareness on the consequences of drug abuse.
- D. Organizing campaigns on how to use hard drugs in moderate quantities.

The correct answer is option [D]

16. _____ is a physical effect of drug abuse on the individual.

- A. Impotence
- B. Anxiety
- C. Depression
- D. Hallucination

The correct answer is option [A]

17. Shabby appearance and nervousness are common behaviours exhibited by _____.

- A. teenagers
- B. drug addicts
- C. the aged
- D. insane people

The correct answer is option [B]

18. _____ is a synthetic drug.

- A. Cannabis
- B. Coffee
- C. Kola nut
- D. Paracetamol

The correct answer is option [D]

19. The international drug control conventions are laws against the _____ of hard drugs.

- A. distribution
- B. manufacturing
- C. trade
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

20. _____ is not one of the three legally binding major international treaties, governing international drug control?

- A. The single convention on narcotic drugs, 1960
- B. The protocol convention on narcotic drugs, 1970
- C. The convention on psychotropic substances, 1971
- D. The United Nations Convention against the illicit traffic in narcotic drug and psychotropic substances, 1988

The correct answer is option [B]

21. Which of the following is not a Non-Governmental Organization that helps prevent drug abuse?

- A. African Council on Narcotics
- B. Christ Against Drug Abuse Mission
- C. National Drug Law Enforcement Agency
- D. Anti-Drug Abuse Movement International

The correct answer is option [C]

22. What is the full meaning of NDLEA?

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

The correct answer is option [D]

23. Morphine and cocaine are examples of _____.

- A. soft drugs
- B. hard drugs
- C. performance drugs

D. rough drugs

The correct answer is option [B]

24. Which of the following is not a type of drug?

- A. Soft drugs
- B. Hard drugs
- C. Rough drugs
- D. Recreational drugs

The correct answer is option [C]

25. In Nigeria, any person that plants, processes or imports hard drugs is sentenced to _____ imprisonment.

- A. 10 years
- B. 20 years
- C. life
- D. 25 years

The correct answer is option [C]

26. In Nigeria, the first drug control policy was enacted in _____.

- A. 1966
- B. 1935
- C. 1971
- D. 1988

The correct answer is option [B]

27. Which of the following is not a method of taking drugs?

- A. Inhaling
- B. Smelling

- C. Licking the powder
- D. Swallowing the tablets

The correct answer is option [B]

28. _____ is a socio-economic effect of drug abuse.

- A. Anxiety
- B. Sleeplessness
- C. Nervous breakdown
- D. Lack of skill

The correct answer is option [D]

29. Which of the following substances is a drug?

- A. Kola nut
- B. Cholesterol
- C. Lipids
- D. Pepsin

The correct answer is option [A]

30. A common way of abusing drugs is by _____.

- A. misusing prescription drugs
- B. self medication
- C. consuming certain substances like coffee, excessively
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

31. What is the full meaning of UNODC?

- A. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- B. United Nations Organization Development Control

- C. Union of Nigerian Organization Drug Control
- D. United Nations Organization Drug Commission

The correct answer is option [A]

32. Which of the following is an illegal substance with psychoactive properties?

- A. Heroin
- B. Kola nut
- C. Oestrogen
- D. Ampiclox

The correct answer is option [A]

33. _____ is a psychological effect of drug abuse on the individual.

- A. Irregular heart beat
- B. Psychosis
- C. Lung cancer
- D. Kidney disorder

The correct answer is option [B]

34. Which of these is not a drug?

- A. Cannabis
- B. Heroin
- C. Coffee
- D. Renin

The correct answer is option [D]

35. Drugs can be taken into the body by _____.

- A. inhaling
- B. smoking

- C. sniffing
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

36. _____ is a reason for drug trafficking.

- A. Poverty
- B. Ignorance
- C. Peer pressure
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

37. Which of the following is a reason why people indulge in drugs?

- A. Peer group pressure.
- B. To increase the number of fans they have.
- C. To reduce their intelligence quotient.
- D. All of the above.

The correct answer is option [A]

38. Which of the following is not a form of drug abuse?

- A. Taking fake or expired drugs.
- B. Taking drugs according to prescription.
- C. Getting drunk.
- D. Frequently taking narcotics.

The correct answer is option [B]

39. A _____ is a natural or synthetic substance which when taken into a living body affects its functioning or structure.

A. drug

B. herb

C. chemical

D. lipid

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: LIMITATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct options from the lettered options.

1. The human right that allows a person seek justice from a law court is classified as _____.

- A. universal human write
- B. justice right
- C. political write
- D. legal right

The correct answer is option [D]

2. Which of these is not a crime that occurs during emergency periods?

- A. Arson
- B. Epidemic
- C. Rape
- D. Looting

The correct answer is option [B]

3. When a woman is asked to jump over her late husband's corpse, her _____ is taken away from her.

- A. identity
- B. religion
- C. right
- D. gender

The correct answer is option [C]

4. Which of the following conditions can prevent the absolute application of the right to life?

- A. Outbreak of war

- B. Epidemic
- C. Natural disaster
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

5. Which of the following will occur during emergency periods?

- A. Limitation of movement
- B. Curfew
- C. Increased violence
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

6. Which of the following is not a limitation of human rights?

- A. Immunity clause
- B. Military dictatorship
- C. Some traditions and customs
- D. Knowledge of one's rights

The correct answer is option [D]

7. The right to vote and be voted for can be classified as _____.

- A. political right
- B. election right
- C. social right
- D. economic right

The correct answer is option [A]

8. The human right that deals with the desire of human beings to interact with others can be classified as _____ right.

- A. civil
- B. economic
- C. social
- D. legal

The correct answer is option [C]

9. _____ is used to separate and restrict the movement of healthy persons who may have been exposed to a communicable disease to see if they will become ill.

- A. Curfew
- B. Arson
- C. Quarantine
- D. Limitation of movement

The correct answer is option [C]

10. The acronym UDHR stands for _____.

- A. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- B. University Demonstration Human Resource department
- C. Union of Domestic Human Resource
- D. Universal Democratic Human Representatives

The correct answer is option [A]

11. Which of the following does not depict a human right abuse?

- A. Rape
- B. Curfew
- C. Murder
- D. Kidnapping

The correct answer is option [B]

12. _____ is a crime of intentionally setting fire to buildings, vehicles or other property with the intent to cause damage.

- A. Curfew
- B. Looting
- C. Riot
- D. Arson

The correct answer is option [D]

13. The human right that allows a person acquire and own property is classified as _____ right.

- A. social
- B. legal
- C. political
- D. economic

The correct answer is option [D]

14. While in office, _____ is a privilege enjoyed by some public officers which protects them from being prosecuted.

- A. immunity clause
- B. democracy
- C. royalty
- D. gratuity

The correct answer is option [A]

15. What year was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights first articulated by the United Nations?

- A. 1999
- B. 1948
- C. 1960

D. 1941

The correct answer is option [B]

16. For people to enjoy fundamental human right, it should be dependent on their _____.

A. status

B. gender

C. ethnicity

D. none of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

17. _____ can be described as any person or institution with the authority to judge, adjudicate on, or determine claims.

A. An electoral body

B. A tribunal

C. An appeal

D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

18. Which of these may not cause a period of emergency?

A. Epidemic

B. War

C. Curfew

D. Natural disaster

The correct answer is option [C]

19. _____ is defined as the indiscriminate taking of goods by force during a emergency periods such as war, natural disaster or rioting.

A. Looting

- B. Arson
- C. Rape
- D. Quarantine

The correct answer is option [A]

20. The right to life can be classified as _____ right.

- A. political
- B. natural
- C. social
- D. economic

The correct answer is option [B]

21. _____ articulated the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

- A. World Health Organization
- B. Federal republic of Nigeria
- C. Civil societies
- D. United Nations Organization

The correct answer is option [D]

22. Which of these is a limitation to human rights?

- A. Immunity clause
- B. Ancient traditions
- C. Military dictatorship
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

23. Why is the fundamental human right described as inalienable?

- A. It cannot be taken away.

- B. It can be taken away.
- C. It is for some particular individuals only.
- D. It is only applicable to politicians.

The correct answer is option [A]

24. The constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria does not recognize the fundamental human rights.

- A. True
- B. False

The correct answer is option [B]

25. Fundamental human right are not classified into _____ rights.

- A. social
- B. economic
- C. religious
- D. legal

The correct answer is option [C]

26. Which of these is not a fundamental human right?

- A. The right to take the life of a murderer.
- B. The right to acquire and own property.
- C. The right to freedom of movement.
- D. The right to participate in politics.

The correct answer is option [A]

27. Which of the following best defines curfew?

- A. It is a regulation requiring some or everyone to leave the streets at a prescribed hour.

B. It is a law requiring certain or all people to leave the streets or be at home at a prescribed hour.

C. It is a regulation requiring every person to be on the street at a prescribed hour.

D. It is a period in which certain people are required to leave their work so as to rest at home.

The correct answer is option [A]

28. The right to _____ may be restricted if a person is found guilty of examination malpractice by a court of law.

A. life

B. liberty

C. be silent

D. none of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

29. Which of these is an example of social right contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

A. Freedom of movement

B. Freedom of assembly

C. All of the above

D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [C]

30. _____ are basic rights to which all human beings are entitled to, essential for their existence.

A. Human trafficking

B. Constitution

C. Traditional rights

D. Fundamental human rights

The correct answer is option [D]

TOPIC: POLITICAL APATHY & POPULAR PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct options from the lettered options.

1. _____ can be defined as alteration of the true results of an election.

- A. Violence during election
- B. Rigging of election
- C. Electoral illiteracy
- D. Election discrimination

The correct answer is option [B]

2. _____ is a public declaration of policy and aims, especially as issued before an election by a political party, candidate or government.

- A. Political apathy
- B. Party interest
- C. Manifesto
- D. Propaganda

The correct answer is option [C]

3. The following are necessary for the formation of a political organization except _____.

- A. certificate of incorporation
- B. court affidavit
- C. stakeholders form
- D. a constitution

The correct answer is option [C]

4. Religion and discrimination can hinder _____.

- A. popular participation
- B. political apathy
- C. press freedom
- D. politics

The correct answer is option [A]

5. _____ is not a benefit of popular participation.

- A. Self satisfaction
- B. Political education
- C. Instability in the government
- D. Provision of opportunities

The correct answer is option [C]

6. Political apathy can be defined as the _____.

- A. refusal to sponsor a candidate even when they have prospects of winning
- B. unwillingness to contest or refusal to vote during elections
- C. fight against apartheid by activists during the colonial era
- D. indifference on the part of citizens of a country towards political activities

The correct answer is option [D]

7. Which of these is a form of political apathy?

- A. Refusal to register and vote
- B. Bad governance
- C. Refusal to rig elections
- D. Protest against malpractice during elections

The correct answer is option [A]

8. An act of trying to persuade people to vote for them by politicians weeks before an election is known as _____.

- A. campaign
- B. rerun
- C. suffrage
- D. apathy

The correct answer is option [A]

9. Which of these is a form of political participation?

- A. Criticizing government
- B. Engaging in political debates
- C. Holding public offices
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

10. Certificate of incorporation is registered with the _____ in Nigeria.

- A. Certificate of Incorporation Registration Council
- B. Corporate Affairs Commission
- C. Certificate Affairs Commission
- D. Community Incorporation Commission

The correct answer is option [B]

11. Some leaders fail to protect the interest of their followers because _____.

- A. they became leaders for their selfish reason
- B. of lack of accountability
- C. all of the above
- D. none of the above

The correct answer is option [C]

12. A phrase used repeatedly that expresses the aims or nature of a party is known as a party _____.

- A. flag
- B. logo
- C. slogan
- D. flag bearer

The correct answer is option [C]

13. When qualified people refuse to contest election for flimsy reasons, it could be seen as a form of _____.

- A. election malpractice
- B. political apathy
- C. treason
- D. patriotism

The correct answer is option [B]

14. _____ is defined as an organized group of people with a particular purpose.

- A. An organization
- B. A leader
- C. A political party
- D. A community

The correct answer is option [A]

15. What is the full meaning of C.A.C.?

- A. Corporate Affairs Commission
- B. Certificate of Incorporation
- C. Court Affidavit Copy
- D. Corporate Affidavit Commission

The correct answer is option [A]

16. One of the reasons why people do not participate in politics is lack of an independent judiciary.

- A. True
- B. False

The correct answer is option [A]

17. A _____ is a country in which a single political party forms the government, usually based on the existing constitution.

- A. single-party state
- B. single-party system
- C. one-party system
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

18. The _____ is defined as the body of persons entitled to vote in an election.

- A. flag bearer
- B. electoral commission
- C. electorate
- D. members of a political party

The correct answer is option [C]

19. The opposite in meaning of political apathy is _____.

- A. political pathy
- B. political party
- C. electoral activities
- D. popular participation

The correct answer is option [D]

20. In which of the following ways can good leaders protect the interest of their followers?

- A. By providing some social amenities.
- B. By providing unreliable judicail system.
- C. By providing employment opportunities.
- D. By breaking the law in order to protect their followers.

The correct answer is option [C]

21. Which of these is a reason for political apathy?

- A. Illiteracy
- B. Previously unfulfilled political promises
- C. Violence during elections
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

22. Which of the following leaders are elected?

- A. Ministers
- B. House of representatives
- C. Traditional leaders
- D. Elder Statesmen

The correct answer is option [B]

23. Which of the following leaders are appointed?

- A. Ministers
- B. Governors
- C. Local government chairmen
- D. Councilors

The correct answer is option [A]

24. Which of the following is a means by which a leader communicates directly with the people?

- A. The media
- B. Riots
- C. Strike action
- D. Propaganda

The correct answer is option [A]

25. _____ was a system of racial segregation enforced through legislation by the National Party (NP) government.

- A. Apathy
- B. Popular participation
- C. Apartheid
- D. Suffrage

The correct answer is option [C]

26. A symbol used in representing a political party is known as a party _____.

- A. slogan
- B. logo
- C. umbrella
- D. constitution

The correct answer is option [B]

27. Which of these is not a form of popular participation?

- A. Picketing
- B. Boycotts
- C. Strike
- D. Thuggery

The correct answer is option [D]

28. When citizens are involved in political activities, it is called _____.

- A. political apathy
- B. popular participation
- C. democracy
- D. political participation

The correct answer is option [B]

29. In government, _____ can be defined as a person who guides another person or group of persons to accomplish a task.

- A. a leader
- B. a president
- C. an independent judiciary
- D. a senator

The correct answer is option [A]

30. The electoral body in Nigeria is known as _____.

- A. INEC
- B. INES
- C. EBIN
- D. NEC

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: RELATIONSHIPS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct options from the lettered options.

1. _____ is an importance of inter-communal relationship.

- A. Increase business activities
- B. Human development
- C. Promoting development
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

2. _____ is defined as a strong disagreement between people or groups resulting often in angry arguments.

- A. Conflict
- B. Coercion
- C. Co-operation
- D. Exchange

The correct answer is option [A]

3. _____ is defined as helping the parties in a dispute to reach a peaceful agreement.

- A. Conciliation
- B. Collaboration
- C. Negotiation
- D. Communal skills

The correct answer is option [A]

4. Inter-communal relationship at the national level is possible in the following sub-divisions except _____.

- A. sports
- B. trading activities
- C. festivals
- D. courtship

The correct answer is option [D]

5. _____ is not an example of an international relationship.

- A. Shell Petroleum Development Company
- B. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
- C. African Union
- D. United Nations Organization

The correct answer is option [A]

6. _____ is a skill for resolving communal conflict.

- A. Communication
- B. Grass roots community based activities
- C. Good governance
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

7. _____ is a level of inter-communal relationship.

- A. Capital level
- B. Festival level
- C. Rural level
- D. Socialist

The correct answer is option [C]

8. _____ is rivalry between two or more persons or groups for an object desired in common which both cannot have.

- A. Coercion
- B. Competition
- C. Conflict
- D. Co-operation

The correct answer is option [B]

9. Negotiation can be defined as _____.

- A. the relationship between nations and international communities
- B. an informal discussion between two groups or countries
- C. the act of working with others on a joint project
- D. a discussion set up or intended to produce a settlement or agreement

The correct answer is option [D]

10. The following are types of mediators except _____.

- A. social network
- B. foreign investors
- C. authoritative mediator
- D. independent mediator

The correct answer is option [B]

11. _____ is the exchange of thoughts, messages, or information, as by speech, signals, writing, or behavior.

- A. Communion
- B. Communication
- C. Conciliation
- D. Mediation

The correct answer is option [B]

12. The government relates with individual citizens by _____.

- A. administering justice to all
- B. obeying laws
- C. respecting constituted authorities
- D. voting during elections

The correct answer is option [A]

13. Which of the following is not a purpose of marriage?

- A. It offers respect and dignity.
- B. For companionship
- C. It provides social services.
- D. For procreation

The correct answer is option [C]

14. The relationship between nations and international communities can be classified as _____.

- A. intra-relationship
- B. intra-national relationship
- C. inter-communal relationship
- D. recommended relationship

The correct answer is option [C]

15. The following skills will promote inter-personal relationship except _____.

- A. kindness
- B. tolerance
- C. conflict
- D. honesty

The correct answer is option [C]

16. _____ means to put someone in a powerless or unimportant position within a society or group.

- A. Ethnicity
- B. Conflict
- C. Marginalization
- D. Religious bigotry

The correct answer is option [C]

17. _____ is defined as intolerance towards those who hold different views or believes.

- A. Deprivation
- B. Exchange
- C. Ethnicity
- D. Bigotry

The correct answer is option [D]

18. Which of the following is a factor to consider before entering into marriage?

- A. Financial fitness
- B. Age
- C. Mental fitness
- D. All the above

The correct answer is option [D]

19. Which of the following is not a type of inter-personal relationship?

- A. Relationship between a man and a woman.
- B. Relationship among peers.
- C. Relationship between nations and international communities.
- D. Relationship between individuals and the federal government.

The correct answer is option [C]

20. _____ is the ability to work together with people to achieve a common goal.

- A. Co-operation
- B. Corporation
- C. Competition
- D. Coercion

The correct answer is option [A]

21. Maintenance of foreign relation is the duty of the _____ to _____.

- A. government, the inmate
- B. citizens, the government
- C. law makers, pilots
- D. government, the citizens

The correct answer is option [D]

22. Which of the following cannot cause conflict between people?

- A. Deprivation of fundamental human right
- B. Co-operation
- C. Religious bigotry
- D. Ethnicity

The correct answer is option [B]

23. _____ refers to a formal discussion between two groups or countries.

- A. Monologue
- B. Dialogue
- C. Conciliation
- D. Conflict

The correct answer is option [B]

24. _____ is defined as the act of making someone do something by using force or threats.

- A. Coercion
- B. Marginalization
- C. Bigotry
- D. Conflict

The correct answer is option [A]

25. _____ is not a form of inter-personal relationship.

- A. Corruption
- B. Coercion
- C. Conflict
- D. Exchange

The correct answer is option [A]

26. Which of the following skills for resolving inter-communal conflicts can help prevent doubt and suspicion?

- A. Mediation
- B. Collaboration
- C. Communication
- D. Negotiation

The correct answer is option [C]

27. A man and a woman in courtship should have the following attributes except _____.

- A. trustworthiness
- B. bitterness
- C. honesty

D. truthfulness

The correct answer is option [B]

28. _____ is defined as the act of working with others on a joint project.

A. Negotiation

B. Competition

C. Collaboration

D. Coercion

The correct answer is option [C]

29. Individuals relate with the government by _____.

A. making laws of the land

B. paying their taxes when due

C. forming policies on loans and grants

D. maintaining law and order

The correct answer is option [B]

30. The social institution that gives a man and a woman the right to live together as husband and wife and bear children is known as _____.

A. wedding

B. courtship

C. dating

D. marriage

The correct answer is option [D]

31. The following are forms of dialogue except _____.

A. negotiation

B. collaboration

- C. mediation
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [C]

32. _____ relationship is the interaction that exists between persons in a social setting, organization or institution.

- A. Personal
- B. Intra-personal
- C. Inter-personal
- D. Inter-communal

The correct answer is option [C]

TOPIC: RESPONSIBLE PARENTHOOD

DIRECTION: Choose the correct options from the lettered options.

1. Morals and values inculcated into children by responsible parents include the following except _____.

- A. courage
- B. discipline
- C. disrespect
- D. contentment

The correct answer is option [C]

2. Which of these is not an effect of responsible parenthood?

- A. It causes an increase in job opportunities.
- B. Responsible citizens are produced.
- C. Crime rate reduces.
- D. A healthy nation is produced.

The correct answer is option [A]

3. _____ is not a role of a responsible parent.

- A. Providing for the household
- B. Providing recreational opportunities for the family
- C. Giving children only formal education
- D. Caring for young members of the household

The correct answer is option [C]

4. Responsible parenthood refers to _____.

- A. the act of only providing shelter, clothings and food for children
- B. the act of giving birth to children and training them through school

- C. the state of being a responsible, mature and loyal member of the family
- D. the state of effectively carrying out parental duties and roles in the family and society

The correct answer is option [D]

5. Training given to a child by a responsible parent outside the four walls of the classroom is known as _____ education.

- A. formal
- B. informal
- C. partial
- D. full

The correct answer is option [B]

6. _____ is not a consequence of irresponsible parenthood.

- A. Increased crime rate
- B. Non provision of formal education for the children
- C. Decreased examination malpractice
- D. Premature death

The correct answer is option [C]

7. Responsible parents ensure that they do the following except _____.

- A. pay tuition fees for their wards
- B. assist children with their homework
- C. buy school uniforms and books
- D. write major exams for their wards

The correct answer is option [D]

8. A responsible parent should not educate their children and wards about _____.

- A. safety and health precautions
- B. values and attitudes
- C. premarital sex
- D. the benefits of immorality

The correct answer is option [D]

9. Informal education comprises of teaching the child _____.

- A. the customs and beliefs
- B. good manner
- C. how to farm or hunt
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

10. Encourages and promotes _____, which leads to national development.

- A. social interaction
- B. cooperation and communal effort
- C. peaceful co-existence
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

11. Parenthood is _____.

- A. the state of being a responsible person
- B. the growth of teenagers into adults
- C. the state of being a parent
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [C]

TOPIC: TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct options from the lettered options.

1. Amber lights in vehicles are used _____.

- A. to show hazard
- B. for volunteer fire fighters
- C. by emergency vehicles
- D. for sirens

The correct answer is option [A]

2. _____ is not an agency that manages and enforces traffic rules in Nigeria.

- A. VIO
- B. Traffic warden
- C. Mobile court
- D. NDLEA

The correct answer is option [D]

3 Which of the following for pedestrians is not correct?

- A. Pedestrians should use suitable footpath where provided.
- B. In the dark, pedestrians should wear dark coloured cloths.
- C. Pedestrians should walk on the left side of the road facing oncoming traffic.
- D. Before crossing, pedestrians should look left, right and look left again ensuring the road is clear.

The correct answer is option [B]

4. Pedestrians only have the right of way on a zebra crossing when _____.

- A. they have stepped on the crossing
- B. they run over the crossing

- C. the oncoming vehicles have stopped
- D. none of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

5. What is the full meaning of NURTW?

- A. National Union of Rivers State Transport Workers
- B. National Union of Road Transport Workers
- C. Nigeria Union of Road Transport Workers
- D. National Union of Road Transport Women

The correct answer is option [B]

6. Blue lights in vehicles are used _____.

- A. by emergency vehicles
- B. in sirens
- C. by volunteer fire fighters
- D. by hazardous vehicles

The correct answer is option [C]

7. A person walking on the road is known as a _____.

- A. passengers
- B. motorist
- C. hawker
- D. pedestrian

The correct answer is option [D]

8. The yellow, red and green colour of the traffic light respectively shows _____.

- A. stop, get ready, go

- B. go, stop, get ready
- C. get ready. stop, go
- D. stop, go, get ready

The correct answer is option [C]

9. Which of the following is not a traffic regulation for motorists?

- A. Motorists should drive vehicles in good working condition.
- B. People under 18 years must not drive a vehicle.
- C. When overtaking other vehicles, it should be done on the right.
- D. Headlights should be used when the weather is not clear.

The correct answer is option [C]

10. Which of the following traffic signs is not a regulatory sign?

A.



B.



C.





The correct answer is option [D]

11. Which of the following is a reason for establishing traffic regulations?

- A. To control the excesses of drivers.
- B. To reduce road accidents.
- C. To enhance smooth flow of vehicles.
- D. All of the above.

The correct answer is option [D]

12. Which of the following factors hinders road safety activities?

- A. Bribery
- B. Illiteracy
- C. Inadequate communication and operational facilities.
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

13. Which of the following is a warning traffic sign?



C.



D.



The correct answer is option [C]

14. Mandatory traffic signs are usually _____ in shape, _____ colour without red borders.

- A. Circular, blue
- B. Triangular, blue
- C. Square, yellow
- D. Square, blue

The correct answer is option [A]

15. _____ are signs or markings erected on the roads which gives instructions or information to road users.

- A. Traffic regulations
- B. Road safety
- C. Traffic warden
- D. Traffic signs

The correct answer is option [D]

16. Which of the following is not a road user?

- A. Motorist
- B. Pedestrian
- C. Cars
- D. Dogs

The correct answer is option [C]

17. _____ traffic signs are usually rectangular in shape and provide guidance information.

- A. Warning
- B. Informative
- C. Prohibitive
- D. Mandatory

The correct answer is option [B]

18. What is the full meaning of VIO?

- A. Vehicle Inspection Office
- B. Vehicular Inspection Officer
- C. Vehicle Inspection Officer
- D. Vehicle Inspecting Office

The correct answer is option [C]

19. The sign below is a traffic warning sign that means _____.



- A. end of dual carriageway

- B. road narrows
- C. priority to approaching traffic
- D. end of highway

The correct answer is option [B]

20. Which of the following is not a function of FRSC?

- A. They enforce parking and speed restriction.
- B. They imprison traffic offenders.
- C. They ensure proper registration of vehicles and driver's licences.
- D. They ensure vehicles are in good working condition while on the road.

The correct answer is option [B]

21. Warning traffic signs are usually _____ in shape with _____ perimeter.

- A. circular, blue
- B. square, red
- C. triangular, red
- D. square, blue

The correct answer is option [C]

22. _____ traffic sign shows road users what they should not do.

- A. Regulatory
- B. Information
- C. Mandatory
- D. Traffic light

The correct answer is option [A]

23. The following are traffic offences except _____.

- A. complying with traffic signs

- B. drunk driving
- C. driving without driver's licence
- D. reckless and dangerous driving

The correct answer is option [A]

24. _____ are the rules that guide and direct the movement of vehicles and other road users along the roads or streets.

- A. Traffic signs
- B. Road safety
- C. Traffic regulations
- D. Traffic light

The correct answer is option [C]