# CIVIC EDUCATION

FOR

**Senior Secondary School** 



**Practice Questions and Answers** 



**EDUBASE** 

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# QUESTIONS

## TOPIC: CHARACTERISTICS AND CATEGORIES OF HUMAN RIGHTS

#### DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Every socio-economic rights are	included in the Nigerian constitution.
A. True	
B. False	
2. International Covenant of Econo	omic, Social and Cultural Rights are also known as
A. hard rights	
B. soft rights	
C. first rights	
D. second rights	
3 is not one of the categ	gories of human rights.
A. Civil rights	
B. Socio-cultural rights	
C. Surrounding rights	
D. Socio-economic rights	
4. Which of the following is not a c	haracteristic of human rights?
A. They are inalienable.	
B. They are unlawful.	
C. They are universal.	
D. They are indivisible.	

5. The first formal global was established in	set up to define human rights 	is known as and
A. United Nations Organ	ization, 1945	
B. League of Nations, 19	45	
C. United Nations Organ	ization, 1948	
D. League of Nations, 19	48	
6. Why are the statement absolute?	ts of human rights in the cons	titution of Nigeria not
A. There are specified co	onditions under which rights n	nay not be enjoyed.
B. The government is no	t sincere to its citizens.	
C. Nigeria is overpopular all its citizens enjoy their	- P792	ent cannot adequately ensure
D. All Nigerians do not k	now their rights.	
al Silve		
7. The second legally bin known as	ding treaty of the Universal De	eclaration of Human Rights is
A. International Covenar	nt of Economic, Social and Cu	ltural Rights
B. Hard rights		
C. Basic Fundamental H	uman Rights	
D. League of Nations		
8. The first legally binding	g treaty of the Universal Decla	ration of Human Rights was in
A. 1948		
B. 1966		
C. 1999		
D. 1945		

Page 5 of 109

9. Which of the ic	blowing thre	atens the in	ipiementatioi	n or numan ngr	115?
A. Rules and prin	ciples				
B. Poverty					
C. The law					
D. Government o	compensatio	n			
10. Which of the f Federal Republic	_	man rights is	contained in	n the 1999 Con	stitution of the
A. Right to dignit	y of human p	oerson.			
B. Right to fair he	earing.				
C. Right to educ	ation.				
D. All of the abov	/e.				
11. Human rights a	are inalienab	le because .			
A. they are not b	ought, inheri	ted or earne	ed 💮		
B. they are born	with and pos	ssessed by e	everyone		
C. they are equa	l in importan	ce			
D. they can neve	r be taken a	way			
12. Socio-econor	nic rights inc	lude the fol	lowing excep	ot	
A. Right to have	access to fo	od.			
B. Right to have	access to he	ealthcare.			
C. Freedom from	ı torture.				
D. Right to have	access to ac	dequate star	ndard of livin	g.	
13. Which of the f Federal Republic	_	ontained in	chapter IV of	f the 1999 Cons	stitution of the
A. The Universal	Declaration	of Human Ri	ghts		

Page 6 of 109

B. The civil service creed		
C. The political party slogan	1	
D. The human rights		
14. Human rights are said to	be lawful because	
A. they are natural to each p	person	
B. they cannot be taken awa	ay	
C. all rights are interrelated	and indivisible	
D. they are upheld by the ru	ıle of law	
15. Which of the following be	est defines violate?	
A. Suffering a severe lack of	f basic material and cultural benefits.	
B. Inability to separate or di	vide a right.	
C. Fighting for ones right vio	olently.	
D. Failure to respect someo	one's peace, privacy, or rights.	
16 is also refer	red to as security-oriented rights.	
A. Civil rights		
B. Environmental rights		
C. Political rights		
D. Socio-economic rights		
17. Human rights are said to	be relative because	
A. people's rights cannot be do not recognize such right	e taken away from them even when the la	aw of the country
B. all rights are interrelated		
C. every right is not an abso	olute entitlement to be enjoyed by individ	duals to the

D. human rights are not sold,	bought, inherited or earned	
18 is referred to as t	the third generation rights.	
A. Political rights		
B. Socio-economic rights		
C. Socio-cultural rights		
D. Environmental rights		
19. Human rights are said to b	oe natural because	
A. they are inseparable from	human beings for meaningful existence	
B. they are indispensable to	human existence	
C. they are not bought, inher	rited or earned but are natural to each p	erson
D. they are the same for all re	eligion and social status	
A Silve		
20. Which of the following is be taken away from people?	not a justifiable condition under which h	uman rights can
A. When the laws of their cou	untry do not recognize such rights.	
B. Establishment of curfews of	during riots.	
C. Keeping people suspected	d of being infected quarantined.	
D. All of the above		
21 best defines	deprivation?	
A. Loss of respect of one's p	eace, privacy, or rights.	
B. The act of giving back son	nething that has been lost or stolen.	
C. The act of keeping people	e from enjoying one's rights.	
D. None of the above.		

22. The United Nation's Gene 1948.	eral Assembly adopted the	on December 10,
A. League of Nations		
B. Universal Declaration of H	uman Rights	
C. First Generation Rights		
D. International Covenant of	Economic, Social and Cultural Rig	phts
23 are known as	the second generation rights.	
A. Civil and political rights		
B. Socio-economic rights		
C. Socio-cultural rights		
D. Environmental rights		
	essor to United Nations, created t e-occurrence of another world war	
A. Universal Declaration of H	uman Rights	
B. United General Assembly		
C. League of Nations		
D. The International Covenar	nt of Economic, Social and Cultura	al Rights
and the state of t		
25. Human rights are indivisib		
A. all rights are equal in impo	ortance and none can be fully enjo	yed without the others
B. they apply to all equally, an affect their lives	nd all have the right to participate	in decisions that
C. everyone is born with and live or their gender	possesses the same rights, regard	dless of where they
D. they are not absolutely en others	ititled to be enjoyed by individuals	s to the exclusion of

Page 9 of 109

26. "The right to swing my fist e Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. expla			
A. inalienability			
B. universality			
C. indivisibility			
D. relativity			
27. Human rights are said to be	universal because		
A. they cannot be taken away			
B. everyone is entitled to their	rights irrespective	of where they live	and time
C. the fulfilment of one right of others	ten depends, wholl	y or in part, upon	the fulfilment of
D. they are upheld by the rule of duty-bearers	of law and strength	ened through legi	timate claims for
TE TO			
28 rights are econo access to a good standard of li		related, guarantee	eing citizen's
A. Environmental rights			
B. Socio-cultural rights			
C. Socio-economic rights			
D. Political rights			
29. Which of the following categories generation rights?	gories of human rig	hts is referred to	as first
A. Socio-economic rights			
B. Socio-cultural rights			
C. Environmental rights			
D. Civil and political rights			
0			

30 rights are aime global warming and air pollution	d at protecting the environr on.	ment from decertification,
A. First generation		
B. Second generation		
C. Third generation		
D. Fifth generation		
31. Civil and political rights inc	lude the following except _	·
A. the right to have access to	good trade	
B. the right to political particip	pation	
C. freedom of expression		
D. the right to personal liberty	S Contraction of	
32. The government for projects.	people when their lands	are taken away from them
A. compensates		
B. deprives		
C. complements		
D. suppresses		
33. Challenges facing the imp include the following except _	ementation of human rights	s in the twenty first century
A. drug trafficking		
B. the proliferation of nuclear	weapon	
C. the establishment of neces	sary curfew regulations	
D. deterioration of the ecolog	ical environment	
34. Human rights are said to b	e fundamental because	
A. they cannot be taken away		

Page 11 of 109

- B. they are the basic rights which are essential for human existence entitled to all individuals
- C. everyone is born with and possesses the same rights, regardless of where they live or their gender
- D. all rights are interrelated and indivisible
- 35. Chapter four of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999) recognizes \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. dignity of human persons
- B. freedom of thought
- C. conscience and religion
- D. all of the above

Page 12 of 109

### **TOPIC: CIVIL SOCIETY AND POPULAR PARTICIPATION**

#### DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Popular participation can be o	defined as	
A. a process of involvement of	citizens in the country's polit	ics at different levels
B. withdrawal of citizens from p	opular political events occur	ing in a country.
C. a democratic government ex	ecuting projects effectively	
D. the conduct of elections by	the government	
2. Which of these is not a proble	em of civil societies?	
A. Funding		
B. Autonomy		
C. Government manipulation		
D. Unhealthy competition		
3. In Nigeria, both a gun shot an are used	d beating of a metal gong in	traditional communities
A. to alert the people for a mee	ting at the village square	
B. to scare thieves and thugs fr	om the community	
C. to escort corpse during trad	itional burial	
D. only by the village chiefs to i	nform the villagers about a c	oronation
4. Political awareness and stabi	lity are advantages of	
A. political apathy		
B. popular participation		
C. secret societies		
D. civil servants		
5. Which of these is a problem of	of civil societies?	

Page 13 of 109

A. They are conscious of the r	ights of people.	
B. Civil societies are usually in	volved in charity.	
C. Those in leadership position	ns embezzle funds gotten for projects.	
D. None of the above.		
6. The following are types of ci	vil societies except	
A. professional associations		
B. pro-democracy groups		
C. political parties		
D. labour groups		
7. Action Aid International is an	example of a in Nigeria.	
A. civil society		
B. civil service		
C. cult group		
D. political party		
8. Which of the following is not	an example of social popular participation?	
A. Helping the less privileged.		
B. Arresting criminals by individuals	duals.	
C. Participating in social activi	ties	
D. Maintaining peace and harn	nony	
9. Popular participation makes	the government	
A. efficient		
B. weak		
C. fight		
Darow		

10. In Nigeria, the village squa	re in traditional communitie	es is used
A. as a house for destitute far	milies	
B. as a venue for electing nev	v political leaders	
C. as a party secretariat durin	ng elections	
D. none of the above		
11 is not a type of p	opular participation.	
A. Politician popular participa	ition	
B. Religious popular participa	tion	
C. Social popular participatio	n de la companya de l	
D. Sports popular participation	on	
12. Which of the following grou	ups have autonomy and are	e independent of
A. Public service		
B. Civil society		
C. Civil service		
D. Secret service		
13. Internationally,accommodate one another.	can cause an increase in t	he ability to tolerate and
A. democracy		
B. popularity		
C. sports		
D. the judiciary		
14. The following are character	ristics of civil societies exc	ept that they are

Page 15 of 109

A. non-partisan		
B. autonomous and independ	dent of government	
C. confrontational in nature		
D. non-profit oriented		
15 is a form of po	opular participation.	
A. Picketing and boycotts		
B. Strikes and protests		
C. All of the above		
D. None of the above		
16. Which of these is a disadv	vantage of modern popular participati	ion?
A. It helps institutionalize bril	bery and corruption.	
B. It is expensive to carry out	t all the necessary activities.	
C. It creates opportunities fo	or falsifying results.	
D. All of the above.		
17. Civil societies advocate th	ne following except	
A. social justice		
B. youth restiveness		
C. human rights protection		
D. social change		
18. In modern times, which of elections?	these is not a regulation for people to	o participate during
A. They must be citizens.		
B. They must be up to the ag	ge of 18.	
C. They must have clean crin	ninal records.	

D. They must be gainfully employed.
19. Which of the following is a student group in Nigeria?
A. Academic Students Union of Universities
B. Nigerian Students Association
C. National Association of Nigerian Students
D. Academic Staff Union of Universities
20. Civil societies promote democracy by all the following except
A. calling for transparency during elections
B. conducting elections
C. monitoring elections
D. training future politicians
The state of the s
21. The following are traditional civil society groups except
A. Women August Meeting
B. National Council of Women's Societies
C. Age grade
D. Ozo title holders
22. In traditional popular participation, which of the following is used?
A. Voters register
B. Voter's card
C. Ballot box
D. None of the above
23. Electioneering means
A proper registration and subsequent voting of citizens

Page 17 of 109

- B. the entire process that occurs during elections beginning from registration of voters to declaration of the winner of the election
- C. taking part actively and energetically in the activities of an election campaign.
- D. mass participation by every citizen in politics
- 24. Which of the following is not an example of a civil society organization?
- A. Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU)
- B. Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Action (WRAPA)
- C. National Association of Nigerian Farmers (NANF)
- D. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
- 25. Which of the following is a function of civil societies?
- A. They encourage popular participation.
- B. They help develop the values of society.
- C. They check the excesses of political leaders.
- D. All of the above.
- 26. Which of the following is not true about civil society organizations?
- A. They advocate social change.
- B. They place importance on peace and order.
- C. They are set up by the government.
- D. They work to improve the quality of life of deprived people.
- 27. Which of these is an advantage of modern mode of popular participation?
- A. It is inexpensive and simple to arrange.
- B. There is usually no court litigation.
- C. It promotes growth and development of democracy.
- D. There is usually no opposition party.

28. In which of the following repolitical and religious matters?		oopular participation in
A. Christianity		
B. Islam		
C. All of the above		
D. None of the above		
29. Why do we need popular p	participation in a civil society?	50 <sub>(L)</sub> 1680
A. It makes the government to	be stable.	
B. It gives a good sense of be	longing.	
C. It provides opportunities fo	or citizens to develop their na	itural potentials.
D. All of the above.		
30. Which of the following is n	ot a quality of a civil society?	
A. They are independent of th	e government.	
B. They respect the law.		
C. They seek effective govern	ance.	
D. They promote political apar	thy.	
31. Which of these is not an ac	Ivantage of traditional mode	of popular participation?
A. It is not expensive.		
B. It is free from bribery and c	orruption.	
C. It encourages rancour betw	veen opponents.	
D. It is simple to arrange.		
32 is an example o	f a professional association i	n Nigeria.
A. Nigerian Bar Association		

B. National Council of Women's Societies	
C. Campaign for Democracy	
D. Committee for the Defence of Human Rights	
33 refers to a collection of non-gove people pursuing common interests and the will of	rnmental institutions and groups of the citizens.
A. Civil society	
B. Secret society	
C. Public service	
D. Civil service	

## TOPIC: CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY AND THE RULE OF LAW

#### DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1 is the proce	ss of making a cho	pice of leaders thro	ough voting.	
A. Post-election				
B. Constituency				
C. Election				
D. The electorate				
2. A form of government respected and protecte			,	are
A. democracy of the co	nstitution			
B. constitutional democ	cracy			
C. democratic constitut	tion			
D. constitutional govern	nment			
3. Classical democracy i	is a form of constit	tutional democracy	y where	
A. elected representativ	ves are given the r	esponsibility of ma	aking decisions	
B. the male citizens par	take in the runninç	g of the governmen	nt	
C. there is collective ow	vnership of proper	ty within a commu	nity	
D. all government decis	ions must conform	n to the desire of p	opular majority	
4. The body constituted as the	by the governmen	nt to conduct elec	tions in a state is	known
A. electorate				
B. electoral body				
C. electoral body				

Page 21 of 109

D. judiciary				
5. Literally, democracy means	s &			
A. pockets of republics				
B. free and fair election				
C. credible election				
D. rule of the people				
6. Representive democracy is	s a form of gove	ernment where _		
A. the government believes i community	n the collective	e ownership of pr	operties within	the
B. every adult male citizen is	allowed in the	running of gover	nment	
C. the responsibility of decis	ion making is g	iven to the electo	ed representati	ves
D. all of the above				
7. The rule of law means the f	following excep	t		
A. supremacy of the law				
B. divisibility of human rights	. e515			
C. equality before the law				
D. respect for human rights				
8 can be defined right to vote.	d as the act of c	depriving a perso	n or organizatio	on of the
A. Deprivation				
B. Apathy				
C. Popular participation				
D Disenfranchisement				

Page 22 of 109

9. Equality before the law means	M.S.
A. respect for human rights	
B. supremacy of the law	
C. divisibility of the law	
D. no man is above the law	
10. The principle of majority rule demands that	at
A. all government decisions must conform to	the desires of the popular majority
B. if the minority must have their way, the maj	jority must not be denied the right to
C. each member of the country should be ac participate in public decision making process	0.77
D. in the country, the principles of equality be	efore the law must be applied
11 is an electoral process in which receive more votes than all other candidates	
A. Universal suffrage	
B. Absolute majority system	
C. Plurality	
D. Secret ballot system	
12. The motto of administration in communalis	sm form of democratic government is
<u> </u>	
A. 'everyone is his or her brother's keeper'	
B. 'the constitution is absolute'	
C. 'government must always play by the rule	of law'
D. 'vote and be voted for'	
13 is not a feature of constitutional	democracy.

Page 23 of 109

A. Majority rule			
B. Minority right			
C. Popular equity			
D. Political equality			
14. Limiting factors of democr	acy includes the fo	llowing except	·
A. high degree of literacy			
B. one-party system			
C. military dictatorship			
D. ignorance and poverty			
15. A constituency can be def	ined as		
A. an electoral district			
B. a ballot box			
C. a document containing fur	ndamental laws by v	which a country is	governed
D. government's decisions co	onforming to the de	sires of popular m	ajority
16 is an electoral p than any other candidate is e		candidate who po	olls more votes
A. Plurality system			
B. Absolute majority system			
C. Campaign			
D. Universal franchise			
17. The following except	means the righ	nt to vote in politic	cal elections.
A. suffrage			
B. franchise			
C. democracy			

Page 24 of 109

- D. none of the above
- 18. Which of the following is not a disadvantage of constitutional democracy?
- A. It places emphasis on quantity (majority) rather than on quality.
- B. Decision making process could be slow.
- C. It promotes popular participation.
- D. None of the above.
- 19. Which of these actions must be taken to ensure the full implementation of the principle of the rule of law?
- A. The law must be made ambiguous.
- B. Accused persons are guilty and so must be denied the right to call a witness.
- C. Retrospective and retroactive laws must be avoided.
- D. All of the above
- 20. Which of the following is not a basis for which a candidate is declared the winner during an election?
- A. Plurality
- B. Absolute majority system
- C. Second ballot system
- D. Universal adult suffrage
- 21. Which of these is not a features of democracy?
- A. It rules by the majority.
- B. It guarantees its citizens their fundamental human rights.
- C. It provides opportunity for competitive political parties.
- D. It ensures that there is inequality before the law.

22. Which of the following	ng is not a problem of	f implementing the	rule of law?
A. Equality of wealth.			
B. Granting immunity to	some individuals.		
C. The use of administra	ative tribunals.		
D. Declaration of a state	e of emergency.		
23 is the po	olitical scientist who p	propounded the do	ctrine of rule of law.
A. Socrates			
B. Ben Carson			
C. A.V. Dicey			
D. Karl Max			
24 is a doc	ument containing fun	damental laws by w	hich a country or
organization is governed	d.		
A. A constitution			
B. A draft			
C. Universal Declaration	n of Human Rights		
D. The creed			
25. The rule of law can b	oe defined as		
A. equality of every mer	nber of the state befo	ore the law	
B. government by the p	eople for the people		
C. government in which through elected represe	The second secon	es the ruling power	either directly or
D. governing the people	e through the guidelin	nes of the law	
26 is a majo	or problem of the rule	of law in Nigeria.	
A. Democracy			

Page 26 of 109

B. Dictatorial regime			
C. Popular participatio	on		
D. Judicial independer	nce		
27. Freedom of the pre the full implementation	•	f the law by citizens sh	ould be ensured for
A. freedom principles			
B. civil service creed			
C. literacy programmes	s		
D. principle of the rule	of law		
28. Election conducted parliament is known as		ted constituencies to	replace candidates in
A. re-election			
B. recall			
C. rerun			
D. by-election			
29 is the	right of citizens to	o vote and be voted fo	or at all public elections.
A. Constitution			
B. Franchise			
C. Electorate			
D. Constituency			
30. Homo homini lupus	s est is a Latin phr	ase that means	
A. an insecure state ca	aused by the abse	ence of peace and qui	et
B. man is a wolf to his	fellow man		
C. the rule of law			

D. Hobbesian state		
31. Granting immunity to go of law.	overnment official's runs	the principle of the rule
A. contrary to		
B. along with		
C. parallel to		
D. none of the above		
32. Which of the following i	is an advantage of constitution	nal democracy?
A. It has the ability to effect	ctively perform the chief functi	ons of government.
B. It promotes the spirit of	patriotism and national interes	st.
C. It recognizes the duties	of government and the rights	of the people.
D. All of the above.		
33 is known as th	e class of wage-earning worke	ers in a society.
A. Democrates		
B. Civil servants		
C. Apathy		
D. Proletariat		
34 means that within the law of that land.	all government processes and	l actions are conducted
A. Equality		
B. Rule of law		
C. Military dictatorship		
D. One-party system		

35. Secret ballot means	s that			
A. the electorate's vote		the public at tl	he point of voting	a XS
B. the election is not ex	·	25	·	S KKOON
C. the political party is		In the second	_	
D. the political party is	·			
b. the pointed party lo	exposed to the pe	abile at the polit	ng contro	
36. The rule of law is im	portant because			
A. it offers equal protect	000			
B. it ensures that citize	Z.		COLL	
		- 1		- 55h
C. the degree to which absence of a democrat	•	ows the measur	re or the presenc	e or
D. All of the above				
37. The internal party el	ection is known as	s a		
A. pre-internal election	l			
B. gubernatorial election	on			
C. flag bearer				
D. primary election				
-010				
38. The certificate giver of	n to the candidate	that wins an ele	ection is known a	as certificate
A. participation				
B. returns				
C. franchise				
D. incorporation				
39. A form of democratic collective ownership of		•		n the 
A. classical democracy	20	200		

Page 29 of 109

B. indirect democracy		
C. representative democra	асу	
D. communalism		
40 is a form of gindirectly involved in makin	government which allows its citizeng important decisions.	ens to be directly or
A. Popular participation		
B. Political participation		
C. Democracy		
D. Political apathy		

### **TOPIC: DANGERS OF POLITICAL APATHY**

#### DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

i. The following are except that it	leads to	
A. lack of accountability		
B. corruption		
C. emergence of a democratic g	government	
D. denial of citizens' rights		
2is a reason for pol	itical apathy.	
A. Bad governance		
B. Discrimination against women	X	
C. Rigging of elections		
D. All of the above		
3. Severely punishing people who	o rig elections will help c	urb
A. examination malpractice		
B. popular participation		
C. election campaign		
D. political apathy		
4 is defined as the wic citizens relate to government and	dely shared beliefs, value d to one another.	s, and norms about how
A. Popular participation		
B. Political apathy		
C. Political culture		
D Political parties		

Page 31 of 109

b. Which of the following is a political right?
A. The right to freedom from discrimination.
B. The right to vote and be voted for in any election.
C. The right to fair hearing.
D. The right to peaceful assembly and association.
6 will help keep the citizens informed and educated about their rights ar political issues.
A. The judiciary
B. Joining secrete organizations
C. Reading entertainment magazine
D. Student's freedom
7. Which of the following is not a function of INEC in Nigeria?
A. To enlighten the electorates about the processes of election.
B. To screen, register political parties and their candidates.
C. To register eligible voters.
D. To choose flag bearers for each political parties.
8. People can learn about their civic rights by reading
A. the bible
B. a party's slogan
C. the national pledge
D. the constitution
9. Non-participation of the citizens in politics may lead to the denial of their rights because
A. the gain of democracy would be available to the citizens

Page 32 of 109

B. the leaders will rule without making referen	ce to the constitution
C. proper political development will be encou	raged
D. the government will reflect the wishes and	desires of the people
10. Which of the following is not a form of poli	tical apathy?
A. Refusal to belong to a political party.	
B. Unwillingness to contest elections.	
C. Refusal to register.	
D. Stamping out illiteracy.	
11. The press can be used to fight political apa	thy by
A. exposing political corruption	
B. enlightening and informing citizens about t	heir rights and political issues
C. the use of constructive criticisms of the go	vernment and its policies
D. all of the above	
12. Good governance can best be defined as	
A. the government giving free education to st	udents
B. the ability of the incumbent government to	develop a winning strategy
C. having full support of the majority	
D. a government that represents the people's	interest
13. A major way of participating in the political	matters of a country is by
A. voting during elections	
B. being involved in campaigns only	
C. attending political seminars	
D. ensuring people register before elections	

Page 33 of 109

14. Schools can help fight politic	cal apathy by teaching
A. civic education	
B. computer science	
C. English language	
D. mathematics	
15. We can fight political apathy	by the following except
A. defending our right	
B. cultivating civic values	
C. encouraging freedom of the	press
D. joining anti-government orga	anizations
16 is a criteria requi	ired for people to vote.
A. Registration	
B. Joining a political party	
C. Sponsoring a candidate	
D. Sponsoring a political party	
17. Ignorance of their rights by o	citizens of a country can lead to
A. political apathy	
B. popular participation	
C. press freedom	
D. participation in election	
18. The use of a complex voting	system may encourage
A. campaigning	
B. political parties	
C political anathy	

Page 34 of 109

D. popular participation		
19. In the fight against political	al apathy, individuals can de	fend their rights by
A. taking laws into their hand	ls as a civil right action	
B. conducting elections in or	nly three geo-political zones	3
C. legally resisting policies th	nat negate their rights	
D. cropping civic values that	lead to nation building	
20is defined as s	setting right an undesirable	or unfair situation.
A. Apathy		
B. Redress		
C. Participation		
D. Deterioration		
21. Corruption and lack of acc	countability will be encouraç	ged by
A. over-participation of gove	ernment in politics	
B. non-participation of citize	ns in politics	
C. popular participation in po	olitical and religious matters	:
D. political apathy		
22. Which of the following is r participation in politics?	not a popular organization t	hat enables citizen's
A. Pressure groups		
B. Civil societies		
C. Political parties		
D. Secret societies		

Page 35 of 109

d for, including people
ons
ons

### **TOPIC: HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

#### DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which of these is a consequence of h	numan trafficking?	?	
A. Death			
B. Psychological trauma			
C. Unwanted pregnancy			
D. All of the above			
2. Which of the following is a function o Eradication Foundation?	of Women Trafficki	ing and Child L	abour
A. Providing counselling to trafficked v	ictims.		
B. Youth empowerment.			
C. Campaign against human trafficking	J.		
D. All of the above.			
3 is a Los Angeles-based anti-	organization.		
A. National Agency for the Prohibition Matters	of Traffic in Perso	ons and Other F	Related
B. Women Trafficking and Child Labour	r Eradication Fou	ndation	
C. Arizona League to End Regional Tra	ıfficking		
D. Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Tra	fficking		
4. Education and economic independen	nce of women will	I make them	XC"
A. less vulnerable to			
B. more vulnerable to			
C. less safe			
D. more victimized			

Page 37 of 109

- 5. What is the full meaning of WOTCLEF?
- A. Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation
- B. Women Transfer and Child Labour Eradication Foundation
- C. Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Funds
- D. Women Trafficking and Child Laundry Eradication Foundation
- 6. Which of these is not a function of National Agency for Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related Matters?
- A. To supervise and coordinate the rehabilitation of victims of trafficking.
- B. To investigate and prosecute traffickers.
- C. To coordinate laws on trafficking.
- D. To eradicate corruption.
- 7. Which of the following is a factor that encourages human trafficking?
- A. Lack of employment opportunities
- B. The ignorance of victims
- C. Corruption
- D. All of the above
- 8. Some victims of that are sexually abused are exposed to diseases such as
- A. unwanted pregnancy
- B. drug addiction
- C. stigmatization
- D. HIV/AIDs
- 9. Who is the founder of Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation and in what year was it founded?
- A. Mrs Mariam Babangida, 1999.

B. Mrs Patience Ebele Jon	athan, 1999.		
C. Mrs Amina Titi Atiku Abu	ubakar, 1999.		
D. Mrs Stella Obasanjo, 199	99.		
IOis not an effec	t of human trafficking.		
A. Death of victims			
B. Legal international adop	otion		
C. Unwanted pregnancy			
D. Violation of the human r	ights of the victim		
I1. Which of the following is eradicate human trafficking		Organization establish	ed to
A. NAPTIP			
B. TOC			
C. WOTCLEF			
D. UNODC			
I2 is a French non	-governmental anti org	anization.	
A. Arizona League to End F	Regional Trafficking		
B. Alliance Anti Traffic			
C. Red-light Children Cam	paign		
D. Coalition to Abolish Slav	very and Trafficking		
I3. The following are partne -oundation except		ing and Child Labour	Eradication
A. National Union of Road	Transport Workers		
B. International Organization	on for Standardization		
C. United Nations Internati	onal Children's Fund		

D. International Labour Organizat	ion		
14. Victims of may be used for all of	of the following exc	cept	
A. animal cloning experimentation	1		
B. organ harvesting			
C. sexual slavery			
D. involuntary domestic service			
15. Is caused by the following exce	ept		
A. greed			
B. stable economy			
C. low self esteem			
D. ineffective anti-trafficking legis	slation		
16 is a Nigerian based	d Non-Government	tal Organization.	
A. Coalition to Abolish Slavery an	d Trafficking		
B. Arizona League to End Religion	nal Trafficking		
C. Women Trafficking and Child L	abour Eradication	Foundation	
D. Alliance Anti Traffic			
17. What is the full meaning of NAI	PTIP?		
A. National Agency for the Prohib Matters	oition of Traffic in P	ersons and Other Related	5
B. Nigerian Agency for the Prohib Matters	oition of Traffic in P	Persons and Other Related	l
C. Nigerian Agent for the Prohibit	tion of Traffic in Pe	rsons	
D. National Aganay for the Drotos	ation of Troffic in D	oroons and Other Matters	

18. Which of the following can I	be used by NGO's to figh	t against human trafficking?
A. Mass media		
B. Education and training		
C. Campaign		
D. All of the above		
19. The vulnerability and ignora	ance of people can led to	·
A. urbanization		
B. popular participation		
C. (20)		
D. all of the above		
20. Victims of do not often suf	fer psychological trauma	but are usually stigmatized.
A. True		
B. False		
21. Tiny Stars and Polaris Proje	ect fight against	_e <sup>5</sup>
A. cultism and drug abuse		
B. and other related matters		
C. apartheid		
D. corruption and child abuse		
22 is a criminal acti transported, bought, or kidnap soldiery.		
A. Cultism		
B. human trafficking		
C. Child violation		
D. Abduction		



Page 42 of 109

## **TOPIC: PUBLIC SERVICE IN A DEMOCRACY**

#### DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

said to be in the	•	vice.	GCE are
A. messengerial			
B. clerical			
C. specialist			
D. executive			
2. Which of the following	is a reason for the sho	ortcomings in public servic	e?
A. Inconsistency of gove	rnment policies		
B. Poor planning and imp	olementation		
C. Red tapism and delays	S		
D. All of the above			
3. The following are chara	acteristics of public se	rvice except	
A. neutrality B. anonymity			
C. impartiality			
D. insubordination			
4. Why was the Code of C	Conduct Bureau establ	lished?	
A. To conduct elections	only for public officers	across the nation.	
B. To reduce violence an	d in the country.		
C. To carry out the response	onsibility of checking c	corrupt practices in the pul	blic service.
D. To ensure the safety of	of lives and properties	during riots and wars.	

5. The is a body in the government policies.	executive, responsible	for the execution of	
A. legislature			
B. public service			
C. judiciary			
D. private department			
6. The public servants give usefu	ul advice to the governr	nent through the	
A. ministers			
B. commissioners			
C. all of the above			
D. none of the above			
7. Drivers, bricklayers and messe	engers are in the	class of public serv	ice.
A. administrative			
B. technical			
C. manipulative			
D. clerical			
8. Ethnicity and nepotism are co	ommon problems of		
A. public servants		<del></del>	
B. flag bearers			
C. illiterates			
D. the press			
9. Which of the following is not a	a duty of the Public Cor	nplaints Commission?	
A. Orders for arrest and prosecu	ute public servants who	are guilty.	
B Fnact laws to curb corruption	and injustice by public	: servants	

C. Carry out investigations	in cases of incomp	oetence.	
D. Receive grievances and	complaints from p	eople against public serv	vants.
10. A strong supporter of a	party, cause, or pe	rson is referred to as a $\_$	_65
A. participant			
B. partisan			
C. non-partisan			
D. political conformist			
11. Impartiality as a characte	eristics of public se	rvice in government mea	ans that
A. workers must be obedie	nt to political execu	utives	
B. workers must be willing t being partial	to serve any politic	al party that comes in po	wer without
C. the institution of govern	ment is not affecte	d by any change in gove	ernment
D. workers must not get inv	olved in politics ex	cept on resignation	
12. Which of these is the hig	ghest grade of pub	lic servants in the public	service?
A. The executive class			
B. The administrative class			
C. The auxiliary class			
D. The professional class			
13. Proper documentation of and law enforcement are pa	11/17 T		ual budgets
A. police			
B. judicial arm			
C. public service			
D. ministers			

14. How does the public secto	r contribute to the	e law making proce	ess?
A. By providing job opportuni	ties.		
B. By assisting ministers and oto make certain laws.	commissioners wit	th necessary detai	Is in order for then
C. By passing bills.			
D. By furnishing useful execut	tive information to	the legislature.	
15. Workers without any forma class of public serv		erform menial acti	vities are in the
A. auxiliary			
B. clerical			
C. technical			
D. specialist			
16 is the practice a friends, especially by giving th	_	power of favouring	g relatives or
A. Ethnicity			
B. Nepotism			
C. Quota system			
D. Red tapism			
17. Which of the following are	in the professiona	al class of public se	ervice?
A. assistant directors-general	100 C		
B. senior executive officers			
C. professional diplomas			
D. statisticians			
18. A plan of action, as of a go determine decisions, actions,	in the second se	37%	to influence and

Page 46 of 109

A. policy			
B. project			
C. public service			
D. redress			
19. The following are in the adm	inistrative class of p	ublic service except	
A. accountants			
B. directors-general			
C. permanent secretaries			
D. deputy directors-general			
20. Which of the following is no	t a function of the p	ublic service?	
A. Passage of bills			
B. Formation of policies			
C. Legislative functions			
D. Execution of policies			
21. Which of the following hierar	rchical order of Nige	ria public service is co	orrect?
A. The professional/technical/sadministrative class the cleric			
B. The executive class the ac professional/technical/speciali messangerial/auxiliary class			
C. The administrative class t professional/technical/specialiclerical class			s the

D. The administrative class -- the executive class -- the

messangerial/auxiliary class

professional/technical/specialist class -- the clerical class -- the

22. Neutrality as a characteristics of pu	blic service in government means that
A. workers must not get involved in pol	litics except on resignation
B. workers must be willing to serve any	20°
	*O**
C. workers must be obedient to political	
D. the institution of government is not	affected by any change in government
23. Public servants are expected to be	in politics.
A. partial	
B. partisans	
C. indifferent	
D. non-partisans	
24. In which of the following ways does service?	red tapism cause inefficiency in public
A. The public service is filled with incor	npetent personnel.
B. People who merit employment opposervants in authority have given them to	ortunities do not get them because public o their relations.
C. The bureaucracy involved in the disprogress.	charge of government affairs causes delays in
D. None of the above.	
25. It is an offence to receive or give br	ibe.
A. True	
B. False	
26. Which of the following are in the ex-	ecutive class of public service?
A. higher executive officers	
B. principal secretaries	

Page 48 of 109

C. professionals/specialists				
D. engineers				
27. Public service embraces	the entire	·		
A. civil service				
B. communion				
C. unarmed forces				
D. human rights				
28 is a system of are taken by state officials ra	_		-	tant decisions
A. Bureaucracy				
B. Ethnicity				
C. Quota system				
D. Federal character principle	le			
29 is the post-election winning candidates and party	and the same of th	_	5.000	s of the
A. Public appointment				
B. Spoil system				
C. Loyalist reward				
D. Public system				
30. The disadvantage of the	auota system	is that		
A. it allows incompetent pers	9.		 sitions in the r	aublic service
B. it causes unnecessary del		×C~	10	
C. funds allocated to their m	•			
D. all of the above	innatios of de	partinent are	arverted for p	Cisoliai use

31. Which of the fo	llowing is not a wa	ay of improving the pub	lic service in Nigeria?
A. Organizing refr	esher courses and	d training programmes.	
B. Press control			
C. The use of Pub	- ilic Complaints Co	ommission.	
D. None of the ab	ove		
32. Anonymity as a	a characteristics o	of public service means	that
A. civil servants m	ust be obedient t	o political executives	
B. civil servants m	ust be willing to s	erve any political party	that comes in power
C. civil servants shauthorized to do s	·	oublicly on government-	related matters unless
D. civil servants m	ust not get involv	ed in politics except on	resignation
33. Which of the fo	ollowing is a probl	em of the public service	e?
A. Tribalism			
B. Political instabi	lity		
C. Overstaffing			
D. All of the above	•		
34. Which of the fo	ollowing is not a fe	eature of the public serv	vice?
A. The public serv	ice do not change	e with the government t	hat created it.
B. The public serv	ice and its worker	s are politically neutral.	
C. The public serv	rice is essentially a	a temporal government	institution.
•	ants are expected	d to serve any governme	ent in power without fear
or favour.	xests.		
35. Promotion in th	ne public service i	is usually based on	of the individual.
A. the financial sta	atus		

Page 50 of 109

B. achievements		
C. state of origin		
D. years of experience		
36 seeks to ensure treflect the ethnic, religious, and	that appointments to public geographic diversity of a nat	-
A. The quota system		
B. Ethnicity		
C. Nepotism		
D. Military intervention		
37. A programme can be defined	d as	
A. a course or principle of action	n proposed by an organizati	on
B. a planned series of future even	ents meant to enhance deve	lopment
C. setting right an undesirable of	or unfair situation.	
D. the entire civil service which	carry out the various activitie	es of government in a
country.		
38. The public service majorly p	rovides social services to the	e people in order to
A. make profit		
B. improve the quality of lives		
C. become servants		
D. none of the above		
b. Hone of the above		
39. Which of the following is the service?	lowest grade of public serva	ants in the public
A. Clerical class		
B. Auxiliary class		

Page 51 of 109

C. Technical class		
D. Administrative class		
	efined as the entire civil service, cor ich carry out the various activities o	
B. civil servants		
C. commissioner		
D. civil society		
41. Public service embraces	s all the following except	
<ul><li>A. Civil service</li><li>B. Parastatals</li><li>C. Commissions</li><li>D. Confraternities</li></ul>		
D. Comraternities		
42. In Nigeria, which of the f take care of complaints abo	ollowing institution is established by out public civil servants?	y the government to
A. INEC		
B. EFCC		
C. NNPC		
D. PCC		

43. The is a service provide jurisdiction, either through the public services.	to people living within its private provision of
A. non-governmental organization	
B. ministry	

C. civil servant

D. public service

Page 53 of 109

# **ANSWERS**

Page 54 of 109

# TOPIC: CHARACTERISTICS AND CATEGORIES OF HUMAN RIGHTS

#### DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Every socio-economic rights are includ	ed in the Nigerian constitution.	
A. True		
B. False		
The correct answer is option [B]		
2. International Covenant of Economic, S	ocial and Cultural Rights are also known a	S
A. hard rights		
B. soft rights		
C. first rights		
D. second rights		
The correct answer is option [B]		
3 is not one of the categories	of human rights.	
A. Civil rights		
B. Socio-cultural rights		
C. Surrounding rights		
D. Socio-economic rights		
The correct answer is option [C]		
4. Which of the following is not a charact	eristic of human rights?	
A. They are inalienable.		
B. They are unlawful.		
C. They are universal.		

D. They are indivisible.			
The correct answer is o	ption [B]		
5. The first formal globa was established in	I set up to define h 	numan rights is known as _	and
A. United Nations Orga	nization, 1945		
B. League of Nations, 19	945		
C. United Nations Orga	nization, 1948		
D. League of Nations, 19	948		
The correct answer is o	ption [A]		
6. Why are the statemer absolute?	nts of human rights	s in the constitution of Nige	eria not
A. There are specified o	conditions under w	hich rights may not be enj	oyed.
B. The government is no	ot sincere to its cit	tizens.	
C. Nigeria is overpopula all its citizens enjoy thei		he government cannot ade	equately ensure
D. All Nigerians do not l	know their rights.		
The correct answer is or	otion [A]		
7. The second legally binknown as	nding treaty of the	Universal Declaration of H	uman Rights is
A. International Covena	int of Economic, So	ocial and Cultural Rights	
B. Hard rights			
C. Basic Fundamental F	luman Rights		
D. League of Nations			
The correct answer is or	ption [A]		

8. The first legally binding treaty of	f the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was in
A. 1948	
B. 1966	
C. 1999	
D. 1945	
The correct answer is option [B]	
9. Which of the following threaten	s the implementation of human rights?
A. Rules and principles	
B. Poverty	
C. The law	
D. Government compensation	
The correct answer is option [B]	
10. Which of the following human Federal Republic of Nigeria?	rights is contained in the 1999 Constitution of the
A. Right to dignity of human perso	on.
B. Right to fair hearing.	
C. Right to education.	
D. All of the above.	
The correct answer is option [D]	
11. Human rights are inalienable be	cause
A. they are not bought, inherited of	or earned
B. they are born with and possess	sed by everyone
C. they are equal in importance	
D. they can never be taken away	

The correct answer is option [D]	
12. Socio-economic rights include the fo	llowing except
A. Right to have access to food.	
B. Right to have access to healthcare.	
C. Freedom from torture.	
D. Right to have access to adequate sta	ndard of living.
The correct answer is option [C]	
13. Which of the following is contained in Federal Republic of Nigeria?	chapter IV of the 1999 Constitution of the
A. The Universal Declaration of Human F	Rights
B. The civil service creed	
C. The political party slogan	
D. The human rights	
The correct answer is option [D]	
14. Human rights are said to be lawful be	cause
A. they are natural to each person	
B. they cannot be taken away	
C. all rights are interrelated and indivisib	ple
D. they are upheld by the rule of law	
The correct answer is option [D]	
15. Which of the following best defines vi	iolate?
A. Suffering a severe lack of basic mater	rial and cultural benefits.
B. Inability to separate or divide a right.	

C. Fighting for ones right violently.

D. Failure to respect someone's peace, privacy, or rights.	
The correct answer is option [D]	
16 is also referred to as security-oriented rights.	
A. Civil rights	
B. Environmental rights	
C. Political rights	
D. Socio-economic rights	
The correct answer is option [D]	
17. Human rights are said to be relative because	
A. people's rights cannot be taken away from them even when the law of do not recognize such right	f the country
B. all rights are interrelated	
C. every right is not an absolute entitlement to be enjoyed by individuals exclusion of others	to the
D. human rights are not sold, bought, inherited or earned	
The correct answer is option [C]	
18 is referred to as the third generation rights.	
A. Political rights	
B. Socio-economic rights	
C. Socio-cultural rights	
D. Environmental rights	
The correct answer is option [D]	
19. Human rights are said to be natural because	
A. they are inseparable from human beings for meaningful existence	

Page 59 of 109

C. they are not bought, inh	nerited or earned	but are natural to each	person
D. they are the same for a	ll religion and soc	cial status	
The correct answer is option	on [C]		
20. Which of the following be taken away from people		e condition under whicl	n human rights ca
A. When the laws of their of	country do not red	cognize such rights.	
B. Establishment of curfew	s during riots.		
C. Keeping people suspec	ted of being infe	cted quarantined.	
D. All of the above			
The correct answer is option	on [A]		
21 best define	es deprivation?		
A. Loss of respect of one's	s peace, privacy, o	or rights.	
B. The act of giving back s	something that ha	is been lost or stolen.	
C. The act of keeping peo	ple from enjoying	one's rights.	
D. None of the above.			
The correct answer is option	on [C]		
22. The United Nation's Ge 1948.	neral Assembly a	dopted the	on December 10,
A. League of Nations			
B. Universal Declaration of	Human Rights		
C. First Generation Rights			
D. International Covenant	of Economic, Soc	cial and Cultural Rights	
The correct answer is option	on [B]		

B. they are indispensable to human existence

23	are known as the second	d generation rights.	
A. Civil and pol	itical rights		
B. Socio-econo	omic rights		
C. Socio-cultur	ral rights		
D. Environment	al rights		
The correct ans	swer is option [B]		
	as the predecessor to Ur d prevent a re-occurrenc		
A. Universal De	claration of Human Right	s	
B. United Gene	eral Assembly		
C. League of N	ations		
D. The Internat	ional Covenant of Econo	mic, Social and Cultural	Rights
The correct ans	swer is option [C]		
25. Human righ	ts are indivisible because	-650 ×	
A. all rights are	equal in importance and	none can be fully enjoy	yed without the others
B. they apply to affect their lives	o all equally, and all have	the right to participate	in decisions that
C. everyone is live or their gen	born with and possesses der	the same rights, regard	lless of where they
D. they are not others	absolutely entitled to be	enjoyed by individuals	to the exclusion of
The correct ans	swer is option [A]		
_	o swing my fist ends wher Holmes, Jr. explains the _		_
A. inalienability			
B. universality			

C. indivisibility	
D. relativity	
The correct answer is option [D]	
27. Human rights are said to be univers	sal because
A. they cannot be taken away	
B. everyone is entitled to their rights in	respective of where they live and time
C. the fulfilment of one right often depothers	pends, wholly or in part, upon the fulfilment of
D. they are upheld by the rule of law addity-bearers	nd strengthened through legitimate claims fo
The correct answer is option [B]	
28 rights are economic emaccess to a good standard of living and	powerment related, guaranteeing citizen's d trades.
A. Environmental rights	
B. Socio-cultural rights	
C. Socio-economic rights	
D. Political rights	
The correct answer is option [C]	
29. Which of the following categories of generation rights?	of human rights is referred to as first
A. Socio-economic rights	
B. Socio-cultural rights	
C. Environmental rights	
D. Civil and political rights	
The correct answer is option [D]	

30 rights are aimed at prote global warming and air pollution.	ecting the environment from decertification,
A. First generation	
B. Second generation	
C. Third generation	
D. Fifth generation	
The correct answer is option [C]	
31. Civil and political rights include the fo	ollowing except
A. the right to have access to good trad	le artisti
B. the right to political participation	
C. freedom of expression	
D. the right to personal liberty	
The correct answer is option [A]	
32. The government people for projects.	when their lands are taken away from them
A. compensates	
B. deprives	
C. complements	
D. suppresses	
The correct answer is option [A]	
33. Challenges facing the implementation include the following except	on of human rights in the twenty first century
A. drug trafficking	
B. the proliferation of nuclear weapon	
C. the establishment of necessary curfe	ew regulations
D. deterioration of the ecological enviro	nment

The correct answer is option [C]	
34. Human rights are said to be fundamental because	
A. they cannot be taken away	
B. they are the basic rights which are essential for human existence er individuals	ntitled to all
C. everyone is born with and possesses the same rights, regardless of live or their gender	where they
D. all rights are interrelated and indivisible	
The correct answer is option [B]	
35. Chapter four of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria recognizes	(1999)
A. dignity of human persons	
B. freedom of thought	
C. conscience and religion	
D. all of the above	
The correct answer is option [D]	

# TOPIC: CIVIL SOCIETY AND POPULAR PARTICIPATION

#### DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Popular participation can be defined as
A. a process of involvement of citizens in the country's politics at different levels
B. withdrawal of citizens from popular political events occuring in a country.
C. a democratic government executing projects effectively
D. the conduct of elections by the government
The correct answer is option [A]
2. Which of these is not a problem of civil societies?
A. Funding
B. Autonomy
C. Government manipulation
D. Unhealthy competition
The correct answer is option [B]
3. In Nigeria, both a gun shot and beating of a metal gong in traditional communities are used
A. to alert the people for a meeting at the village square
B. to scare thieves and thugs from the community
C. to escort corpse during traditional burial
D. only by the village chiefs to inform the villagers about a coronation
The correct answer is option [A]
4. Political awareness and stability are advantages of
A. political apathy

Page 65 of 109

b. popular participation	
C. secret societies	
D. civil servants	
The correct answer is option [B]	
5. Which of these is a problem of ci	vil societies?
A. They are conscious of the rights	of people.
B. Civil societies are usually involve	ed in charity.
C. Those in leadership positions en	nbezzle funds gotten for projects.
D. None of the above.	
The correct answer is option [C]	
"Siles" COU.	
6. The following are types of civil so	cieties except
A. professional associations	-ORE
B. pro-democracy groups	
C. political parties	
D. labour groups	
The correct answer is option [C]	
CO.	
7. Action Aid International is an example 7.	mple of a in Nigeria.
A. civil society	
B. civil service	
C. cult group	
D. political party	
The correct answer is option [A]	
The contest anower to option [, i,	
8 Which of the following is not an e	xample of social popular participation?
A. Helping the less privileged.	Admple of social popular participation:
7. Holping the less privileged.	

Page 66 of 109

B. Arresting criminals by individuals.	
C. Participating in social activities	
D. Maintaining peace and harmony	
The correct answer is option [B]	
9. Popular participation makes the government	
A. efficient	
B. weak	
C. fight	
D. grow	
The correct answer is option [A]	
10. In Nigeria, the village square in traditional communities is used	
A. as a house for destitute families	
B. as a venue for electing new political leaders	
C. as a party secretariat during elections	
D. none of the above	
The correct answer is option [B]	
11 is not a type of popular participation.	
A. Politician popular participation	
B. Religious popular participation	
C. Social popular participation	
D. Sports popular participation	
The correct answer is option [A]	
12. Which of the following groups have autonomy and are independent of government?	

A. Public service		
B. Civil society		
C. Civil service		
D. Secret service		
The correct answer is option	on [B]	
13. Internationally,accommodate one anothe	can cause an increase in t	he ability to tolerate and
A. democracy		
B. popularity		
C. sports		
D. the judiciary		
The correct answer is option	on [C]	
14. The following are chara-	cteristics of civil societies exc	ept that they are
A. non-partisan		
B. autonomous and indepe	endent of government	
C. confrontational in natur	e e	
D. non-profit oriented		
The correct answer is option	on [C]	
15 is a form of	popular participation.	
A. Picketing and boycotts		
B. Strikes and protests		
C. All of the above		
D. None of the above		
The correct answer is optic	on [C]	

16. Which of these is a disadva	antage of modern popular participation?
A. It helps institutionalize brib	ery and corruption.
B. It is expensive to carry out	all the necessary activities.
C. It creates opportunities for	falsifying results.
D. All of the above.	
The correct answer is option [	D]
	and the same of th
17. Civil societies advocate the	e tollowing except
A. social justice	
B. youth restiveness	
C. human rights protection	
D. social change	
The correct answer is option [	B]
at silve	
18. In modern times, which of t elections?	hese is not a regulation for people to participate during
A. They must be citizens.	
B. They must be up to the age	e of 18.
C. They must have clean crim	inal records.
D. They must be gainfully emp	ployed.
The correct answer is option [	D]
19. Which of the following is a	student group in Nigeria?
A. Academic Students Union	of Universities
B. Nigerian Students Associat	tion
C. National Association of Nig	gerian Students
D. Academic Staff Union of U	niversities
The correct answer is option [	C]

20. Civil societies promote democracy	by all the following except
A. calling for transparency during elect	tions
B. conducting elections	
C. monitoring elections	
D. training future politicians	
The correct answer is option [B]	
21. The following are traditional civil so	ciety groups except
A. Women August Meeting	
B. National Council of Women's Societ	ies
C. Age grade	
D. Ozo title holders	
The correct answer is option [B]	
22. In traditional popular participation,	which of the following is used?
A. Voters register	
B. Voter's card	
C. Ballot box	
D. None of the above	
The correct answer is option [D]	
23. Electioneering means	
A. proper registration and subsequent	voting of citizens
B. the entire process that occurs durin voters to declaration of the winner of the	ng elections beginning from registration of ne election
C. taking part actively and energeticall	y in the activities of an election campaign.
D. mass participation by every citizen i	n politics

#### The correct answer is option [C]

- 24. Which of the following is not an example of a civil society organization?
- A. Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU)
- B. Women's Rights Advancement and Protection Action (WRAPA)
- C. National Association of Nigerian Farmers (NANF)
- D. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

The correct answer is option [D]

- 25. Which of the following is a function of civil societies?
- A. They encourage popular participation.
- B. They help develop the values of society.
- C. They check the excesses of political leaders.
- D. All of the above.

The correct answer is option [D]

- 26. Which of the following is not true about civil society organizations?
- A. They advocate social change.
- B. They place importance on peace and order.
- C. They are set up by the government.
- D. They work to improve the quality of life of deprived people.

The correct answer is option [C]

- 27. Which of these is an advantage of modern mode of popular participation?
- A. It is inexpensive and simple to arrange.
- B. There is usually no court litigation.
- C. It promotes growth and development of democracy.
- D. There is usually no opposition party.

#### The correct answer is option [C]

- 28. In which of the following religions do women not show popular participation in political and religious matters?
- A. Christianity
- B. Islam
- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

- 29. Why do we need popular participation in a civil society?
- A. It makes the government to be stable.
- B. It gives a good sense of belonging.
- C. It provides opportunities for citizens to develop their natural potentials.
- D. All of the above.

The correct answer is option [D]

- 30. Which of the following is not a quality of a civil society?
- A. They are independent of the government.
- B. They respect the law.
- C. They seek effective governance.
- D. They promote political apathy.

The correct answer is option [D]

- 31. Which of these is not an advantage of traditional mode of popular participation?
- A. It is not expensive.
- B. It is free from bribery and corruption.
- C. It encourages rancour between opponents.

D. It is simple to	arrange.			
The correct answ	wer is option [C]			
32 is	an example of a pr	rofessional associa	tion in Nigeria.	
A. Nigerian Bar	Association			
B. National Cou	ncil of Women's So	cieties		
C. Campaign fo	r Democracy			
D. Committee fo	or the Defence of H	uman Rights		
The correct ans	wer is option [A]			
	refers to a collection common interests			and groups of
A. Civil society				
B. Secret societ	ty			
C. Public servic	е			
D. Civil service				
The correct answ	wer is option [A]			

# TOPIC: CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY AND THE RULE OF LAW

### DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1 is the pro	ocess of making a	choice of lead	ers through votin	ıg.
A. Post-election				
B. Constituency				
C. Election				
D. The electorate				
The correct answer is	option [C]			
2. A form of government respected and protection		•		ocracy are
A. democracy of the	constitution			
B. constitutional dem	nocracy			
C. democratic consti	tution			
D. constitutional gove	ernment			
The correct answer is	option [B]			
3. Classical democrac	cy is a form of con	stitutional dem	nocracy where	·
A. elected representa	atives are given th	e responsibilit	y of making decis	sions
B. the male citizens p	partake in the runn	ning of the gov	ernment	
C. there is collective	ownership of prop	perty within a c	ommunity	
D. all government de	cisions must confo	orm to the des	ire of popular ma	ajority
The correct answer is	option [B]			

4. The body constituted by the gove as the	rnment to conduct election	ns in a state is known
A. electorate		
B. electoral body		
C. electoral body		
D. judiciary		
The correct answer is option [B]		
5. Literally, democracy means		
A. pockets of republics		
B. free and fair election		
C. credible election		
D. rule of the people		
The correct answer is option [D]		
*05th		
6. Representive democracy is a form	of government where	<u> </u>
A. the government believes in the co	ollective ownership of prop	perties within the
B. every adult male citizen is allowed	d in the running of governm	nent
C. the responsibility of decision mak	king is given to the elected	representatives
D. all of the above		
The correct answer is option [C]		
7. The rule of law means the followin	ig except	
A. supremacy of the law		
B. divisibility of human rights		
C. equality before the law		
D. respect for human rights		

The correct answer is option [	3]
8 can be defined right to vote.	as the act of depriving a person or organization of the
A. Deprivation	
B. Apathy	
C. Popular participation	
D. Disenfranchisement	
The correct answer is option [	)I <sup>LSL</sup>
9. Equality before the law mea	ns
A. respect for human rights	
B. supremacy of the law	
C. divisibility of the law	
D. no man is above the law	
The correct answer is option [	)] Tegins of the street of the
10. The principle of majority ru	e demands that
A. all government decisions m	ust conform to the desires of the popular majority
B. if the minority must have th have their say on issues	eir way, the majority must not be denied the right to
C. each member of the count participate in public decision is	y should be accorded equal opportunities to naking process
D. in the country, the principle	s of equality before the law must be applied
The correct answer is option [	A)
×0-1	
11 is an electoral processive more votes than all other	ocess in which a candidate to be declared winner muster candidates combined.
A. Universal suffrage	

B. Absolute maj	ority system			
C. Plurality				
D. Secret ballot	system			
The correct ans	wer is option [B]			
12. The motto of	administration in cor	mmunalism form	of democratic go	overnment is
A. 'everyone is h	nis or her brother's ke	eeper'		
B. 'the constitut	ion is absolute'			
C. 'government	must always play by	the rule of law'		
D. 'vote and be	voted for'			
The correct answ	wer is option [A]			
13 is no	ot a feature of consti	tutional democra	асу.	
A. Majority rule				
B. Minority right	[			
C. Popular equi	ty			
D. Political equa	ality			
The correct answ	wer is option [C]			
14. Limiting facto	ors of democracy inc	ludes the following	ng except	
A. high degree	of literacy			
B. one-party sys	stem			
C. military dicta	torship			
D. ignorance an	d poverty			
The correct answ				
15. A constituend	cy can be defined as			

A. an electoral district	
B. a ballot box	
C. a document containing funda	amental laws by which a country is governed
D. government's decisions conf	orming to the desires of popular majority
The correct answer is option [A]	
16 is an electoral prothan any other candidate is elec	cess in which the candidate who polls more votes ted.
A. Plurality system	
B. Absolute majority system	
C. Campaign	
D. Universal franchise	
The correct answer is option [A]	
17. The following except	means the right to vote in political elections.
A. suffrage	
B. franchise	
C. democracy	
D. none of the above	
The correct answer is option [C]	
18. Which of the following is not	a disadvantage of constitutional democracy?
A. It places emphasis on quanti	ty (majority) rather than on quality.
B. Decision making process cou	ıld be slow.
C. It promotes popular participa	ation.
D. None of the above.	
The correct answer is option [C]	l

- 19. Which of these actions must be taken to ensure the full implementation of the principle of the rule of law?
- A. The law must be made ambiguous.
- B. Accused persons are guilty and so must be denied the right to call a witness.
- C. Retrospective and retroactive laws must be avoided.
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [C]

- 20. Which of the following is not a basis for which a candidate is declared the winner during an election?
- A. Plurality
- B. Absolute majority system
- C. Second ballot system
- D. Universal adult suffrage

The correct answer is option [D]

- 21. Which of these is not a features of democracy?
- A. It rules by the majority.
- B. It guarantees its citizens their fundamental human rights.
- C. It provides opportunity for competitive political parties.
- D. It ensures that there is inequality before the law.

- 22. Which of the following is not a problem of implementing the rule of law?
- A. Equality of wealth.
- B. Granting immunity to some individuals.
- C. The use of administrative tribunals.
- D. Declaration of a state of emergency.

The correct answer is o	option [A]			
23 is the p	political scientist w	vho propounded t	he doctrine of	rule of law.
A. Socrates				
B. Ben Carson				
C. A.V. Dicey				
D. Karl Max				
The correct answer is o	option [C]			
24 is a doorganization is governed	cument containing ed.	g fundamental law	s by which a c	ountry or
A. A constitution				
B. A draft				
C. Universal Declaration	on of Human Right	ts		
D. The creed				
The correct answer is o	option [A]			
25. The rule of law car	n be defined as			
A. equality of every me	ember of the state	e before the law		
B. government by the	people for the pe	ople		
C. government in which through elected representations.		iences the ruling p	oower either di	rectly or
D. governing the peop	le through the gu	idelines of the law	V	
The correct answer is o	option [D]			
26 is a ma	jor problem of the	e rule of law in Nig	eria.	
A. Democracy				
B. Dictatorial regime				

C. Popular participation		
D. Judicial independence		
The correct answer is option [B]		
27. Freedom of the press and respective full implementation of the	t of the law by citizens s —.	should be ensured for
A. freedom principles		
B. civil service creed		
C. literacy programmes		
D. principle of the rule of law		
The correct answer is option [D]		
28. Election conducted only in the af parliament is known as	fected constituencies to	o replace candidates in
A. re-election		
B. recall		
C. rerun		
D. by-election		
The correct answer is option [D]		
29 is the right of citizen	s to vote and be voted f	for at all public elections
A. Constitution		
B. Franchise		
C. Electorate		
D. Constituency		
The correct answer is option [B]		
30. Homo homini lupus est is a Latin	phrase that means	

A. an insecure state caused by the	absence of peace and quiet
B. man is a wolf to his fellow man	
C. the rule of law	
D. Hobbesian state	
The correct answer is option [B]	
31. Granting immunity to government of law.	nt official's runs the principle of the rule
A. contrary to	
B. along with	
C. parallel to	
D. none of the above	
The correct answer is option [A]	
32. Which of the following is an adv	antage of constitutional democracy?
A. It has the ability to effectively pe	erform the chief functions of government.
B. It promotes the spirit of patriotis	sm and national interest.
C. It recognizes the duties of gove	rnment and the rights of the people.
D. All of the above.	
The correct answer is option [D]	
33 is known as the class of	of wage-earning workers in a society.
A. Democrates	
B. Civil servants	
C. Apathy	
D. Proletariat	
The correct answer is option [D]	

34 means that all gowithin the law of that land.	vernment processes and actions are conducted
A. Equality	
B. Rule of law	
C. Military dictatorship	
D. One-party system	
The correct answer is option [B]	
35. Secret ballot means that	
A. the electorate's vote is not ex	posed to the public at the point of voting
B. the election is not exposed to	the public at the point of voting
C. the political party is not expos	sed to the public at the point of voting
D. the political party is exposed	to the public at the polling centre
The correct answer is option [A]	
36. The rule of law is important be	ecause
A. it offers equal protection to ev	very citizen
B. it ensures that citizens are no	t deprived of their rights
C. the degree to which it is respendent absence of a democratic government	ected shows the measure of the presence or ment
D. All of the above	
The correct answer is option [D]	
37. The internal party election is I	known as a
A. pre-internal election	
B. gubernatorial election	
C. flag bearer	
D. primary election	

38. The certificate given to the ca	andidate that wins an election is know	wn as certifica
A. participation		
B. returns		
C. franchise		
D. incorporation		
The correct answer is option [B]		
	nal African government which believe within a community is known as	es in the
A. classical democracy		
B. indirect democracy		
C. representative democracy		
D. communalism		
The correct answer is option [D]		
40 is a form of governing indirectly involved in making imposite the second control of the second contr	ment which allows its citizens to be or ortant decisions.	directly or
A. Popular participation		
B. Political participation		
C. Democracy		
D. Political apathy		
The correct answer is option [C]		

## **TOPIC: DANGERS OF POLITICAL APATHY**

### DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The following are except that it	leads to
A. lack of accountability	
B. corruption	
C. emergence of a democratic g	povernment
D. denial of citizens' rights	
The correct answer is option [C]	
2 is a reason for poli	itical anathy
A. Bad governance	nical apatry.
B. Discrimination against women	TO COM
C. Rigging of elections	
D. All of the above	
The correct answer is option [D]	
3. Severely punishing people who	o rig elections will help curb
A. examination malpractice	
B. popular participation	
C. election campaign	
D. political apathy	
The correct answer is option [D]	
4 is defined as the wide citizens relate to government and	dely shared beliefs, values, and norms about how d to one another.
A. Popular participation	

Page 85 of 109

AUTHOR: www. teststreams.com

B. Politica	al apathy			
C. Politica	al culture			
D. Politica	al parties			
The correc	ct answer is option [C]			
5. Which c	of the following is a political righ	t?		
A. The rig	ht to freedom from discrimination	on.		
B. The rig	ht to vote and be voted for in a	ny election.		
C. The rig	ht to fair hearing.			
D. The rig	ht to peaceful assembly and as	sociation.		
The correc	ct answer is option [B]			
6 political is	will help keep the citizens in sues.	formed and educa	ted about their ri	ghts and
A. The juc	diciary			
B. Joining	secrete organizations			
C. Readin	g entertainment magazine			
D. Studen	nt's freedom			
The correct	ct answer is option [A]			
7. Which	of the following is not a function	of INEC in Nigeria	?	
A. To enli	ghten the electorates about the	processes of elec	tion.	
B. To scre	een, register political parties and	d their candidates.		
C. To regi	ister eligible voters.			
D. To cho	ose flag bearers for each politic	cal parties.		
The correc	ct answer is option [D]			
8. People	can learn about their civic right	s by reading	·	

Page 86 of 109

A. the bible	
B. a party's slogan	
C. the national pledge	
D. the constitution	
The correct answer is option [D]	
9. Non-participation of the citizens in politics may lead to the because	denial of their rights
A. the gain of democracy would be available to the citizens	
B. the leaders will rule without making reference to the const	itution
C. proper political development will be encouraged	
D. the government will reflect the wishes and desires of the p	people
The correct answer is option [B]	
10. Which of the following is not a form of political apathy?	
A. Refusal to belong to a political party.	
B. Unwillingness to contest elections.	
C. Refusal to register.	
D. Stamping out illiteracy.	
The correct answer is option [D]	
11. The press can be used to fight political apathy by	
A. exposing political corruption	
B. enlightening and informing citizens about their rights and	political issues
C. the use of constructive criticisms of the government and i	ts policies
D. all of the above	
The correct answer is option [D]	

12. Good governance can best	be defined as	- CO.	
A. the government giving free e	education to stude	ents	
B. the ability of the incumbent	government to de	evelop a winning str	ategy
C. having full support of the ma	ajority		
D. a government that represent	ts the people's int	terest	
The correct answer is option [D	1 .05		
13. A major way of participating	in the political ma	atters of a country i	s by
A. voting during elections			
B. being involved in campaigns	only		
C. attending political seminars			
D. ensuring people register bef	ore elections		
The correct answer is option [A	]		
alishe.			
14. Schools can help fight polit	ical apathy by tea	ching	
A. civic education			
B. computer science			
C. English language			
D. mathematics			
The correct answer is option [A	]		
15. We can fight political apathy	by the following	except	- 50
A. defending our right			
B. cultivating civic values			
C. encouraging freedom of the	press		
D. joining anti-government orga	anizations		
The correct answer is option ID	1		

16 is a criter	ia required for peop	ole to vote.	
A. Registration			
B. Joining a political par	ty		
C. Sponsoring a candida	ate		
D. Sponsoring a politica	l party		
The correct answer is op	otion [A]		
17. Ignorance of their rigl	nts by citizens of a	country can lead to <sub>-</sub>	
A. political apathy			
B. popular participation			
C. press freedom			
D. participation in election	on		
The correct answer is op	otion [A]		
A SHO			
18. The use of a complex	voting system may	encourage	- Kroin
A. campaigning			
B. political parties			
C. political apathy			
D. popular participation			
The correct answer is op	otion [C]		
19. In the fight against po	olitical apathy, indivi	iduals can defend th	eir rights by
A. taking laws into their l	50		
B. conducting elections	in only three geo-p	political zones	
C. legally resisting polici	es that negate thei	r rights	
D. cropping civic values	that lead to nation	building	
The correct answer is op	otion [C]		

20	is defined as se	etting right an unde	sirable or unfair	situation.
A. Apathy				
B. Redress				
C. Participatio	on			
D. Deterioration	on			
The correct an	nswer is option [	[B]		
21. Corruption	and lack of acc	ountability will be e	ncouraged by _	
A. over-partic	ipation of gover	nment in politics		
B. non-partici	pation of citizer	ns in politics		
C. popular par	rticipation in po	litical and religious	matters	
D. political apa	athy			
The correct an	nswer is option [	[B]		
	215110			
22. Which of the participation in	_	ot a popular organi	zation that enab	oles citizen's
A. Pressure gr	oups			
B. Civil societi	es			
C. Political pa	rties			
D. Secret soci	eties			
The correct an	nswer is option [	[D]		
23. In Nigeria, i under 18 years		everyone to vote a	nd be voted for,	including people
A. True				
B. False	×62			
The correct an	nswer is option [	[B]		

24. Election violence includes
A. the use of hired thugs to intimidate people during elections
B. fighting before, during and after elections
C. assassination of people who are seen as threats
D. all of the above
The correct answer is option [D]
24. Election violence includes
A. the use of hired thugs to intimidate people during elections
B. fighting before, during and after elections
C. assassination of people who are seen as threats
D. all of the above
The correct answer is option [D]

## **TOPIC: HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

## DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which of these is a consequence of human trafficking?

A. Death
B. Psychological trauma
C. Unwanted pregnancy
D. All of the above
The correct answer is option [D]  2. Which of the following is a function of Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation?
A. Providing counselling to trafficked victims.
B. Youth empowerment.
C. Campaign against human trafficking.
D. All of the above.
The correct answer is option [D]
3 is a Los Angeles-based anti-organization.
A. National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related Matters
B. Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation
C. Arizona League to End Regional Trafficking
D. Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking
The correct answer is option [D]
4. Education and economic independence of women will make them
A. less vulnerable to

Page 92 of 109

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- B. more vulnerable to
- C. less safe
- D. more victimized

The correct answer is option [A]

- 5. What is the full meaning of WOTCLEF?
- A. Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation
- B. Women Transfer and Child Labour Eradication Foundation
- C. Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Funds
- D. Women Trafficking and Child Laundry Eradication Foundation

The correct answer is option [A]

- 6. Which of these is not a function of National Agency for Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related Matters?
- A. To supervise and coordinate the rehabilitation of victims of trafficking.
- B. To investigate and prosecute traffickers.
- C. To coordinate laws on trafficking.
- D. To eradicate corruption.

The correct answer is option [D]

- 7. Which of the following is a factor that encourages human trafficking?
- A. Lack of employment opportunities
- B. The ignorance of victims
- C. Corruption
- D. All of the above

8. Some victims of that are	sexually abus	ed are expos	ed to diseases	s such as
<del></del>				
A. unwanted pregnancy				
B. drug addiction				
C. stigmatization				
D. HIV/AIDs				
The correct answer is option	on [D]			
9. Who is the founder of W and in what year was it fou		ing and Child	Labour Eradio	cation Foundation
A. Mrs Mariam Babangida,	1999.			
B. Mrs Patience Ebele Jon	athan, 1999.			
C. Mrs Amina Titi Atiku Ab	ubakar, 1999.			
D. Mrs Stella Obasanjo, 19	99.			
The correct answer is optic	on [C]			
KO"				
10 is not an effec	t of human tra	afficking.		
A. Death of victims		J		
B. Legal international adop	otion			
C. Unwanted pregnancy	50011			
300	riabta of the vi	atim		
D. Violation of the human		Cum		
The correct answer is option	on [B]			
11. Which of the following is eradicate human trafficking		nmental Orga	anization estal	olished to
A. NAPTIP				
B. TOC				
C. WOTCLEF				
D. LINODO				

The correct answer is option [C]	
12 is a French non-governmenta	ıl anti organization.
A. Arizona League to End Regional Traffi	cking
B. Alliance Anti Traffic	
C. Red-light Children Campaign	
D. Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Traffi	cking
The correct answer is option [B]	
13. The following are partners with Wome Foundation except	n Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication
A. National Union of Road Transport Wor	rkers
B. International Organization for Standar	dization
C. United Nations International Children'	s Fund
D. International Labour Organization	
The correct answer is option [B]	
14. Victims of may be used for all of the fo	ollowing except
A. animal cloning experimentation	
B. organ harvesting	
C. sexual slavery	
D. involuntary domestic service	
The correct answer is option [A]	
15. Is caused by the following except	
A. greed	
B. stable economy	
C low self esteem	

D. ineffective anti-trafficking legislation	
The correct answer is option [B]	
16 is a Nigerian based Non-Government	al Organization.
A. Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking	
B. Arizona League to End Religional Trafficking	
C. Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication I	Foundation
D. Alliance Anti Traffic	
The correct answer is option [C]	
17. What is the full meaning of NAPTIP?	
A. National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Pe	ersons and Other Related
B. Nigerian Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Pe	ersons and Other Related
C. Nigerian Agent for the Prohibition of Traffic in Per	rsons
D. National Agency for the Protection of Traffic in Pe	ersons and Other Matters
The correct answer is option [A]	
18. Which of the following can be used by NGO's to fi	ight against human trafficking?
A. Mass media	
B. Education and training	
C. Campaign	
D. All of the above	
The correct answer is option [D]	
19. The vulnerability and ignorance of people can led	to
A. urbanization	

Page 96 of 109

B. popular participation		
C.		
D. all of the above		
The correct answer is option [C]		
20. Victims of do not often suffer psycl	hological trauma but are usually stigm	natized.
A. True		
B. False		
The correct answer is option [B]		
21. Tiny Stars and Polaris Project fight	against	
A. cultism and drug abuse		
B. and other related matters		
C. apartheid		
D. corruption and child abuse		
The correct answer is option [B]		
22 is a criminal activity in w transported, bought, or kidnapped for soldiery.	which people are recruited, harbored, forced labour, to serve as sex slaves of	or child
A. Cultism		
B.		
C. Child violation		
D. Abduction		
The correct answer is option [B]		

## **TOPIC: PUBLIC SERVICE IN A DEMOCRACY**

### DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Workers that perform mai said to be in the		SCN -	ary level GCE are
A. messengerial			
B. clerical			
C. specialist			
D. executive			
The correct answer is optio	n [B]		
2. Which of the following is	a reason for the	shortcomings in pub	lic service?
A. Inconsistency of govern	ment policies		
B. Poor planning and imple	ementation		
C. Red tapism and delays			
D. All of the above			
The correct answer is option	n [D]		
3. The following are characters	teristics of public	service except	
A. neutrality			
B. anonymity			
C. impartiality			
D. insubordination			
The correct answer is option	n [D]		
4. Why was the Code of Co	onduct Bureau es	stablished?	
A. To conduct elections or	nly for public offic	ers across the natio	n.

B. To reduce violence and in the country.	
C. To carry out the responsibility of checking corrupt practices in the pu	ıblic service.
D. To ensure the safety of lives and properties during riots and wars.	
The correct answer is option [C]	
5. The is a body in the executive, responsible for the execution government policies.	of
A. legislature	
B. public service	
C. judiciary	
D. private department	
The correct answer is option [B]	
6. The public servants give useful advice to the government through the	\$
A. ministers	
B. commissioners	
C. all of the above	
D. none of the above	
The correct answer is option [C]	
7. Drivers, bricklayers and messengers are in the class of publ	ic service.
A. administrative	
B. technical	
C. manipulative	
D. clerical	
The correct answer is option [C]	
8. Ethnicity and nepotism are common problems of	

Page 99 of 109

A. public servants		
B. flag bearers		
C. illiterates		
D. the press		
The correct answer is option [A	<b>\</b> ]	
9. Which of the following is not	a duty of the Public Complaints C	ommission?
A. Orders for arrest and prosec	cute public servants who are guilty	<i>r</i> .
B. Enact laws to curb corruption	on and injustice by public servants.	ZX Co
C. Carry out investigations in c	cases of incompetence.	
D. Receive grievances and con	mplaints from people against public	c servants.
The correct answer is option [B	3]	
10. A strong supporter of a par	rty, cause, or person is referred to	as a
A. participant		
B. partisan		
C. non-partisan		
D. political conformist		
The correct answer is option [B	3]	
11. Impartiality as a characteristi	ics of public service in governmen	t means that
<u> </u>		
A. workers must be obedient to	o political executives	
B. workers must be willing to se being partial	erve any political party that comes	in power without
C. the institution of governmen	nt is not affected by any change in	government
D. workers must not get involve	ed in politics except on resignation	า
The correct answer is option [B	3]	

Page 100 of 109 AUTHOR: www. teststreams.com

12. Which of these is the	e highest grade	of public servan	ts in the public s	service?
A. The executive class				
B. The administrative c	lass			
C. The auxiliary class				
D. The professional cla	SS			
The correct answer is o	ption [B]			
13. Proper documentati and law enforcement ar	V 70		oaration of annu	al budgets
A. police				
B. judicial arm				
C. public service				
D. ministers				
The correct answer is o	ption [C]			
14. How does the public	sector contribu	ite to the law ma	ıking process?	
A. By providing job opp	oortunities.			
B. By assisting minister to make certain laws.	s and commission	oners with neces	sary details in o	rder for them
C. By passing bills.				
D. By furnishing useful	executive inform	nation to the legi	islature.	
The correct answer is o	ption [D]			
15. Workers without any class of pub		on that perform r	nenial activities	are in the
A. auxiliary				
B. clerical				
C. technical				
D. specialist				

The correct answer is option [A]	
16 is the practice among t friends, especially by giving those job	those with power of favouring relatives or os.
A. Ethnicity	
B. Nepotism	
C. Quota system	
D. Red tapism	
The correct answer is option [B]	
17. Which of the following are in the pr	rofessional class of public service?
A. assistant directors-general	
B. senior executive officers	
C. professional diplomas	
D. statisticians	
The correct answer is option [D]	
18. A plan of action, as of a government determine decisions, actions, and other	ent or political party intended to influence and ner matters is known as
A. policy	
B. project	
C. public service	
D. redress	
The correct answer is option [A]	
19. The following are in the administra	ative class of public service except
A. accountants	
B. directors-general	

- C. permanent secretaries
- D. deputy directors-general

The correct answer is option [A]

- 20. Which of the following is not a function of the public service?
- A. Passage of bills
- B. Formation of policies
- C. Legislative functions
- D. Execution of policies

The correct answer is option [A]

- 21. Which of the following hierarchical order of Nigeria public service is correct?
- A. The professional/technical/specialist class -- the executive class -- the administrative class -- the clerical class -- the messangerial/auxiliary class
- B. The executive class -- the administrative class -- the professional/technical/specialist class -- the clerical class -- the messangerial/auxiliary class
- C. The administrative class -- the executive class -- the professional/technical/specialist class -- the messangerial/auxiliary class -- the clerical class
- D. The administrative class -- the executive class -- the professional/technical/specialist class -- the clerical class -- the messangerial/auxiliary class

- 22. Neutrality as a characteristics of public service in government means that
- A. workers must not get involved in politics except on resignation
- B. workers must be willing to serve any political party that comes in to power
- C. workers must be obedient to political executives

D. the institution of government is not	affected by any change in gov	ernment
The correct answer is option [A]		
23. Public servants are expected to be	e in politics.	
A. partial		
B. partisans		
C. indifferent		
D. non-partisans		
The correct answer is option [D]		
24. In which of the following ways does service?	s red tapism cause inefficiency	in public
A. The public service is filled with inco	empetent personnel.	
B. People who merit employment opp servants in authority have given them	<u> </u>	ause public
C. The bureaucracy involved in the disprogress.	scharge of government affairs c	auses delays ir
D. None of the above.		
The correct answer is option [C]		
25. It is an offence to receive or give b	oribe.	
A. True		
B. False		
The correct answer is option [A]		
26. Which of the following are in the ex	xecutive class of public service	?
A. higher executive officers		
B. principal secretaries		
C professionals/specialists		

D. engineers		
The correct answer is option [A]		
27. Public service embraces the entire		
A. civil service		
B. communion		
C. unarmed forces		
D. human rights		
The correct answer is option [A]		
28 is a system of government are taken by state officials rather than by e	t in which most of the important decisio elected representatives.	ns
A. Bureaucracy		
B. Ethnicity		
C. Quota system		
D. Federal character principle		
The correct answer is option [A]		
29 is the post-election practice of winning candidates and party with appointing		
A. Public appointment		
B. Spoil system		
C. Loyalist reward		
D. Public system		
The correct answer is option [B]		
30. The disadvantage of the quota system	is that	
A it allows incompetent personnel to head		Δ.

Page 105 of 109

B. it causes unnecessary d	elay in the discharge of	f government affa	irs
C. funds allocated to their	ministries or departmer	nt are diverted for	personal use
D. all of the above			
The correct answer is optio	n [A]		
31. Which of the following is	not a way of improving	the public servic	e in Nigeria?
A. Organizing refresher cou	urses and training prog	rammes.	
B. Press control			
C. The use of Public Comp	laints Commission.		
D. None of the above			
The correct answer is optio	n [D]		
32. Anonymity as a charact	eristics of public servic	e means that	
A. civil servants must be ob	pedient to political exec	cutives	
B. civil servants must be wi	lling to serve any politic	cal party that com	es in power
C. civil servants should not authorized to do so	speak publicly on gove	ernment-related n	natters unless
D. civil servants must not g	et involved in politics e	xcept on resignat	ion
The correct answer is optio	n [C]		
33. Which of the following is	s a problem of the publ	ic service?	
A. Tribalism			
B. Political instability			
C. Overstaffing			
D. All of the above			

34. Which of the following is not a feature of the public service?

The correct answer is option [D]

Page 106 of 109 AUTHOR: www. teststreams.com

A. The public service do not chan	ge with the government tha	at created it.
B. The public service and its work	ers are politically neutral.	
C. The public service is essentially	, a temporal government in	stitution.
D. The public servants are expecte or favour.	ed to serve any governmen	it in power without fear
The correct answer is option [C]		
35. Promotion in the public service	e is usually based on	of the individual.
A. the financial status		
B. achievements		
C. state of origin		
D. years of experience		
The correct answer is option [B]		
36 seeks to ensure the reflect the ethnic, religious, and ge	at appointments to public s eographic diversity of a nati	1.6062
A. The quota system		
B. Ethnicity		
C. Nepotism		
D. Military intervention		
The correct answer is option [A]		
37. A programme can be defined a	as	
A. a course or principle of action p	proposed by an organizatic	on (Control
B. a planned series of future even	ts meant to enhance devel	opment
C. setting right an undesirable or	unfair situation.	
D. the entire civil service which ca country.	rry out the various activitie	s of government in a
The correct answer is option [B]		

Page 107 of 109

38. The public service majorly provide	es social services to the people in order to
A. make profit	
B. improve the quality of lives	
C. become servants	
D. none of the above	
The correct answer is option [B]	
39. Which of the following is the lowes service?	st grade of public servants in the public
A. Clerical class	
B. Auxiliary class	
C. Technical class	
D. Administrative class	
The correct answer is option [B]	
	the entire civil service, commissions and other out the various activities of government in a
A. public service	
B. civil servants	
C. commissioner	
D. civil society	
The correct answer is option [A]	

41. Public service embraces all the followin	g except	
A. Civil service		
B. Parastatals		
C. Commissions		
D. Confraternities		
The correct answer is option [D]		
42. In Nigeria, which of the following institut take care of complaints about public civil se	- A	government to
A. INEC		
B. EFCC		
C. NNPC		
D. PCC		
The correct answer is option [D]		
43. The is a service provided by jurisdiction, either through the public secto services.		. /2.34
A. non-governmental organization		
B. ministry		
C. civil servant		
D. public service		
The correct answer is option [D]		

Page 109 of 109

AUTHOR: www. teststreams.com