

GOVERNMENT

FOR

Senior Secondary School

1



Practice Questions and Answers



EDUBASE

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QUESTIONS

TOPIC: BASIC CONCEPTS AND PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. All the following are features of a representative government except _____.
 - A. equality of rights
 - B. legitimate government
 - C. periodic election
 - D. secession
2. The best way to keep military out of politics in developing countries is to _____.
 - A. pay soldiers better salaries
 - B. imprison coup plotters
 - C. outlaw coup plotting
 - D. ensure good governance
3. Power is different from authority because power lacks _____.
 - A. ability
 - B. sovereignty
 - C. probity
 - D. legitimacy
4. When government power is concentrated in one single central authority, it is called _____.
 - A. centralization
 - B. concentration
 - C. devolution
 - D. confederation

5. Fundamental human rights are entrenched in the constitution of a state in order to_____.

- A. encourage unlimited freedom
- B. enable the court to punish offenders
- C. restrict the liberty of citizens
- D. guarantee the liberty of citizens

6. A government controlled by a few people for their own interests is said to be _____.

- A. an autocracy
- B. a tyranny
- C. an oligarchy
- D. a meritocracy

7. The supreme power of a state to make and enforce law within its jurisdiction is called _____.

- A. enfranchisement
- B. independence
- C. sovereignty
- D. nationalism

8. A necessary companion of the rule of law is _____.

- A. a special military tribunal
- B. a corrupt judiciary
- C. the supremacy of the ordinary law
- D. the constant harassment of press men.

9. If a member of the legislature is appointed a minister, he forfeits his seat in the legislature. This is a feature of the _____ system of government.

- A. presidential
- B. parliamentary
- C. communist
- D. feudal

10. The highest stage of socialism is _____.

- A. racism
- B. fascism
- C. communism
- D. Nazism

11. Which of the following best describes an absolute monarch?

- A. He wields the supreme power in a state
- B. He is elected by an electoral college
- C. He is elected by the electorate
- D. He has a fixed tenure of office

12. Which of the following is a basic feature of the rule of law?

- A. Equality before the law
- B. Secret trial of offenders
- C. Executive control of judiciary
- D. Unlimited power of police

13. Separation of power is a principle which enables each arm of government to _____.

- A. probe one another
- B. overlap the functions of the other
- C. carry out its constitutional functions
- D. moderate the scope of the constitution

14. Legitimacy is a situation of being _____.

- A. lawless
- B. in apartheid
- C. lawful
- D. forceful

15. The concept of sovereignty was popularized by _____.

- A. J.J. Rousseau
- B. A.V. Dicey
- C. C.C. Montesquieu
- D. John Locke
- E. Jean Bodin

16. In which system of government does the state require the control of everything and allows no opposition?

- A. Feudalism
- B. Communism
- C. Capitalism
- D. Socialism

17. The doctrine of separation of power is associated with _____.

- A. John Locke
- B. Karl Marx
- C. Baron de Montesquieu
- D. Max Webber

. Marx provided socialism and communism Webber propounded

18. One of the importance of federalism is that _____.

- A. any component part can succeed at any time
- B. each state can develop at its own pace
- C. citizens cannot be taxed by both state and federal government
- D. citizens can only be loyal to the state government.

19. A system in which powerful and rich nobles own the lands which is hired out to the poor people to farm is called _____.

- A. Feudalism
- B. Communalism
- C. Capitalism
- D. Socialism

20. The concept of sovereignty can best be defined as the _____.

- A. state of being supreme in authority
- B. power of the executive President
- C. supremacy of the legislature
- D. supremacy of the executive

21. The term Unicameralism means _____.

- A. legislative assemblies
- B. parliamentary elections
- C. One chamber Parliament
- D. complete absence of parliament

22. Political sovereignty belongs to _____.

- A. the people
- B. students
- C. soldiers

D. the parliament

23. Which of the following is a feature of communism?

- A. Common ownership of the means of production
- B. Competition
- C. Class struggle
- D. Individual ownership of property

24. An undesirable feature of capitalism is _____.

- A. exploitation
- B. market economy
- C. profit motive
- D. free competition

25. The political arrangement which emphasizes community feelings and togetherness is called _____.

- A. socialism
- B. communalism
- C. constitutionalism
- D. nationalism

26. All are advantages of representative government except _____.

- A. it ensures true democracy
- B. the principle of check and balances is applicable
- C. partisan interest and not general interest may be involved
- D. prevention of tyranny rule

27. All the following are conditions for success of democracy except _____.

- A. literacy and political education
- B. efficient and effective leadership
- C. riot and embezzlement
- D. openness and transparent government

28. In a fascist regime, the head of state is _____.

- A. the royal father
- B. the prime minister
- C. the elected Monarch
- D. supreme and above the law

29. In a democratic system of government, which of the following can exert appreciable control of the activities of the executive?

- A. Military
- B. Legislature
- C. Traditional rulers
- D. Police

30. All the following are sources of except _____.

- A. act of parliament
- B. devolution of power
- C. conventions
- D. customs

31. The application of the rule of law may be constrained by _____.

- A. securing the tenure of office of judges
- B. insulating judges from partisan politics

- C. employing men of proven integrity as judges
- D. invoking emergency powers

32. The definition of democracy as the government of the people, by the people and for the people was by _____.

- A. Benito Mussolini
- B. Professor Lord Robbins
- C. Abraham Lincoln
- D. Max Weber

33. The right to direct and command people is _____.

- A. authority
- B. power
- C. opinion
- D. obedience

34. A tax law is a _____ bill.

- A. private
- B. speakers
- C. public
- D. judicial

35. Traditional system of government in pre-colonial Nigeria was based on _____.

- A. socialism
- B. communism
- C. communalism
- D. capitalism

36. A feature of democratic government is that it is _____.

- A. authoritarian and totalitarian
- B. brutal and repressive
- C. firm and disciplined
- D. representative and accountable

37. While Nazism is of Germany and Fascism is of Italy, communism is of _____.

- A. Nigeria
- B. India
- C. Defunct USSR
- D. Israel

38. The first agent of political socialization is the _____.

- A. school
- B. mass media
- C. community
- D. family

39. The recognition of individual rights, and the industrial revolution contributed to the development of _____.

- A. socialism
- B. fascism
- C. capitalism
- D. feudalism

40. In democracy, ultimate authority resides in the _____.

- A. electorate
- B. people

- C. head of state
- D. armed forces

41. Political power is a naked force when it is exercised without _____.

- A. a set objective
- B. a state apparatus
- C. a governmental legitimacy
- D. sovereignty

42. Which of the following negates the concept of the rule of law?

- A. Supremacy of the law
- B. Exercise of absolute power by the president
- C. Equality before the law
- D. Prevention of arbitrariness in authority

43. Who amongst the following is associated with fascism?

- A. Karl Marx
- B. Joseph Stalin
- C. Benito Mussolini
- D. Adolf Hitler

44. The system of checks and balances is designed to _____.

- A. curtail the number of political parties in a country
- B. choose those to occupy political position
- C. allow each branch to restrain abuse by each other branch
- D. bring about abuse of power

45. Another name for totalitarianism is _____.

- A. socialism
- B. capitalism
- C. communism
- D. authoritarianism

46. Which of the following is not a feature of capitalism?

- A. Private ownership of the means of production
- B. Competitiveness
- C. Freedom of enterprise
- D. State's absolute ownership of economic power

47. Devolution and deconcentration are forms of _____.

- A. centralization
- B. assimilation
- C. decentralization
- D. concentration

48. In democracy, sovereignty is vested in the _____.

- A. legislature
- B. people
- C. judges
- D. head of state

49. The principle that any government that loses the support of the legislature resigns is practiced in a _____ system.

- A. unitary
- B. monarchical
- C. presidential

D. cabinet

50. In which of the following government are ceremonial and executive powers usually fused?

- A. Parliamentary
- B. Presidential
- C. Collegial
- D. Confederal

51. The process by which political beliefs and values are transmitted from one generation to another is best known as political _____.

- A. socialization
- B. culture
- C. training
- D. decentralization

52. The rule of the privileged nobility is referred to as _____.

- A. plutocracy
- B. monarchy
- C. aristocracy
- D. autocracy

53. The separation of judicial, legislative and executive functions is designed to _____.

- A. promote freedom
- B. prevent tyranny
- C. promote peace
- D. prevent anarchy

54. Which of the following is the lowest class of people in the hierarchy of a feudal system?

- A. Nobles
- B. Serfs
- C. Lords
- D. Mayors

55. _____ is when an individual gets involved in political activities and decision making in a country.

- A. Election
- B. Political liberty
- C. Political participation
- D. Nationalist movement

56. The rule of law refers to the principle of _____.

- A. legality and impartiality
- B. the supreme power of rulers
- C. the immunity of judges from legal actions
- D. the orderly execution of government policies

57. Which of the following defines the concept of government?

- A. The process of administering justice in a country
- B. The process of supervising the activities of the legislature
- C. The orderly management and control of the affairs of a country
- D. The orderly transfer of power to duly elected politicians

58. Which of the following is out of place?

- A. Fascism
- B. Federalism
- C. Totalitarianism
- D. Dictatorship

59. Political liberty does not guarantee right to _____.

- A. vote
- B. cause riot
- C. contest election
- D. advice the government

60. A system where at least two levels of government derive their power from the constitution is called _____.

- A. unitary
- B. cabinet
- C. federal
- D. presidential

61. The feudal system of government was developed in _____.

- A. Britain
- B. Europe
- C. Asia
- D. Nigeria

62. Which of the following is not a merit of separation of power?

- A. The freedom and liberty of individuals are safe guarded
- B. Checks and balances
- C. Delay in the decision making process

D. Efficiency in administration

63. The power of a state government to make policies, issue orders and spend public funds is an attribute of its _____ authority.

A. administrative

B. political

C. charismatic

D. judicial

64. The communist ideology was propounded by _____.

A. Charles De Gaulle

B. Karl Marx

C. John Locke

D. William Du Bois

65. Baron Montesquieu was noted for the theory of _____.

A. the rule of law

B. delegated legislation

C. separation of powers

D. equality before the law

66. The type of government in which citizen's rights and duties were based on the three concepts of lords, vassals and fiefs is called _____.

A. feudalism

B. oligarchy

C. democracy

D. autocracy

67. The lack of interest in politics by many citizens in a country is referred to as _____.

A. mass apathy

B. political unrest

C. disenfranchisement

D. civil disobedience

68. When power is shared among the three organs of government, it is referred as _____.

A. delegated legislation

B. conferment

C. separation of power

D. fundamental human rights

69. The industrial revolution in Europe resulted in _____.

A. socialism

B. communalism

C. aristocracy

D. capitalism

70. What are the forms of monarchy?

A. Confederal and diplomatic

B. Elected and absolute

C. Constitutional and elected

D. Constitutional and absolute

71. Which of the following does not practice monarchy?

- A. Swaziland
- B. Brunei
- C. Switzerland
- D. Oman

72. A democratic government where citizens exercise political right to make decisions without representatives is called _____ democracy.

- A. direct
- B. social
- C. modern
- D. liberal

73. Attitude, beliefs, ideas and norms that guide the behaviours of the people in a political system is called _____.

- A. political culture
- B. political structure
- C. party manifesto
- D. political control

74. The modern idea of democracy includes all the following except _____.

- A. unlimited freedom
- B. civil liberty
- C. periodic election
- D. equality before the law

75. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- A. Government is a feature of the state

- B. Government organises the set objectives of the state
- C. Government is a machinery set up by the state
- D. The state is a feature of the government

76. Which one of these countries practiced Communism?

- A. Britain
- B. France
- C. Soviet Union
- D. Nigeria

77. Which of the following is a means of limiting the rule of law?

- A. Supremacy of law
- B. Equality before the law
- C. Immunity granted to diplomats
- D. Strike action by workers

78. Which of the following best describes Feudalism?

- A. Few people monopolies the ownership of the land
- B. Mass ownership of property is prevalent
- C. State ownership of capital is prevalent
- D. Workers administer the society

79. The two components of sovereignty are _____.

- A. influence and political authority
- B. political culture and political socialization
- C. legal and political independence
- D. political and economic development

80. Classical democracy implies government _____.

- A. through representatives
- B. by all citizens
- C. through Electoral College
- D. by martial laws

81. Which of the following will produce a weak government?

- A. Coalition
- B. Two-party system
- C. Military rule
- D. General election

82. Political authority refers to the _____.

- A. ability to effect political actions
- B. capacity to produce desired political behaviours
- C. capacity to reshape the political behavior of the citizens
- D. recognized right to exercise political power

83. Which of the following is referred to as the third tier or level of government in Nigeria?

- A. Federal government
- B. State Government
- C. Republican government
- D. Local Government

84. The highest stage of socialism is _____.

- A. racism
- B. fascism
- C. communism

D. Nazism

85. The rule of law is observed _____.

- A. wherever laws are considered to be supreme
- B. where laws are clearly level down
- C. in western democracy
- D. in countries governed by civilian

86. Which of the following is not a function of the government in the state _____.

- A. lawmaking
- B. defence
- C. administering
- D. embezzlement of fund

87. Political socialization means all the following except the process by which _____.

- A. artisans learn their trade
- B. individuals learn how to participate in politics
- C. young men participate in politics
- D. individuals learn about the various form of government

88. Which of the following describes the term collective responsibility?

- A. Ministers are responsible to parliament
- B. The prime minister is responsible to parliament
- C. The prime minister is accountable to the cabinet
- D. Members of the cabinet are collectively responsible for decisions taken by the cabinet

89. The beginning of the idea of democracy is associated with _____.

- A. Ancient Greece
- B. French states
- C. America
- D. Liberia

90. A sovereign state has the following except _____.

- A. an organized government
- B. a distinct territory
- C. freedom from external control
- D. a riotous and disobedient citizen

91. The communist ideology was propounded by ____.

- A. Karl Marx
- B. John Locke
- C. Williams Du Bois
- D. Rajiv Gandhi

92. Mussolini's fascism and Hitler's Nazism are good examples of _____.

- A. anarchy
- B. feudalism
- C. totalitarianism
- D. oligarchy

93. Mussolini's Fascism and Hitler's Nazism are good examples of _____.

- A. anarchy
- B. feudalism
- C. totalitarianism
- D. oligarchy

94. Another word for red-tapism is _____.

- A. democracy
- B. autocracy
- C. bureaucracy
- D. theocracy

95. The political system which allows equal access to the means of production, distribution and exchange is called _____.

- A. totalitarianism
- B. capitalism
- C. socialism
- D. feudalism

96. The purpose of Montesquieu's argument for the separation of power was to _____.

- A. prevent tyranny by the government
- B. promote the efficiency of government
- C. ensure equality of all before the law
- D. enhance the efficiency of the state

97. Concurrent list or powers of the state government include all except _____.

- A. health
- B. education
- C. international trade
- D. housing

98. The rule of the privileged nobility is referred to as _____.

- A. plutocracy
- B. monarchy
- C. aristocracy
- D. autocracy

99. Authority may be defined as the power or right to give orders and _____.

- A. enforce obedience
- B. embezzle public money
- C. kidnap political opponents
- D. starve the citizens

100. Power can be defined as the _____.

- A. ability of the parliament to delegate to another body or person the right to make laws on its behalf

- B. right to rule irrespective of the oppositions to the rulers
- C. capacity to compel or influence others to do what they would otherwise not do
- D. ability of the government to encourage communities to embark on self-help projects

TOPIC: CITIZENSHIP

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. A Nigerian may lose his/her if he/she _____.
 - A. is convicted of a criminal offence
 - B. renounces it in exchange for another
 - C. loses his/her international passport
 - D. fail to pay his taxes

2. Duties and obligations of a citizen exclude _____.
 - A. service to the nation
 - B. care of public property
 - C. destroying the image of fellow citizen
 - D. payment of taxes

3. The right of the citizen is not protected where there is _____.
 - A. good governance
 - B. a dictator ruler
 - C. supremacy of law
 - D. independent judiciary

4. Freedom of the press helps her to _____.
 - A. be above board
 - B. escape libel charges
 - C. play a watch-dog role
 - D. be loyal to the government

5. Civil liberty does not mean right to _____.

- A. own property
- B. life
- C. fair hearing
- D. murder

6. Which of the following groups was provided for under the French West African dual citizenship?

- A. Men and women
- B. Muslims and Christians
- C. Soldiers and Civilians
- D. Citizens and the subjects

7. The principle of the rule of law includes the following except _____.

- A. equality before the law
- B. impartiality of the law
- C. the protection of fundamental Human rights
- D. disobedience to leaders

8. Dual is _____.

- A. a status in which a person is concurrently regarded as a citizen under the laws of two states
- B. when a person has visa for two countries
- C. when two persons hold of a particular country at the same time
- D. when a person is free to travel to two different countries in a year

9. The flag of a country could be acquired through _____.

- A. registration and arbitration

- B. presidential proclamation
- C. birth and naturalization
- D. parliamentary legislation

10. Which of the following protect the rights of the individual in a state?

- A. The police and the soldiers
- B. The executive and the legislature
- C. The police and the courts
- D. The lawmakers and lawyers

11. The limitation on the right to life can be found _____.

- A. among the people
- B. in the case of a convicted person
- C. in the executive
- D. in the government

12. An alien can become a legal member of a state by _____.

- A. migration
- B. employment
- C. conversion
- D. naturalization

13. A foreigner can become a citizen of another state by _____.

- A. immigration
- B. naturalization
- C. nationalization
- D. indigenization

14. The most important duty of every citizen is to _____.

- A. discharge his/her civic responsibility to the state
- B. obey traditional authorities
- C. go to work
- D. recite national anthem

15. Which of the following is an obligation of a citizen?

- A. Attending political rallies
- B. Taking part in Independence Day celebrations
- C. Contesting elections
- D. Showing respect to national symbols

16. Which of the following is NOT a civic obligation of every Nigerian citizen?

- A. Freedom of conscience and religion
- B. Obedience to law
- C. Payment of taxes
- D. Voting by adults
- E. Respect for the national flag and anthem

17. Primary loyalty of a citizen in a confederal state goes to the _____.

- A. government at the centre
- B. confederating unit
- C. sovereign state
- D. assembly at the centre

18. Citizens in a socialist country work collectively for the benefit of _____.

- A. the president
- B. some minority

- C. every citizen
- D. the senate

19. An alien who has lived in Nigeria for twenty years may acquire by _____.

- A. nationalization
- B. naturalization
- C. registration
- D. migration

20. Which of the following is not a civic obligation of a citizen?

- A. Obedience to law
- B. Payment of taxes
- C. Voting during election
- D. Freedom of conscience and religion

21. Habeas Corpus is an essential process for safeguarding the rights of citizens to _____.

- A. vote
- B. personal liberty
- C. own property
- D. freedom of speech

22. The concept of social justice implies _____.

- A. the right to hire any judge an individual desires
- B. fair treatment and impartial share of the benefits of society
- C. security of all citizen
- D. equality of citizen

23. The right to freedom of speech means that the people are free to _____.

- A. express anything they like about government
- B. disobey the government of the day
- C. express their opinion within the limit of the law
- D. participate in government

24. Freedom of association is important because it _____.

- A. allows for the formation of interest group and organization
- B. is the same thing as freedom of movement
- C. gives everyone room to oppose the government
- D. is compulsory for every citizen to belong to an association

25. When is granted to a distinguished or eminent foreigner without usual requirements, it is called _____.

- A. by conquest
- B. honorary
- C. by Naturalization
- D. by descent

26. Tax avoidance and evasion means failure of citizen's _____.

- A. obligation
- B. right
- C. political movement
- D. liberation

27. A citizen expresses loyalty to his nation by _____.

- A. participating in sports
- B. supporting political parties

- C. singing the national anthem when required
- D. lobbying for ministerial appointments

TOPIC: CONSTITUTIONS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Voting first started in Nigeria in 1932 because the Clifford constitution of 1933 granted _____.

- A. independence
- B. self-government
- C. dominion status
- D. elective principle

2. Nigeria became a federation of four regions in _____.

- A. 1954
- B. 1960
- C. 1963
- D. 1967

3. The independence constitution can be described as _____.

- A. monarchical and presidential
- B. republican and parliamentary
- C. monarchical and parliamentary
- D. federal and republican

4. One of the major sources of a constitution is _____.

- A. judicial precedence
- B. political debate
- C. opinion poll
- D. executive order

5. Constitutionalism ensure the following except _____.

- A. equality before the law
- B. fundamental Human right
- C. judicial independence
- D. tyranny rule

6. The N.C.N.C. sent a delegation to London in 1947 to protest against the _____ constitution.

- A. Macpherson
- B. Republican
- C. Richards
- D. Lyttleton

7. What amount of money should be earned to qualify to vote under the 1946 constitution?

- A. £40
- B. £50
- C. £60
- D. £70

8. Regional consciousness in Nigeria was introduced by the _____ constitution.

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

9. The distinction between a flexible and rigid constitution is based on _____.

- A. entrenched clauses

- B. distribution of powers
- C. amendment procedure
- D. written and unwritten aspects
- E. whether it is unitary or federal

10. Constitutional government means a government _____.

- A. run by constitutional lawyers
- B. without a constitution
- C. that applies arbitrary
- D. that is subject to constitutional provisions

11. Nigeria hosted the meeting of commonwealth heads of state in _____.

- A. 1965
- B. 1966
- C. 1967
- D. 1968
- E. 1969

12. The essence of the constitution is to _____.

- A. safeguard the right and freedom of the citizens
- B. ensure tyranny and oppression of the masses
- C. encourage military intervention in politics
- D. suppress the view of the minority group

13. Which of the following was NOT written into the independence constitution of 1960?

- A. Fundamental human rights
- B. Exclusive power

- C. Role of political parties
- D. Legislative powers

14. The 1922 constitution provided for only _____.

- A. male adults
- B. all adults
- C. female adults
- D. those who pay taxes

15. The creation of the office of the prime minister in Nigeria was accomplished in _____.

- A. 1951
- B. 1954
- C. 1957
- D. 1959
- E. 1960

16. Under the independence constitution of Nigeria, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe was _____.

- A. Head of State
- B. Governor-General
- C. Prime Minister
- D. Lieutenant-Governor

17. The All-Nigerian Constitutional Conference of 1950 was held in _____.

- A. Lagos
- B. Kano
- C. Ibadan
- D. Benin

18. A constitution can best be described as _____.
A. the compiled laws of a state
B. a general books of law
C. the fundamental laws to guide the government of a state
D. the reference book for judges
19. A constitution is said to be flexible when its provisions are _____.
A. known by the rulers
B. scattered in several books
C. mainly in one document
D. easy to amend
20. Which of the following is a source of a country's constitution?
A. Mandamus
B. Judicial precedents
C. Injunctions
D. Political decisions
21. Constitutionalism emphasize that those who govern the state should do so according to _____.
A. their whim and caprices
B. laid-down rules for public behaviours
C. the direction of judges
D. the dictates of their egos
22. A major result of the Clifford Constitution of 1922 in Nigeria was the _____.
A. creation of the office of the Governor-General
B. increase in nationalist activities

- C. introduction of party politics
- D. adoption of the federal system of government

23. Under which constitution was a bicameral legislature introduced into the Northern region of Nigeria?

- A. 1922 Constitution
- B. 1946 Constitution
- C. 1951 Constitution
- D. 1954 Constitution

24. Which of the following countries operates an unwritten constitution?

- A. Guinea
- B. United States of America
- C. Great Britain
- D. China

25. Flexible constitution is advantageous because it _____.

- A. guarantees political stability
- B. prevents the passing of hasty bills by the legislature
- C. can cope with emergency periods
- D. allows for continuity
- E. prevents dictatorship

26. During the period from 1960 to 1966, Nigeria was governed under the _____ system of government.

- A. presidential
- B. Westminster
- C. confederal

D. unitary

27. Unwritten constitution means that the constitution is _____.

- A. not written down
- B. based only on conventions
- C. not contained in any single book
- D. drafted
- E. None of the above

28. When a constitution contains complicated and long procedures for its amendments, it's called _____.

- A. written
- B. flexible
- C. rigid
- D. hard

29. A federal constitution is usually _____.

- A. flexible
- B. unwritten
- C. written and flexible
- D. written and rigid

30. A constitution that has special rules for its amendment is said to be _____.

- A. written
- B. federal
- C. confederal
- D. rigid

TOPIC: FEDERAL/UNITARY SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The existence of the exclusive residual and concurrent legislative lists means that the Nigerian state is _____.

- A. military
- B. presidential
- C. federal
- D. unitary

2. A federal state is always expensive to run because _____.

- A. every parliament wants to become rich
- B. government departments are duplicated
- C. judges are highly paid from the consolidated fund
- D. maintenance of the army involves high expenditure

3. Which of the following is not an attribute of federal systems?

- A. Bicameral legislature
- B. Rigid constitution
- C. Supremacy of the constitution
- D. Constitutional permission of secession

4. Federalism is a system of government where _____.

- A. the central government and component states share power
- B. the central government is the only source from which power emanates
- C. parliamentary supremacy is prominent
- D. there is supremacy of the constitution

5. Which of the following is not a disadvantage of unitary systems?

- A. Prevention of local autonomy
- B. Domination of minority groups
- C. Reduction of bureaucracy
- D. Discourages wider representation

6. Which of the following is not true of a federal system of government?

- A. There are three legislative list
- B. Power are not constitutionally shared
- C. There are three component units
- D. The constitution is written and rigid

7. Which of the following is a disadvantage to a unitary government?

- A. Its foster spirit of oneness
- B. It leads to domination of minority groups
- C. It promotes national unity
- D. It is simple to operate

8. A loose political arrangement which attracts sovereign republics is known as _____.

- A. a federalism
- B. a confederation
- C. a league
- D. Nazism

9. Which of the following countries practice Unitarianism?

- A. Ghana
- B. Nigeria

- C. India
- D. Germany

10. The following are features of unitary government except that _____.

- A. the central government is the only source of power
- B. there is no local legislative assemblies
- C. the centre is weak
- D. the central government can delegate power to other subordinate bodies

11. One of the major problems of a federal structure is that it _____.

- A. allays fears of domination
- B. is expensive to run
- C. promotes dictatorship
- D. gives room for local differences

12. Which of the following countries practiced federalism as its system of government as at 2007?

- A. Brazil
- B. Ghana
- C. Gambia
- D. Belgium

13. In the federal system of government, the component unit's _____.

- A. have equal powers with the central authority
- B. derive their power from the constitution
- C. are subordinate to one another
- D. formulate foreign policies

14. In federations, exclusive list or powers is usually given to the ____.
- A. federal government
 - B. regional government
 - C. central authority and regional units
 - D. regional units and local authorities
15. A unitary system of government is most suitable for except a ____.
- A. highly religious country
 - B. country with a lot of mineral deposits
 - C. small homogeneous country
 - D. highly populated country
16. Under which of the following circumstances would you advise a country to adopt federalism?
- A. Where a common language and culture exists
 - B. Where there is absence of minority group
 - C. Where the size of a country is small
 - D. Where tribal differences exist
17. A recurrent problem of Nigerian Federalism is _____.
- A. national awareness
 - B. acculturation
 - C. assimilation
 - D. national unity
18. Unitary system of government is not desirable because it ____.
- A. encourages dictatorship
 - B. has double loyalty

- C. fosters spirit of oneness
- D. is less bureaucratic

19. The unification decree that turned Nigeria to a unitary state was promulgated during the regime of General _____.

- A. Muhammadu Buhari
- B. Aguiyi Ironsi
- C. Olusegun Obasanjo
- D. Murtala Muhammed

20. Areas where powers are shared jointly by both central and state government in a federal structure is reserved under the ____ lists.

- A. exclusive
- B. concurrent
- C. residual
- D. dual

21. Sectional consciousness is a common feature of _____.

- A. federal arrangements
- B. unitary systems
- C. confederalism
- D. monarchy

22. Bicameralism is a common feature of _____.

- A. unitary systems
- B. federal systems
- C. confederalism

D. feudal systems

TOPIC: MEANING AND SCOPE OF GOVERNMENT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. What is the key difference between a state and a nation?
 - A. Population
 - B. Government
 - C. Sovereignty
 - D. Territory

2. Government can be described as the art of _____.
 - A. making constitution
 - B. collecting taxes
 - C. adjudication
 - D. making and enforcing laws

3. Government in the art of governing does all of the following except _____.
 - A. make and enforce law
 - B. make and implement policies
 - C. interprets and punish the guiltless
 - D. interprets laws and punish offenders

4. The three main functions of government include the following except law _____.
 - A. regulation
 - B. making
 - C. execution
 - D. adjudication

5. "The state is a corporate entity while government is an institution set up by the state".

What is the meaning of the above statement?

- A. Government is made up of organs which have distinct functions it performs in the affairs of the state
- B. The power of a sovereign state has no restriction concerning its government
- C. The power of the government is all embracing which is binding on all within its territorial jurisdiction
- D. The government can change as many times as possible

6. In the study of government, public administration covers the _____.

- A. army, prison officers and the police force
- B. civil service, public corporations and the local government
- C. ministry of education, health and Agriculture
- D. schools, hospitals and health centres

7. Government is the machinery established to manage the affairs of _____.

- A. rulers
- B. aliens
- C. civil service
- D. the state

8. Government as an established body of person is vested with the authority and power to do the following except to _____.

- A. regulate
- B. oppress
- C. control
- D. protect

9. Government refers to all the following except _____.

- A. an institution of the state
- B. the process of ruling a political community
- C. the exercise of power and authority
- D. the activity of decision makers
- E. the act of civil disobedience

10. Government as an art is expected to carry out the following except _____.

- A. maintaining security and stability
- B. enforcing conventional and fundamental laws
- C. formulation and implementation of policies
- D. deregulate security activities of the government

11. The followings are reasons for studying government except to _____.

- A. prepare us to take active part in government
- B. help us to know our right and duties
- C. cause riot during election
- D. know and defend our fundamental human rights

12. Which one of the following statement is correct?

- A. The state is the personification of the government
- B. Government is the personification of the state
- C. The state is a mere abstraction
- D. Government is a mere abstraction

13. What is the duty of the armed forces of Nigeria?

- A. To maintain law, peace and order
- B. To defend the country from external aggression

- C. To protect lives and property of the people
- D. To provide social services for the people

14. A state is a special form of human association because it _____.

- A. has a constitution approved by the citizens
- B. can punish law breakers
- C. has a government that is sovereign
- D. is the richest association in the society

15. The study of government offers an individual all the following except _____.

- A. knowledge of his right and duties
- B. training in good
- C. training to become a judge
- D. basis of career opportunities

16. Which one of the following is not an indispensable component of the state?

- A. Population
- B. Territory
- C. Climate
- D. Permanence

17. Which one of the following is not correct?

- A. A state has a defined territory
- B. Government can change at any time
- C. A state is permanent
- D. The executive is not an organ of government

18. Which of the following is not an academic discipline in which a student of government can specialize?

- A. Local Government
- B. Political Territory
- C. Public Administration
- D. International Relation

19. Which one of the following is not correct?

- A. The judiciary is the organ of government responsible for policy making and implementation
- B. The legislature is the organ of government responsible for law making
- C. The executive is the organ of government responsible for policy making and implementation
- D. The judiciary is the organ of government responsible for the interpretation of law

20. Government as an art of governing refers to the process of _____.

- A. ruling people in the society
- B. establishing political parties
- C. providing free education
- D. acquiring social skills

21. An essential features of a state is _____.

- A. availability of minerals resources
- B. developed infrastructure
- C. an organized system of laws
- D. developed markets

22. A government is said to be legitimate if it _____.

- A. has the peoples mandate to rule

- B. is not oppressive
- C. provides social services for the people
- D. accepts the people's criticism

TOPIC: ORGANS OF GOVERNMENT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The life of the legislature comes to an end during a _____.
 - A. prorogation
 - B. adjournment
 - C. dissolution
 - D. the end of a session

2. The executive is the body that _____.
 - A. formulates and implements the policies of government
 - B. execute armed robbers
 - C. execute contracts
 - D. interprets the law

3. In federations, concurrent list of powers is usually given to the _____.
 - A. federal government
 - B. regional units
 - C. central authority and regional units
 - D. regional units and local authorities

4. Which of the following countries has an unwritten constitution?
 - A. Great Britain
 - B. France
 - C. United States of America
 - D. Federal republic of Germany
 - E. None of the above

5. Which of the following is not a procedure on how a bill could become a law in the parliament?

- A. Third reading
- B. Fourth reading
- C. The committee stage
- D. The report stage

6. Which of the following is not a function of the executive arm of the government?

- A. Interpretation of law
- B. Preposition of budget
- C. Formulation of policy
- D. Enforcement of laws

7. The verdicts of judges which are binding on lower court are called judicial _____.

- A. orders
- B. precedents
- C. council
- D. oaths

8. A bill may be defined as a _____ law.

- A. denied
- B. proposed
- C. rejected
- D. codified

9. The end of each session of the legislature is called _____.

- A. dissolution

- B. suspension
- C. closure
- D. prorogation

10. Which branch of government is responsible for implementing laws?

- A. Executives
- B. Judiciary
- C. Local government
- D. Legislature

11. Which of the following is a disadvantage of delegated legislation?

- A. It saves time
- B. It saves cost
- C. It encourages abuse of law
- D. It conforms to local needs

12. While public bill comes from the executive, the private member's bill comes from _____.

- A. the judicial
- B. the executives
- C. a member of the parliament
- D. the police

13. The military belongs to the arm of government called the _____.

- A. head of government
- B. executive
- C. judiciary
- D. head of senate

14. The judicial organ of government is the body which _____ .

- A. implements the law
- B. makes the law
- C. interprets the law
- D. punish law makers

15. Which of the following comprises the president, the ministers, the civil servants and the police force?

- A. Armed forces
- B. Judiciary
- C. Legislature
- D. Executive

16. The number of chambers in a bicameral legislature is _____.

- A. four
- B. three
- C. two
- D. one

17. The which are normally fused in a military regime are the _____.

- A. civil service and the judiciary
- B. legislature and the executive
- C. executive and the civil service
- D. judiciary and the legislature

18. To have an ordinary society, the state needs a _____.

- A. president
- B. chief judge

- C. constitution
- D. legislature

19. Which of the following is not a function performed by the legislature?

- A. Law making
- B. Amendment of constitution
- C. Control of the executive
- D. Signing of bill to become law

20. Under delegated legislation, the institution empowered to make laws is the _____.

- A. press
- B. pressure groups
- C. executive
- D. political parties

21. The life of the legislature comes to an end during _____.

- A. prorogation
- B. adjournment
- C. dissolution
- D. the end of a session

22. The idea of putting everyone under two levels of government at the same time is called _____.

- A. dual policy
- B. dual mandate
- C. dual
- D. federalism

23. The act of influence on legislation by persuading legislators is known as ____.

- A. electioneering
- B. lobbying
- C. socialization
- D. indoctrination

24. Which of the following is not a function of the government?

- A. Building of road, bridge and canals
- B. Provision of education
- C. Maintenance of relations with other states
- D. Defence of territory form external attack
- E. Provision of all the material needs of all citizen

25. The leader of the federal legislative arm is called the president while the leader of the state assembly is called the ____.

- A. senate
- B. president
- C. chairman
- D. speaker

26. Another name for the organ of government is ____ of government.

- A. tiers
- B. units
- C. arms
- D. forms

27. The Nigerian federal legislature is called the ____.

- A. senate
- B. congress
- C. national assembly
- D. House of Representatives

28. Which of the following is not a function of the judiciary?

- A. Interpretation of laws
- B. Dispute adjudication
- C. Formulation of policies
- D. Guardian of constitution

29. In a presidential system of government, ministers are _____.

- A. collectively responsible to the senate
- B. individually responsible to the House of Representatives
- C. individually responsible to the president
- D. individually responsible to the electorate

30. The judiciary interprets the law and also _____.

- A. execute the law
- B. sign the bills
- C. adjudicates dispute
- D. prepares budgets

31. Which of the following is the most powerful organ of the United Nations?

- A. Trusteeship council
- B. Security council
- C. Council of ministers
- D. Secretariat

32. The Nigerian federal legislature is _____.

- A. bicameral
- B. unicameral
- C. the House of Representatives
- D. the Senate

33. One way by which the legislative check the executive is by _____.

- A. delaying the promotion of some ministers
- B. appealing to the Supreme Court
- C. demanding the review of an executive action
- D. withholding the salaries of ministers

34. Judicial independence means that _____.

- A. judges are above the law
- B. judges can do wrong
- C. the judiciary is the supreme organ of the state
- D. judges are not influenced in the discharge of their duties

35. The act of bringing a legislative session to an end only for business to continue later is called _____.

- A. adjournment
- B. prorogation
- C. resolution
- D. abrogation

36. The institution and processes connected with making, enforcing and reviewing of law in any society is referred to as the _____.

- A. judiciary

- B. constitution drafting committee
- C. government
- D. police

37. Bicameral legislatures are a common feature of _____ system.

- A. monarchical
- B. confederal
- C. federal
- D. unitary

38. Which of the following is not directly an organ of government?

- A. The executive
- B. The legislature
- C. The judiciary
- D. The senator

39. The legislature of a federal system of government is usually _____.

- A. unicameral
- B. multi-cameral
- C. bicameral
- D. rigid

40. One of the measures taken to ensure the independence of the judiciary in Nigeria was the establishment of the _____.

- A. Privy Council
- B. judicial service commission
- C. public complaint commission
- D. judicial review commission

41. How many stages are involved before the bill is passed to the president for approval?

- A. Two stages
- B. Three stages
- C. Four stages
- D. Five stages

42. Which of the following does not have the power of delegated legislation?

- A. Ministers
- B. Market men and women Association
- C. State government
- D. Registered professionalism

43. Case-laws are made by the _____.

- A. legislature
- B. council of ministers
- C. judiciary
- D. president

44. Rule adjudication is the main function of the _____.

- A. executive
- B. legislature
- C. judiciary
- D. National Assembly

TOPIC: POLITICAL PARTIES & PARTY SYSTEMS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. How many political parties contested for the general election of 1983?

- A. Five
- B. Six
- C. Seven
- D. Nine

2. Which of the following is not a function of political parties?

- A. Interest aggregation
- B. Interest articulation
- C. Political integration
- D. Drafting a country's constitution

3. The dominant actors in the Action Group crisis of 1962 were _____.

- A. Dauda Adegbenro and Adesoji Aderemi
- B. Obafemi Awolowo and Ladoke Akintola
- C. Anthony Enahoro and Bode Thomas
- D. Adetokunbo Ademola and Fani Kayode

4. Which of the following political parties was created in October 1951?

- A. NCNC
- B. AG
- C. NYM
- D. NPC

5. Which of these parties won neither the presidency nor any gubernatorial election in the 1983 general election?

- A. Nigerian People's Party (NPP)
- B. Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN)
- C. People's Redemption Party (PRP)
- D. National Advance Party (NAP)

6. The political party that was transformed from a cultural organization (Jam Iyyar Mutanen Arewa) was the _____.

- A. NEPU
- B. National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons (NCNC)
- C. Nigerian People's Congress (NPC)
- D. Action Group (AG)

7. Which of the following did not generate political crises in Nigeria?

- A. Motion for self-government in 1956 by Enahoro
- B. 1956 election in western region
- C. Head count of 1962
- D. Adoption of Abuja as the new federal capital

8. Who amongst the following nationalist founded the second prominent indigenous political party in Nigeria?

- A. Nnamdi Azikiwe
- B. Obafemi Awolowo
- C. Samuel Akinsanya
- D. Herbert Macaulay

9. Which of the following was the additional political party that was registered and contested the 1983 general election?

- A. NAP
- B. UPN
- C. NPP
- D. GNPP

10. Electoral success of a political party depends on all the following except _____.

- A. good manifesto
- B. effective organisation
- C. education of the electorate
- D. bribing the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC)

11. Which of the following political parties immediately succeeded the Nigeria Youth movement?

- A. National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons (NCNC)
- B. Northern People's Congress (NPC)
- C. Nigeria National Democratic Party (NNDP)
- D. Action Group (AG)

12. Greater Nigerian People's Party (GNPP) was formed by _____.

- A. Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim

- B. Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya
- C. Alhaji Ado Ibrahim
- D. Alhaji Lateef Jakande

13. Which of the following is a hindrance to political participation?

- A. Ignorance
- B. Fear
- C. Intimidation
- D. Party system

14. Political participation in Nigeria is limited by all the following except _____.

- A. decree
- B. voters register
- C. religion
- D. age

15. Who was the leader of United Progressive Grand Alliance (UPGA)?

- A. Chief S.L. Akintola
- B. Sir Ahmadu Bello
- C. Dr M. L. Okpara
- D. Alhaji Shehu Shagari

16. An ideology is essentially _____.

- A. a guide to a political action
- B. a manual for revolution
- C. a curse on political actors
- D. a non-political concept

17. The Kaduna State executive/Legislative crisis of 1981 resulted in _____.

- A. a declaration of a state of emergency in the North
- B. a dissolution of the state legislature
- C. delayed election in the state
- D. the impeachment and removal of the governor of the state

18. How many gubernatorial seats did Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) win in 1999?

- A. 19
- B. 20
- C. 21
- D. 30

19. In a multi - party state, various interests and shades of opinion _____ represented.

- A. are not
- B. have the opportunity to be
- C. are strongly
- D. should not be
- E. are directly

20. The lack of interest in politics by many citizens in a country is referred to as _____.

- A. mass apathy
- B. mass protest
- C. civil disobedience
- D. political interest

21. The primary function of political parties is to _____.

- A. oppose the government
- B. aggregate interests
- C. mobilize public opinion
- D. provide welfare for their members
- E. provide support for the military

22. Carpet-crossing is a characteristic of _____ system.

- A. monarchical
- B. cabinet
- C. presidential
- D. unitary

23. How many political Alliance contested for the 1964 Federal Election in Nigeria?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

24. A political party is mainly interested in _____.

- A. contesting election to gain power
- B. opposing the government in power
- C. educating the public
- D. soliciting for patronage

25. A major problem of political parties in Nigeria during the first republic was that they _____.

- A. were financially handicapped
- B. had poor leadership
- C. were tribally based
- D. failed to contest elections
- E. we're not organized

26. Under which party system does coalition government exist?

- A. Zero-party system
- B. One-party system
- C. Two-party system
- D. Multi-party system

27. Who was the leader of Nigeria New Democratic Party (NNDP)?

- A. Chief Obafemi Awolowo
- B. Sir Ernest Okoli
- C. S. L. Akintola
- D. Sir Aminu Bello

28. The argument against two-party system is that it _____.

- A. leads to disunity
- B. prevents dictatorship
- C. widens political education
- D. enhances smooth running of government

29. The ban placed on party politics of the first republic was lifted in September, _____.

- A. 1978
- B. 1979
- C. 1984
- D. 1985

30. What party system was practiced in the 2007 election?

- A. One-party system
- B. Two-party system
- C. Multi-party system
- D. Zero-party system

31. Who was the National Chairman of the National Republican Convention (NRC)?

- A. Chief .S. M. Afolabi
- B. Chief M.K.O. Abiola
- C. Chief Tom Ikimi
- D. Chief Olusegun Obasanjo

32. Which of the following was NOT among the parties that contested the 1979 general election?

- A. NPC
- B. NPN
- C. GNPP
- D. UPN

33. The Kano riot of 1953 was mainly between the _____.

- A. northerners and the easterners
- B. westerners and the northerners
- C. southerners and the westerners
- D. northerners and the southerners

34. A political manifesto is a document which outlines _____.

- A. a country's development
- B. a party's programme
- C. the national policy
- D. an ethnic interest

35. The five registered political parties that contested for the 1979 general election were selected from a number of _____ parties.

- A. 40
- B. 49
- C. 52
- D. 36

36. The _____ is not one of the political parties that formed the Nigerian National Alliance (NNA).

- A. AG
- B. NNDP
- C. MDF
- D. NDC

37. Citizens can participate in politics in all these ways except _____.

- A. belonging to political parties
- B. contesting election

- C. voting during election
- D. causing riot during election

38. Chief Awolowo and thirty others were charged with the offence of overthrowing the federal government on _____.

- A. November 2, 1961
- B. November 2, 1962
- C. October 1, 1963
- D. May 4, 1962

39. Which of these was NOT a leaders in the defunct National Party of Nigeria (NPN)?

- A. Obafemi Awolowo
- B. Olushola Saraki
- C. Maitama Sule
- D. Shehu Shagari

40. Which of the following is a feature of an elite party?

- A. Members are recruited from the working class
- B. The leadership is composed of aristocrats and wealthy merchants
- C. It usually consist of existing association clubs and trade unions
- D. Its leadership has certain techniques which attract supporters

41. Which of the following was not a political party in Nigeria between 1960 and 1966?

- A. Northern People's Congress
- B. National Council of Nigerian Citizens
- C. United Middle Belt Congress
- D. Nigerian Youth Movement

42. Who led Nigerian People's Party (NPP) in the second republic?

- A. Alhaji Ado Ibrahim
- B. Chief Nnamdi Azikiwe
- C. Chief Olu Akinfeso
- D. Alhaji Ibrahim Waziri

43. The coalition of National Government formed by Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa was made up of _____.

- A. NPC, NCNC and AG
- B. NPC, NC and AG
- C. NPC, NPN and NCNC
- D. NPC, NCNC and NPN

44. Who was the founder and leader of the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN)?

- A. Chief Bisi Onabanjo
- B. Chief Adekunle Ajasin
- C. Chief Bola Ige
- D. Chief Obafemi Awolowo

45. When did Nigeria first experiment multi-party system?

- A. 1960-1966
- B. 1967-1970
- C. 1079-1983
- D. 1979-1985

46. The first political party in Nigeria was formed after the introduction of the _____ constitution.

- A. Richard's

- B. Clifford's
- C. Bourdillon's
- D. Macpherson's

47. The political party that control the federal government during the second republic in Nigeria was the _____.

- A. Nigeria Advance Party (NAP)
- B. Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN)
- C. Nigeria People's Party (NPP)
- D. National Party of Nigeria (NPN)

48. Which of the following was the first political party in Nigeria?

- A. Action Group
- B. Northern People Congress
- C. Unity Party of Nigeria
- D. Nigeria National Democratic Party

49. The 1963 population census showed that the North had a population of _____ million.

- A. 30.3
- B. 29
- C. 29.8
- D. 27.5

50. Which of these second republic parties was similar to the first republic Action Group party?

- A. National Party of Nigeria (NPN)
- B. Nigerian People's Party (NPP)
- C. Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN)

D. Greater Nigerian People's Party (GNPP).

TOPIC: PRESSURE GROUPS & PUBLIC OPINION

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Public opinion is defined as the _____.
 - A. opinion of political leaders and public officials
 - B. expressed views of the active and conscious citizens
 - C. published views of the ruling party
 - D. opinion of the entire citizenry

2. Which of the following is not a correct method to achieve the objectives of pressure groups?
 - A. Lobbying
 - B. Strikes and boycott
 - C. Demonstration
 - D. Kidnapping

3. To enhance a healthy climax of public opinion in the country, which of the following should be discourage?
 - A. Press freedom
 - B. Responsible journalism
 - C. Secret cult
 - D. Formation of political parties

4. Public opinion plays all the following role in the success of good governance except _____.
 - A. it moderates government action
 - B. it makes the view of the public about government policies known

- C. it is an avenue for the expression of public interest
- D. acts as agents of political instability through riot and demonstration

5. Public opinion enables the government to _____.

- A. find out what the people think about its activities
- B. organize political conferences and solidarity rallies
- C. punish political opponents
- D. employ more workers

6. Lobby mainly involves the application of pressure on _____.

- A. people in commerce through monetary gifts
- B. legislators through material gifts
- C. people in government through persuasive arguments
- D. legislators by intimidation and blackmail
- E. trade unions through offering of gifts

7. Public opinion is the view held by the _____.

- A. minority
- B. civil servants
- C. majority
- D. politicians

8. Pressure groups are also known as _____.

- A. social club
- B. cultural organization
- C. interest group
- D. secular group

9. The functions of pressure groups include the following except _____.

- A. provision of welfare services
- B. increase of economic instability
- C. acts as a link between the government and the people
- D. promotion of members' interest

10. The principal aim of pressure groups is to _____.

- A. subvert the government
- B. support the government
- C. influence the citizens
- D. influence the government
- E. undertake the political education of citizens

11. A pressure group is a body of people organized for the purpose of _____.

- A. defending the nation
- B. exercising political power
- C. exercising influence on government
- D. collecting money for charitable concerns

12. Public opinion is important because it _____.

- A. tells government what action it must take
- B. let's government know what the people want
- C. allows the police to determine trouble makers
- D. protects minorities
- E. guarantees a free press

13. A pressure group that is made up of people of the same profession is called _____ group.

- A. a promotional
- B. an occupational
- C. an interest
- D. a religious

14. Associations whose main interest is to influence public policies without having to capture power are _____.

- A. political parties
- B. age grades
- C. pressure groups
- D. trade unions

15. Which of the following functions is performed by both political parties and pressure groups?

- A. Contesting elections
- B. Interest articulation
- C. Formal opposition to government
- D. Working for the interests of their members

16. National Union of Journalist (NUJ) and National Union of Teachers (NUT) are examples of _____ pressure group.

- A. educational
- B. religious
- C. social
- D. professional

17. Public opinion enables a government to _____.

- A. control the public
- B. find out what the public thinks about its activities
- C. influence the public
- D. suppress its opponents
- E. cut down on the cost of governing

18. The following are functions of pressure groups except they _____.

- A. act as watchdogs to check government activities
- B. prevent mal-administration
- C. enhance economic and social growth
- D. plot coup to take over the government

19. Public opinion is crystallized through all the following except _____.

- A. opinion polls
- B. strikes
- C. referenda
- D. military coups
- E. plebiscites

20. The biased presentation of information in order to influence public opinion is referred to as _____.

- A. mobilization
- B. propaganda
- C. indoctrination
- D. distortion

21. Which of the following is not common to both political parties and pressure groups in post-independence Nigeria?

- A. Constitutional provisions
- B. Threat of proscription by the government
- C. Arrest and detention of members
- D. Election/selection of leaders
- E. Harassment by military leaders

TOPIC: TYPES/FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Absolute monarchy is the kind where the monarch is not subject to _____.
 - A. the Government
 - B. hereditary
 - C. a natural institution
 - D. any legal limitation

2. Concurrent list in a federal constitution issues within the legislative powers of the _____.
 - A. army and local government
 - B. federal and local councils
 - C. police and the legislature
 - D. federal and state government

3. Which of the following is not an attribute of monarchy?
 - A. Government by kings and queens
 - B. Its hereditary
 - C. Its a natural institution
 - D. It involves election through electoral procedures

4. Ceremonial and executive powers are fused in the ____ system of government.
 - A. parliamentary
 - B. presidential
 - C. federal
 - D. unitary

5. Traditional rulers under the 1976 Local Government Reforms had _____.
- A. executive powers
 - B. chief-in-council status
 - C. limited powers
 - D. legislative powers
6. In a federal system, when there is a conflict of law made by both federal and regional government, the _____.
- A. federal government law supersedes the regional government
 - B. state government law supersedes the federal government
 - C. Two laws are cancelled
 - D. local government intervenes
7. In which of the following systems of government are ceremonial and executive powers usually fused?
- A. Parliamentary
 - B. Presidential
 - C. Collegial
 - D. Confederal
8. The principle for sharing the wealth of the nation amongst the different levels of government is called _____.
- A. delegated legislation
 - B. revenue allocation
 - C. bicameralism
 - D. taxation
9. The 1976 local government reformation provides for a _____ term of office.
- A. 2 - year

- B. 3 - year
- C. 4 - years
- D. 5 - years

10. A bill that applies to the whole population and is intended to promote the general welfare is called _____.

- A. a private bill
- B. a decree
- C. an appropriation bill
- D. a public bill
- E. an edict

11. An important advantage of creating more constituent units in a federal state is to _____.

- A. enhance the people's participation in government
- B. enable ambitious politicians gain political power
- C. make the state gain more power
- D. curb the powers of the federal government

12. The term collective responsibility makes members of the cabinet to work as _____ .

- A. One team
- B. Two team
- C. divided team
- D. opponents

13. Which of the following is not a prerequisite for the adoption of the federal system of government?

- A. Size
- B. Population

- C. Homogeneity
- D. Unity

14. Legislative supremacy exists in _____.

- A. Britain
- B. France
- C. Soviet Union
- D. Nigeria

15. One-party system of government may lead to _____.

- A. stateless society
- B. autocracy
- C. liberal democracy
- D. oligarchy

16. A feature of democratic government is that it is _____.

- A. authoritarian and totalitarian
- B. brutal and repressive
- C. firm and disciplined
- D. representative and accountable

17. In a confederation, more power reside in the _____.

- A. component units
- B. president
- C. prime minister
- D. central government

18. The term "Chief-In-Council" in Nigeria means that the chief _____.

- A. is elected by the council
- B. is superior to the council
- C. cannot oppose the decisions of the council
- D. is nominated by the government

19. In a presidential system, the head of government is called the _____.

- A. prime minister
- B. mayor
- C. executive president
- D. chancellor

20. In a unitary state, power is concentrated in the _____.

- A. local government
- B. constituent units of the state
- C. major ethnic groups
- D. national government

21. Which of the following controls government expenditure?

- A. The courts
- B. The police
- C. The treasury
- D. The public

22. In a cabinet system of government, the ministers are collectively responsible to the _____.

- A. president
- B. parliament
- C. electorate

D. judiciary

23. In a presidential system, the head of the government is called the _____.

- A. prime minister
- B. governor-general
- C. executive president
- D. chancellor

24. The right to direct and command people is _____.

- A. authority
- B. power
- C. legality
- D. obedience

25. Between 1960 and 1980 Nigeria experienced all the following systems of government except _____.

- A. military
- B. federal
- C. confederal
- D. parliamentary
- E. presidential

26. Local authorities impose a rate because _____.

- A. the government wants the rich to become richer
- B. the people are expected to finance political parties
- C. of the need to provide funds for public corporations
- D. of the need to provide essential amenities for the citizens

E. it is an obligation for a citizen to pay such rates

27. In a federal state, power is shared _____.

- A. between the central government and the local authorities
- B. among the states of the federation
- C. among the majority regions of the country
- D. between the central government and other co-ordinate units

28. The main source of local government finance since the 1976 reform has been _____.

- A. local rate
- B. levies
- C. revenue from court fines and licenses
- D. the federal government

29. An electoral district is a _____.

- A. polling booth
- B. constituency
- C. subdivision of the state.
- D. local government area.

30. In a parliamentary system of government, the president performs _____ functions.

- A. judicial
- B. legislative
- C. ceremonial
- D. executive

31. Any constitution that has a special rule for its amendment is said to be _____.

- A. flexible
- B. rigid
- C. confederation
- D. written

32. Carpet-crossing is a feature of _____ system.

- A. monarchical
- B. cabinet
- C. presidential
- D. unitary

33. Rates are usually collected in Nigeria by _____.

- A. ministries of commerce in the states
- B. local government councils
- C. the department of Inland Revenue
- D. the traditional rulers

34. Which of the following system of government has bicephalous executives?

- A. Parliamentary
- B. Monarchical
- C. Unitary
- D. Totalitarian

35. The type of government in which citizens' rights and duties were based on a system of land tenure was known as _____.

- A. feudalism
- B. oligarchy

- C. democracy
- D. autocracy

36. A government shared by two authorities is called _____.

- A. diarchy
- B. theocracy
- C. gerontocracy
- D. monarchy

37. Which of the following ideologies advocates governmental control over all sources of power?

- A. Totalitarianism
- B. Feudalism
- C. Liberation
- D. Democracy

38. The system of government in which authority is shared between the centre and the component unit is _____ system of government.

- A. unitary
- B. feudal
- C. federal
- D. monarchical

39. In the presidential system of government, the chief executive is _____.

- A. elected by the entire electorate
- B. nominated by the legislators
- C. selected by the party with the majority of seats in the legislature
- D. appointed by an independent judiciary

40. The main function of the upper chamber in a parliamentary system of government is to _____.

- A. initiate new legislation
- B. execute laws
- C. act as a check on the lower chamber
- D. direct the activities of the lower chamber

41. Which of the following is a unique feature of monarchy?

- A. Members of the executive are popularly elected
- B. Succession is hereditary
- C. Separation of power is absolute
- D. The rulers have a fixed tenure of office

42. In a monarchical form of government, sovereignty resides with the _____.

- A. council of ministers
- B. royals
- C. peasants
- D. entire citizenry

ANSWERS

TOPIC: BASIC CONCEPTS AND PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. All the following are features of a representative government except _____.

- A. equality of rights
- B. legitimate government
- C. periodic election
- D. secession

The correct answer is option [D]

2. The best way to keep military out of politics in developing countries is to _____.

- A. pay soldiers better salaries
- B. imprison coup plotters
- C. outlaw coup plotting
- D. ensure good governance

The correct answer is option [D]

3. Power is different from authority because power lacks _____.

- A. ability
- B. sovereignty
- C. probity
- D. legitimacy

The correct answer is option [D]

4. When government power is concentrated in one single central authority, it is called _____.

- A. centralization
- B. concentration
- C. devolution
- D. confederation

The correct answer is option [A]

5. Fundamental human rights are entrenched in the constitution of a state in order to_____.

- A. encourage unlimited freedom
- B. enable the court to punish offenders
- C. restrict the liberty of citizens
- D. guarantee the liberty of citizens

The correct answer is option [D]

6. A government controlled by a few people for their own interests is said to be _____.

- A. an autocracy
- B. a tyranny
- C. an oligarchy
- D. a meritocracy

The correct answer is option [C]

7. The supreme power of a state to make and enforce law within its jurisdiction is called _____.

- A. enfranchisement
- B. independence
- C. sovereignty
- D. nationalism

The correct answer is option [C].

Enfranchisement is a voting right of citizens, independence is the freedom of colonies to be called a state of its own without external domination while nationalism is a movement towards self-government.

8. A necessary companion of the rule of law is _____.

- A. a special military tribunal
- B. a corrupt judiciary
- C. the supremacy of the ordinary law
- D. the constant harassment of press men.

The correct answer is option [C]

9. If a member of the legislature is appointed a minister, he forfeits his seat in the legislatures. This is a features of the _____ system of government.

- A. presidential
- B. parliamentary
- C. communist
- D. feudal

The correct answer is option [A]

10. The highest stage of socialism is _____.

- A. racism
- B. fascism
- C. communism
- D. Nazism

The correct answer is option [C]

11. Which of the following best describes an absolute monarch?

- A. He wields the supreme power in a state
- B. He is elected by an electoral college
- C. He is elected by the electorate
- D. He has a fixed tenure of office

The correct answer is option [A]

12. Which of the following is a basic feature of the rule of law?

- A. Equality before the law
- B. Secret trial of offenders
- C. Executive control of judiciary
- D. Unlimited power of police

The correct answer is option [A]

13. Separation of power is a principle which enables each arm of government to _____.

- A. probe one another
- B. overlap the functions of the other
- C. carry out its constitutional functions
- D. moderate the scope of the constitution

The correct answer is option [C]

14. Legitimacy is a situation of being _____.

- A. lawless
- B. in apartheid
- C. lawful
- D. forceful

The correct answer is option [C]

15. The concept of sovereignty was popularized by _____.

- A. J.J. Rousseau
- B. A.V. Dicey
- C. C.C. Montesquieu
- D. John Locke
- E. Jean Bodin

The correct answer is option [E]

16. In which system of government does the state require the control of everything and allows no opposition?

- A. Feudalism
- B. Communism
- C. Capitalism
- D. Socialism

The correct answer is option [B]

17. The doctrine of separation of power is associated with _____.

- A. John Locke
- B. Karl Marx
- C. Baron de Montesquieu
- D. Max Webber

The correct answer is option [C].

Marx provided socialism and communism Webber propounded

18. One of the importance of federalism is that _____.

- A. any component part can succeed at any time
- B. each state can develop at its own pace
- C. citizens cannot be taxed by both state and federal government
- D. citizens can only be loyal to the state government.

The correct answer is option [B]

19. A system in which powerful and rich nobles own the lands which is hired out to the poor people to farm is called _____.

- A. Feudalism
- B. Communalism
- C. Capitalism
- D. Socialism

The correct answer is option [A]

20. The concept of sovereignty can best be defined as the _____.

- A. state of being supreme in authority
- B. power of the executive President
- C. supremacy of the legislature
- D. supremacy of the executive

The correct answer is option [A]

Options [C] and [D] are only arms of the government and cannot have supreme power over the state.

21. The term Unicameralism means _____.

- A. legislative assemblies
- B. parliamentary elections
- C. One chamber Parliament
- D. complete absence of parliament

The correct answer is option [C]

22. Political sovereignty belongs to _____.

- A. the people
- B. students
- C. soldiers
- D. the parliament

The correct answer is option [A]

23. Which of the following is a feature of communism?

- A. Common ownership of the means of production
- B. Competition
- C. Class struggle
- D. Individual ownership of property

The correct answer is option [A]

24. An undesirable feature of capitalism is _____.

- A. exploitation
- B. market economy
- C. profit motive
- D. free competition

The correct answer is option [A]

25. The political arrangement which emphasizes community feelings and togetherness is called _____.

- A. socialism
- B. communalism
- C. constitutionalism
- D. nationalism

The correct answer is option [B]

26. All are advantages of representative government except _____.

- A. it ensures true democracy
- B. the principle of check and balances is applicable
- C. partisan interest and not general interest may be involved
- D. prevention of tyranny rule

The correct answer is option [C]

27. All the following are conditions for success of democracy except _____.

- A. literacy and political education
- B. efficient and effective leadership
- C. riot and embezzlement
- D. openness and transparent government

The correct answer is option [C]

28. In a fascist regime, the head of state is _____.

- A. the royal father
- B. the prime minister
- C. the elected Monarch
- D. supreme and above the law

The correct answer is option [D]

29. In a democratic system of government, which of the following can exert appreciable control of the activities of the executive?

- A. Military
- B. Legislature
- C. Traditional rulers
- D. Police

The correct answer is option [B]

30. All the following are sources of except _____.

- A. act of parliament
- B. devolution of power
- C. conventions
- D. customs

The correct answer is option [B]

31. The application of the rule of law may be constrained by _____.

- A. securing the tenure of office of judges
- B. insulating judges from partisan politics
- C. employing men of proven integrity as judges
- D. invoking emergency powers

The correct answer is option [D]

32. The definition of democracy as the government of the people, by the people and for the people was by _____.

- A. Benito Musollini
- B. Professor Lord Robbins
- C. Abraham Lincoln

D. Max Weber

The correct answer is option [C]

33. The right to direct and command people is _____.

- A. authority
- B. power
- C. opinion
- D. obedience

The correct answer is option [A]

34. A tax law is a _____ bill.

- A. private
- B. speakers
- C. public
- D. judicial

The correct answer is option [C]

35. Traditional system of government in pre-colonial Nigeria was based on _____.

- A. socialism
- B. communism
- C. communalism
- D. capitalism

The correct answer is option [C].

Communalism is a process of communal effort engineered towards common community development.

36. A feature of democratic government is that it is _____.

- A. authoritarian and totalitarian

- B. brutal and repressive
- C. firm and disciplined
- D. representative and accountable

The correct answer is option [D]

37. While Nazism is of Germany and Fascism is of Italy, communism is of _____.

- A. Nigeria
- B. India
- C. Defunct USSR
- D. Israel

The correct answer is option [C]

38. The first agent of political socialization is the _____.

- A. school
- B. mass media
- C. community
- D. family

The correct answer is option [D]

39. The recognition of individual rights, and the industrial revolution contributed to the development of _____.

- A. socialism
- B. fascism
- C. capitalism
- D. feudalism

The correct answer is option [C]

40. In democracy, ultimate authority resides in the _____.

- A. electorate
- B. people
- C. head of state
- D. armed forces

The correct answer is option [B]

41. Political power is a naked force when it is exercised without _____.

- A. a set objective
- B. a state apparatus
- C. a governmental legitimacy
- D. sovereignty

The correct answer is option [C]

42. Which of the following negates the concept of the rule of law?

- A. Supremacy of the law
- B. Exercise of absolute power by the president
- C. Equality before the law
- D. Prevention of arbitrariness in authority

The correct answer is option [B]

43. Who amongst the following is associated with fascism?

- A. Karl Marx
- B. Joseph Stalin
- C. Benito Mussolini
- D. Adolf Hitler

The correct answer is option [C].

Fascist movement started in Italy in 1922 and dissolved in 1943.

Benito Mussolini was the prime minister, he established himself as the dictator of a fascist regime.

44. The system of checks and balances is designed to _____.

- A. curtail the number of political parties in a country
- B. choose those to occupy political position
- C. allow each branch to restrain abuse by each other branch
- D. bring about abuse of power

The correct answer is option [C]

45. Another name for totalitarianism is _____.

- A. socialism
- B. capitalism
- C. communism
- D. authoritarianism

The correct answer is option [C]

46. Which of the following is not a feature of capitalism?

- A. Private ownership of the means of production
- B. Competitiveness
- C. Freedom of enterprise
- D. State's absolute ownership of economic power

The correct answer is option [D]

47. Devolution and deconcentration are forms of _____.

- A. centralization
- B. assimilation
- C. decentralization

D. concentration

The correct answer is option [D]

48. In democracy, sovereignty is vested in the _____.

A. legislature

B. people

C. judges

D. head of state

The correct answer is option [B]

49. The principle that any government that loses the support of the legislature resigns is practiced in a _____ system.

A. unitary

B. monarchical

C. presidential

D. cabinet

The correct answer is option [D]

50. In which of the following government are ceremonial and executive powers usually fused?

A. Parliamentary

B. Presidential

C. Collegial

D. Confederal

The correct answer is option [B]

51. The process by which political beliefs and values are transmitted from one generation to another is best known as political _____.

A. socialization

- B. culture
- C. training
- D. decentralization

The correct answer is option [A]

Political culture refers to the way people behave, their beliefs, ideas and norms in a political system.

Decentralization refers to the subletting of power to the different levels of government.

52. The rule of the privileged nobility is referred to as _____.

- A. plutocracy
- B. monarchy
- C. aristocracy
- D. autocracy

The correct answer is option [C]

53. The separation of judicial, legislative and executive functions is designed to _____.

- A. promote freedom
- B. prevent tyranny
- C. promote peace
- D. prevent anarchy

The correct answer is option [B]

54. Which of the following is the lowest class of people in the hierarchy of a feudal system?

- A. Nobles
- B. Serfs
- C. Lords

D. Mayors

The correct answer is option [B]

55. _____ is when an individual gets involved in political activities and decision making in a country.

- A. Election
- B. Political liberty
- C. Political participation
- D. Nationalist movement

The correct answer is option [C]

56. The rule of law refers to the principle of _____.

- A. legality and impartiality
- B. the supreme power of rulers
- C. the immunity of judges from legal actions
- D. the orderly execution of government policies

The correct answer is option [A]

57. Which of the following defines the concept of government?

- A. The process of administering justice in a country
- B. The process of supervising the activities of the legislature
- C. The orderly management and control of the affairs of a country
- D. The orderly transfer of power to duly elected politicians

The correct answer is option [C]

[A] refers to the judicial arm of government. [B] Refers to checks and balances in the system. [D] Refers to a democratic arrangement.

58. Which of the following is out of place?

- A. Fascism
- B. Federalism
- C. Totalitarianism
- D. Dictatorship

The correct answer is option [B].

Facism is a concept that encourage aggressive nationalism.

Totalitarianism is a form of supreme authority and domination.

Dictatorship is a military rule of no opposition.

Federalism is one in which governmental powers are shared between a central government and the component regions

59. Political liberty does not guarantee right to _____.

- A. vote
- B. cause riot
- C. contest election
- D. advice the government

The correct answer is option [B]

60. A system where at least two levels of government derive their power from the constitution is called _____.

- A. unitary
- B. cabinet
- C. federal
- D. presidential

The correct answer is option [C]

61. The feudal system of government was developed in _____.

- A. Britain

- B. Europe
- C. Asia
- D. Nigeria

The correct answer is option [B]

62. Which of the following is not a merit of separation of power?

- A. The freedom and liberty of individuals are safe guarded
- B. Checks and balances
- C. Delay in the decision making process
- D. Efficiency in administration

The correct answer is option [C]

If option [B] occurs, it means that the aim of separation of power is defeated.

Option [A] has to do with placing checks and balances on one another.

63. The power of a state government to make policies, issue orders and spend public funds is an attribute of its _____ authority.

- A. administrative
- B. political
- C. charismatic
- D. judicial

The correct answer is option [B].

64. The communist ideology was propounded by _____.

- A. Charles De Gaulle
- B. Karl Marx
- C. John Locke
- D. William Du Bois

The correct answer is option [B]

65. Baron Montesquieu was noted for the theory of _____.

- A. the rule of law
- B. delegated legislation
- C. separation of powers
- D. equality before the law

The correct answer is option [C]

The rule of law was opined by A.V. Dicey.

Option [D] is one of the principles adopted in the rule of law.

66. The type of government in which citizen's rights and duties were based on the three concepts of lords, vassals and fiefs is called _____.

- A. feudalism
- B. oligarchy
- C. democracy
- D. autocracy

The correct answer is option [A].

67. The lack of interest in politics by many citizens in a country is referred to as _____.

- A. mass apathy
- B. political unrest
- C. disenfranchisement
- D. civil disobedience

The correct answer is option [A]

68. When power is shared among the three organs of government, it is referred as _____.

- A. delegated legislation

- B. conferment
- C. separation of power
- D. fundamental human rights

The correct answer is option [C]

69. The industrial revolution in Europe resulted in _____.

- A. socialism
- B. communalism
- C. aristocracy
- D. capitalism

The correct answer is option [D]

70. What are the forms of monarchy?

- A. Confederal and diplomatic
- B. Elected and absolute
- C. Constitutional and elected
- D. Constitutional and absolute

The correct answer is option [D]

71. Which of the following does not practice monarchy?

- A. Swaziland
- B. Brunei
- C. Switzerland
- D. Oman

The correct answer is option [C]

72. A democratic government where citizens exercise political right to make decisions without representatives is called _____ democracy.

- A. direct
- B. social
- C. modern
- D. liberal

The correct answer is option [A]

73. Attitude, beliefs, ideas and norms that guide the behaviours of the people in a political system is called _____.

- A. political culture
- B. political structure
- C. party manifesto
- D. political control

The correct answer is option [A]

74. The modern idea of democracy includes all the following except _____.

- A. unlimited freedom
- B. civil liberty
- C. periodic election
- D. equality before the law

The correct answer is option [A].

Ideal of democracy is of citizen's freedom but of unlimited freedom

75. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- A. Government is a feature of the state
- B. Government organises the set objectives of the state
- C. Government is a machinery set up by the state
- D. The state is a feature of the government

The correct answer is option [D]

76. Which one of these countries practiced Communism?

- A. Britain
- B. France
- C. Soviet Union
- D. Nigeria

The correct answer is option [C]

77. Which of the following is a means of limiting the rule of law?

- A. Supremacy of law
- B. Equality before the law
- C. Immunity granted to diplomats
- D. Strike action by workers

The correct answer is option [C]

78. Which of the following best describes Feudalism?

- A. Few people monopolies the ownership of the land
- B. Mass ownership of property is prevalent
- C. State ownership of capital is prevalent
- D. Workers administer the society

The correct answer is option [A]

79. The two components of sovereignty are _____.

- A. influence and political authority
- B. political culture and political socialization
- C. legal and political independence
- D. political and economic development

The correct answer is option [B]

80. Classical democracy implies government _____.

- A. through representatives
- B. by all citizens
- C. through Electoral College
- D. by martial laws

The correct answer is option [A]

81. Which of the following will produce a weak government?

- A. Coalition
- B. Two-party system
- C. Military rule
- D. General election

The correct answer is option [A]

82. Political authority refers to the _____.

- A. ability to effect political actions
- B. capacity to produce desired political behaviours
- C. capacity to reshape the political behavior of the citizens
- D. recognized right to exercise political power

The correct answer is option [D]

83. Which of the following is referred to as the third tier or level of government in Nigeria?

- A. Federal government
- B. State Government
- C. Republican government
- D. Local Government

The correct answer is option [D]

84. The highest stage of socialism is _____.

- A. racism
- B. fascism
- C. communism
- D. Nazism

The correct answer is option [C]

85. The rule of law is observed _____.

- A. wherever laws are considered to be supreme
- B. where laws are clearly level down
- C. in western democracy
- D. in countries governed by civilian

The correct answer is option [A].

The supremacy of the law is the motive and objective of rule of law.

86. Which of the following is not a function of the government in the state _____.

- A. lawmaking
- B. defence
- C. administering
- D. embezzlement of fund

The correct answer is option [D]

87. Political socialization means all the following except the process by which _____.

- A. artisans learn their trade
- B. individuals learn how to participate in politics
- C. young men participate in politics
- D. individuals learn about the various form of government

The correct answer is option [A].

Artisan learning their trade is a form of socialization but not a political socialization

88. Which of the following describes the term collective responsibility?

- A. Ministers are responsible to parliament
- B. The prime minister is responsible to parliament
- C. The prime minister is accountable to the cabinet
- D. Members of the cabinet are collectively responsible for decisions taken by the cabinet

The correct answer is option [D]

89. The beginning of the idea of democracy is associated with _____.

- A. Ancient Greece
- B. French states
- C. America
- D. Liberia

The correct answer is option [A]

90. A sovereign state has the following except _____.

- A. an organized government
- B. a distinct territory
- C. freedom from external control
- D. a riotous and disobedient citizen

The correct answer is option [D]

91. The communist ideology was propounded by _____.

- A. Karl Marx
- B. John Locke

- C. Williams Du Bois
- D. Rajiv Gandhi

The correct answer is option [A]

92. Mussolini's fascism and Hitler's Nazism are good examples of _____.

- A. anarchy
- B. feudalism
- C. totalitarianism
- D. oligarchy

The correct answer is option [C]

93. Mussolini's Fascism and Hitler's Nazism are good examples of _____.

- A. anarchy
- B. feudalism
- C. totalitarianism
- D. oligarchy

The correct answer is option [C]

94. Another word for red-tapism is _____.

- A. democracy
- B. autocracy
- C. bureaucracy
- D. theocracy

The correct answer is option [C].

One of the weakness of bureaucracy organisation is red-tapism, it means slowdown of action by means of strict rules

95. The political system which allows equal access to the means of production, distribution and exchange is called _____.

- A. totalitarianism
- B. capitalism
- C. socialism
- D. feudalism

The correct answer is option [B]

96. The purpose of Montesquieu's argument for the separation of power was to _____.

- A. prevent tyranny by the government
- B. promote the efficiency of government
- C. ensure equality of all before the law
- D. enhance the efficiency of the state

The correct answer is option [A]

97. Concurrent list or powers of the state government include all except _____.

- A. health
- B. education
- C. international trade
- D. housing

The correct answer is option [C]

98. The rule of the privileged nobility is referred to as _____.

- A. plutocracy
- B. monarchy
- C. aristocracy
- D. autocracy

The correct answer is option [C]

99. Authority may be defined as the power or right to give orders and _____.

- A. enforce obedience
- B. embezzle public money
- C. kidnap political opponents
- D. starve the citizens

The correct answer is option [A]

100. Power can be defined as the _____.

- A. ability of the parliament to delegate to another body or person the right to make laws on its behalf
- B. right to rule irrespective of the oppositions to the rulers
- C. capacity to compel or influence others to do what they would otherwise not do
- D. ability of the government to encourage communities to embark on self-help projects

The correct answer is option [C]

TOPIC: CITIZENSHIP

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. A Nigerian may lose his/her if he/she _____.

- A. is convicted of a criminal offence
- B. renounces it in exchange for another
- C. loses his/her international passport
- D. fail to pay his taxes

The correct answer is option [B]

2. Duties and obligations of a citizen exclude _____.

- A. service to the nation
- B. care of public property
- C. destroying the image of fellow citizen
- D. payment of taxes

The correct answer is option [C]

3. The right of the citizen is not protected where there is _____.

- A. good governance
- B. a dictator ruler
- C. supremacy of law
- D. independent judiciary

The correct answer is option [B]

4. Freedom of the press helps her to _____.

- A. be above board
- B. escape libel charges
- C. play a watch-dog role
- D. be loyal to the government

The correct answer is option [C]

5. Civil liberty does not mean right to _____.

- A. own property
- B. life
- C. fair hearing
- D. murder

The correct answer is option [D]

6. Which of the following groups was provided for under the French West African dual citizenship?

- A. Men and women
- B. Muslims and Christians
- C. Soldiers and Civilians
- D. Citizens and the subjects

The correct answer is option [D]

7. The principle of the rule of law includes the following except _____.

- A. equality before the law
- B. impartiality of the law
- C. the protection of fundamental Human rights
- D. disobedience to leaders

The correct answer is option [D]

8. Dual is _____.

- A. a status in which a person is concurrently regarded as a citizen under the laws of two states
- B. when a person has visa for two countries
- C. when two persons hold of a particular country at the same time
- D. when a person is free to travel to two different countries in a year

The correct answer is option [A]

9. The of a country could be acquired through _____.

- A. registration and arbitration
- B. presidential proclamation
- C. birth and naturalization
- D. parliamentary legislation

The correct answer is option[C]

A woman who is married to a citizen of Nigeria or a person of full age and capacity born outside Nigeria whose grandparents are citizens of Nigeria can acquire through registration.

10. Which of the following protect the rights of the individual in a state?

- A. The police and the soldiers
- B. The executive and the legislature
- C. The police and the courts
- D. The lawmakers and lawyers

The correct answer is option [C]

11. The limitation on the right to life can be found _____.

- A. among the people
- B. in the case of a convicted person
- C. in the executive
- D. in the government

The correct answer is option [B]

12. An alien can become a legal member of a state by _____.

- A. migration
- B. employment
- C. conversion
- D. naturalization

The correct answer is option [D]

13. A foreigner can become a citizen of another state by _____.

- A. immigration
- B. naturalization
- C. nationalization
- D. indigenization

The correct answer is option [B]

14. The most important duty of every citizen is to _____.

- A. discharge his/her civic responsibility to the state
- B. obey traditional authorities
- C. go to work
- D. recite national anthem

The correct answer is option [A]

15. Which of the following is an obligation of a citizen?

- A. Attending political rallies
- B. Taking part in Independence Day celebrations
- C. Contesting elections
- D. Showing respect to national symbols

The correct answer is option [D]

16. Which of the following is NOT a civic obligation of every Nigerian citizen?

- A. Freedom of conscience and religion
- B. Obedience to law
- C. Payment of taxes
- D. Voting by adults
- E. Respect for the national flag and anthem

The correct answer is option [A]

Option [A] has to do with fundamental human rights.

17. Primary loyalty of a citizen in a confederal state goes to the _____.

- A. government at the centre
- B. confederating unit
- C. sovereign state
- D. assembly at the centre

The correct answer is option [B]

18. Citizens in a socialist country work collectively for the benefit of _____.

- A. the president
- B. some minority
- C. every citizen
- D. the senate

The correct answer is option [C]

19. An alien who has lived in Nigeria for twenty years may acquire by _____.

- A. nationalization
- B. naturalization
- C. registration
- D. migration

The correct answer is option [B]

20. Which of the following is not a civic obligation of a citizen?

- A. Obedience to law
- B. Payment of taxes
- C. Voting during election
- D. Freedom of conscience and religion

The correct answer is option [D].

Freedom of conscience and religion is a fundamental human right of a citizen while option a,b,c is the obligation of a citizen.

21. Habeas Corpus is an essential process for safeguarding the rights of citizens to _____.

- A. vote
- B. personal liberty
- C. own property
- D. freedom of speech

The correct answer is option [B]

Option [A] The right to vote, is franchise.

22. The concept of social justice implies _____.

- A. the right to hire any judge an individual desires
- B. fair treatment and impartial share of the benefits of society
- C. security of all citizen
- D. equality of citizen

The correct answer is option [B]

23. The right to freedom of speech means that the people are free to _____.

- A. express anything they like about government
- B. disobey the government of the day
- C. express their opinion within the limit of the law
- D. participate in government

The correct answer is option [C]

24. Freedom of association is important because it _____.

- A. allows for the formation of interest group and organization
- B. is the same thing as freedom of movement
- C. gives everyone room to oppose the government
- D. is compulsory for every citizen to belong to an association

The correct answer is option [A]

25. When is granted to a distinguished or eminent foreigner without usual requirements, it is called _____.

- A. by conquest
- B. honorary
- C. by Naturalization
- D. by descent

The correct answer is option [B]

26. Tax avoidance and evasion means failure of citizen's _____.

- A. obligation
- B. right
- C. political movement
- D. liberation

The correct answer is option [A]

27. A citizen expresses loyalty to his nation by _____.

- A. participating in sports
- B. supporting political parties
- C. singing the national anthem when required
- D. lobbying for ministerial appointments

The correct answer is option [C]

TOPIC: CONSTITUTIONS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Voting first started in Nigeria in 1932 because the Clifford constitution of 1933 granted _____.

- A. independence
- B. self-government
- C. dominion status
- D. elective principle

The correct answer is option [D]

2. Nigeria became a federation of four regions in _____.

- A. 1954
- B. 1960
- C. 1963
- D. 1967

The correct answer is option [C]

Nigeria had her independence in 1960.

3. The independence constitution can be described as _____.

- A. monarchical and presidential
- B. republican and parliamentary
- C. monarchical and parliamentary
- D. federal and republican

The correct answer is option [C]

4. One of the major sources of a constitution is _____.

- A. judicial precedence
- B. political debate
- C. opinion poll
- D. executive order

The correct answer is option [A]

5. Constitutionalism ensure the following except _____.

- A. equality before the law
- B. fundamental Human right
- C. judicial independence
- D. tyranny rule

The correct answer is option [D]

6. The N.C.N.C. sent a delegation to London in 1947 to protest against the _____ constitution.

- A. Macpherson
- B. Republican
- C. Richards
- D. Lyttleton

The correct answer is option [C]

7. What amount of money should be earned to qualify to vote under the 1946 constitution?

- A. £40
- B. £50
- C. £60
- D. £70

The correct answer is option [B]

8. Regional consciousness in Nigeria was introduced by the ____ constitution.

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

The correct answer is option [D]

Clifford constitution was the 1922 constitution. Macpherson constitution was the 1951 constitution.

Lyttleton constitution was the 1954 constitution.

9. The distinction between a flexible and rigid constitution is based on _____.

- A. entrenched clauses
- B. distribution of powers
- C. amendment procedure
- D. written and unwritten aspects
- E. whether it is unitary or federal

The correct answer is option [C]

10. Constitutional government means a government _____.

- A. run by constitutional lawyers
- B. without a constitution
- C. that applies arbitrary
- D. that is subject to constitutional provisions

The correct answer is option [D]

11. Nigeria hosted the meeting of commonwealth heads of state in _____.

- A. 1965
- B. 1966
- C. 1967
- D. 1968
- E. 1969

The correct answer is option [B]

12. The essence of the constitution is to _____.

- A. safeguard the right and freedom of the citizens
- B. ensure tyranny and oppression of the masses
- C. encourage military intervention in politics
- D. suppress the view of the minority group

The correct answer is option [A]

13. Which of the following was NOT written into the independence constitution of 1960?

- A. Fundamental human rights
- B. Exclusive power
- C. Role of political parties
- D. Legislative powers

The correct answer is option [C]

14. The 1922 constitution provided for only _____.

- A. male adults
- B. all adults
- C. female adults
- D. those who pay taxes

The correct answer is option [A]

15. The creation of the office of the prime minister in Nigeria was accomplished in _____.

- A. 1951
- B. 1954
- C. 1957
- D. 1959
- E. 1960

The correct answer is option [D]

16. Under the independence constitution of Nigeria, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe was _____.

- A. Head of State
- B. Governor-General
- C. Prime Minister
- D. Lieutenant-Governor

The correct answer is option [B]

17. The All-Nigerian Constitutional Conference of 1950 was held in _____.

- A. Lagos
- B. Kano
- C. Ibadan
- D. Benin

The correct answer is option [C]

Option [A] refers to the judicial arm of government. Option [B] refers to checks and balances in the system.

Option [D] refers to a democratic arrangement.

18. A constitution can best be described as _____.

- A. the compiled laws of a state
- B. a general books of law
- C. the fundamental laws to guide the government of a state
- D. the reference book for judges

The correct answer is option [C]

19. A constitution is said to be flexible when its provisions are _____.

- A. known by the rulers
- B. scattered in several books
- C. mainly in one document
- D. easy to amend

The correct answer is option [D]

20. Which of the following is a source of a country's constitution?

- A. Mandamus
- B. Judicial precedents
- C. Injunctions
- D. Political decisions

The correct answer is option [B]

21. Constitutionalism emphasize that those who govern the state should do so according to _____.

- A. their whim and caprices
- B. laid-down rules for public behaviours
- C. the direction of judges
- D. the dictates of their egos

The correct answer is option [B]

22. A major result of the Clifford Constitution of 1922 in Nigeria was the _____.

- A. creation of the office of the Governor-General
- B. increase in nationalist activities
- C. introduction of party politics
- D. adoption of the federal system of government

The correct answer is option [C]

23. Under which constitution was a bicameral legislature introduced into the Northern region of Nigeria?

- A. 1922 Constitution
- B. 1946 Constitution
- C. 1951 Constitution
- D. 1954 Constitution

The correct answer is option [B].

1922 constitution - Clifford

1946 constitution - Richard

1951 constitution - Macpherson

1954 constitution - Lyttleton

24. Which of the following countries operates an unwritten constitution?

- A. Guinea
- B. United States of America
- C. Great Britain
- D. China

The correct answer is option [C]

25. Flexible constitution is advantageous because it _____.

- A. guarantees political stability
- B. prevents the passing of hasty bills by the legislature

- C. can cope with emergency periods
- D. allows for continuity
- E. prevents dictatorship

The correct answer is option [C]

It can cope with emergency periods. Flexible constitution is a constitution that can be amended at any time the need arises. It is the opposite of the rigid constitution.

26. During the period from 1960 to 1966, Nigeria was governed under the _____ system of government.

- A. presidential
- B. Westminster
- C. confederal
- D. unitary

The correct answer is option [B]

27. Unwritten constitution means that the constitution is _____.

- A. not written down
- B. based only on conventions
- C. not contained in any single book
- D. drafted
- E. None of the above

The correct answer is option [C].

When the constitution of a state is not codified in a single book, it is referred to as an unwritten constitution. It does not mean that it is not written or based only on convention. E.g. Britain has an unwritten constitution.

28. When a constitution contains complicated and long procedures for its amendments, it's called _____.

- A. written

- B. flexible
- C. rigid
- D. hard

The correct answer is option [C]

29. A federal constitution is usually _____.

- A. flexible
- B. unwritten
- C. written and flexible
- D. written and rigid

The correct answer is option [D]

30. A constitution that has special rules for its amendment is said to be _____.

- A. written
- B. federal
- C. confederal
- D. rigid

The correct answer is option [D]

TOPIC: FEDERAL/UNITARY SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The existence of the exclusive residual and concurrent legislative lists means that the Nigerian state is _____.

- A. military
- B. presidential
- C. federal
- D. unitary

The correct answer is option [C]

2. A federal state is always expensive to run because _____.

- A. every parliament wants to become rich
- B. government departments are duplicated
- C. judges are highly paid from the consolidated fund
- D. maintenance of the army involves high expenditure

The correct answer is option [B]

3. Which of the following is not an attribute of federal systems?

- A. Bicameral legislature
- B. Rigid constitution
- C. Supremacy of the constitution
- D. Constitutional permission of secession

The correct answer is option [D]

4. Federalism is a system of government where _____.
- A. the central government and component states share power
 - B. the central government is the only source from which power emanates
 - C. parliamentary supremacy is prominent
 - D. there is supremacy of the constitution

The correct answer is option [D]

5. Which of the following is not a disadvantage of unitary systems?
- A. Prevention of local autonomy
 - B. Domination of minority groups
 - C. Reduction of bureaucracy
 - D. Discourages wider representation

The correct answer is option [C]

6. Which of the following is not true of a federal system of government?
- A. There are three legislative list
 - B. Power are not constitutionally shared
 - C. There are three component units
 - D. The constitution is written and rigid

The correct answer is option [B]

7. Which of the following is a disadvantage to a unitary government?
- A. Its foster spirit of oneness
 - B. It leads to domination of minority groups
 - C. It promotes national unity
 - D. It is simple to operate

The correct answer is option [B]

8. A loose political arrangement which attracts sovereign republics is known as _____.

- A. a federalism
- B. a confederation
- C. a league
- D. Nazism

The correct answer is option [B]

9. Which of the following countries practice Unitarianism?

- A. Ghana
- B. Nigeria
- C. India
- D. Germany

The correct answer is option [A]

10. The following are features of unitary government except that _____.

- A. the central government is the only source of power
- B. there is no local legislative assemblies
- C. the centre is weak
- D. the central government can delegate power to other subordinate bodies

The correct answer is option [C]

It is in confederal system of government that the centre is weak

11. One of the major problems of a federal structure is that it _____.

- A. allays fears of domination
- B. is expensive to run
- C. promotes dictatorship
- D. gives room for local differences

The correct answer is option [B]

12. Which of the following countries practiced federalism as its system of government as at 2007?

- A. Brazil
- B. Ghana
- C. Gambia
- D. Belgium

The correct answer is option [A]

13. In the federal system of government, the component unit's _____.

- A. have equal powers with the central authority
- B. derive their power from the constitution
- C. are subordinate to one another
- D. formulate foreign policies

The correct answer is option [B]

14. In federations, exclusive list or powers is usually given to the _____.

- A. federal government
- B. regional government
- C. central authority and regional units
- D. regional units and local authorities

The correct answer is option [A]

15. A unitary system of government is most suitable for except a _____.

- A. highly religious country
- B. country with a lot of mineral deposits
- C. small homogeneous country

D. highly populated country

The correct answer is option [C]

16. Under which of the following circumstances would you advise a country to adopt federalism?

A. Where a common language and culture exists

B. Where there is absence of minority group

C. Where the size of a country is small

D. Where tribal differences exist

The correct answer is option [C]

17. A recurrent problem of Nigerian Federalism is _____.

A. national awareness

B. acculturation

C. assimilation

D. national unity

The correct answer is option [D]

18. Unitary system of government is not desirable because it ____.

A. encourages dictatorship

B. has double loyalty

C. fosters spirit of oneness

D. is less bureaucratic

The correct answer is option [A]

19. The unification decree that turned Nigeria to a unitary state was promulgated during the regime of General _____.

A. Muhammadu Buhari

- B. Aguiyi Ironsi
- C. Olusegun Obasanjo
- D. Murtala Muhammed

The correct answer is option [B]

20. Areas where powers are shared jointly by both central and state government in a federal structure is reserved under the ____ lists.

- A. exclusive
- B. concurrent
- C. residual
- D. dual

The correct answer is option [B]

21. Sectional consciousness is a common feature of _____.

- A. federal arrangements
- B. unitary systems
- C. confederalism
- D. monarchy

The correct answer is option [A]

22. Bicameralism is a common feature of _____ .

- A. unitary systems
- B. federal systems
- C. confederalism
- D. feudal systems

The correct answer is option [B]

TOPIC: MEANING AND SCOPE OF GOVERNMENT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. What is the key difference between a state and a nation?

- A. Population
- B. Government
- C. Sovereignty
- D. Territory

The correct answer is option [C].

A nation possesses all the features of a state except sovereignty. A nation must gain independence and therefore have supreme power to enable it make and enforce its own laws (Sovereignty) before it can attain the position of a state.

2. Government can be described as the art of ____.

- A. making constitution
- B. collecting taxes
- C. adjudication
- D. making and enforcing laws

The correct answer is option [D].

All are the duties of government in a sovereign state but making and enforcing law is the main art of governance

3. Government in the art of governing does all of the following except ____.

- A. make and enforce law
- B. make and implement policies
- C. interprets and punish the guiltless
- D. interprets laws and punish offenders

The correct answer is option [C]

4. The three main functions of government include the following except law ____.

- A. regulation
- B. making
- C. execution
- D. adjudication

The correct answer is option [A]

5. "The state is a corporate entity while government is an institution set up by the state".

What is the meaning of the above statement?

- A. Government is made up of organs which have distinct functions it performs in the affairs of the state
- B. The power of a sovereign state has no restriction concerning its government
- C. The power of the government is all embracing which is binding on all within its territorial jurisdiction
- D. The government can change as many times as possible

The correct answer is option [A]

6. In the study of government, public administration covers the _____.

- A. army, prison officers and the police force
- B. civil service, public corporations and the local government
- C. ministry of education, health and Agriculture
- D. schools, hospitals and health centres

The correct answer is option [B]

7. Government is the machinery established to manage the affairs of _____.

- A. rulers
- B. aliens
- C. civil service
- D. the state

The correct answer is option [D].

Rulers, aliens and the civil service are all part of the state.

8. Government as an established body of person is vested with the authority and power to do the following except to _____.

- A. regulate
- B. oppress
- C. control
- D. protect

The correct answer is option [B]

9. Government refers to all the following except _____.

- A. an institution of the state
- B. the process of ruling a political community
- C. the exercise of power and authority
- D. the activity of decision makers
- E. the act of civil disobedience

The correct answer is option [E]

10. Government as an art is expected to carry out the following except _____.

- A. maintaining security and stability
- B. enforcing conventional and fundamental laws
- C. formulation and implementation of policies

D. deregulate security activities of the government

The correct answer is option [D]

11. The followings are reasons for studying government except to _____.

- A. prepare us to take active part in government
- B. help us to know our right and duties
- C. cause riot during election
- D. know and defend our fundamental human rights

The correct answer is option [C]

12. Which one of the following statement is correct?

- A. The state is the personification of the government
- B. Government is the personification of the state
- C. The state is a mere abstraction
- D. Government is a mere abstraction

The correct answer is option [A]

13. What is the duty of the armed forces of Nigeria?

- A. To maintain law, peace and order
- B. To defend the country from external aggression
- C. To protect lives and property of the people
- D. To provide social services for the people

The correct answer is option [B]

14. A state is a special form of human association because it _____.

- A. has a constitution approved by the citizens
- B. can punish law breakers
- C. has a government that is sovereign

D. is the richest association in the society

The correct answer is option [C]

15. The study of government offers an individual all the following except _____.

- A. knowledge of his right and duties
- B. training in good
- C. training to become a judge
- D. basis of career opportunities

The correct answer is option [C]

16. Which one of the following is not an indispensable component of the state?

- A. Population
- B. Territory
- C. Climate
- D. Permanence

The correct answer is option [C]

17. Which one of the following is not correct?

- A. A state has a defined territory
- B. Government can change at any time
- C. A state is permanent
- D. The executive is not an organ of government

The correct answer is option [D]

18. Which of the following is not an academic discipline in which a student of government can specialize?

- A. Local Government
- B. Political Territory

- C. Public Administration
- D. International Relation

The correct answer is option [B].

All other are academic discipline apart from political territory.

19. Which one of the following is not correct?

- A. The judiciary is the organ of government responsible for policy making and implementation
- B. The legislature is the organ of government responsible for law making
- C. The executive is the organ of government responsible for policy making and implementation
- D. The judiciary is the organ of government responsible for the interpretation of law

The correct answer is option [A]

20. Government as an art of governing refers to the process of _____.

- A. ruling people in the society
- B. establishing political parties
- C. providing free education
- D. acquiring social skills

The correct answer is option [A]

21. An essential features of a state is _____.

- A. availability of minerals resources
- B. developed infrastructure
- C. an organized system of laws
- D. developed markets

The correct answer is option [C].

All are essential features of a state particularly a state that is said to be developed, but an organized system of laws is the basic features of any sovereign state.

22. A government is said to be legitimate if it _____.

- A. has the peoples mandate to rule
- B. is not oppressive
- C. provides social services for the people
- D. accepts the people's criticism

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: ORGANS OF GOVERNMENT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The life of the legislature comes to an end during a _____.

- A. prorogation
- B. adjournment
- C. dissolution
- D. the end of a session

The correct answer is option [C]

2. The executive is the body that _____.

- A. formulates and implements the policies of government
- B. execute armed robbers
- C. execute contracts
- D. interprets the law

The correct answer is option [A]

3. In federations, concurrent list of powers is usually given to the _____.

- A. federal government
- B. regional units
- C. central authority and regional units
- D. regional units and local authorities

The correct answer is option [C]

4. Which of the following countries has an unwritten constitution?

- A. Great Britain
- B. France
- C. United States of America
- D. Federal republic of Germany
- E. None of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

5. Which of the following is not a procedure on how a bill could become a law in the parliament?

- A. Third reading
- B. Fourth reading
- C. The committee stage
- D. The report stage

The correct answer is option [B]

6. Which of the following is not a function of the executive arm of the government?

- A. Interpretation of law
- B. Preposition of budget
- C. Formulation of policy
- D. Enforcement of laws

The correct answer is option [A].

The interpretation of the law is carried out by the judiciary, the executive is not concerned with it even in a parliamentary government.

7. The verdicts of judges which are binding on lower court are called judicial _____.

- A. orders
- B. precedents
- C. council
- D. oaths

The correct answer is option [B]

8. A bill may be defined as a _____ law.

- A. denied
- B. proposed
- C. rejected
- D. codified

The correct answer is option [B]

9. The end of each session of the legislature is called _____.

- A. dissolution
- B. suspension
- C. closure
- D. prorogation

The correct answer is option [D]

10. Which branch of government is responsible for implementing laws?

- A. Executives
- B. Judiciary
- C. Local government
- D. Legislature

The correct answer is option [A].

Legislature are law makers, executive are law implementators, judiciary are law interpreters, but local government is rather a tier of government not a branch

11. Which of the following is a disadvantage of delegated legislation?

- A. It saves time
- B. It saves cost
- C. It encourages abuse of law
- D. It conforms to local needs

The correct answer is option [C]

12. While public bill comes from the executive, the private member's bill comes from _____.

- A. the judicial
- B. the executives
- C. a member of the parliament
- D. the police

The correct answer is option [C]

13. The military belongs to the arm of government called the _____.

- A. head of government
- B. executive
- C. judiciary
- D. head of senate

The correct answer is option [B]

14. The judicial organ of government is the body which _____ .

- A. implements the law
- B. makes the law

- C. interprets the law
- D. punish law makers

The correct answer is option [C].

Law implementation is the role of the executive, while the legislature perform the task of making law.

15. Which of the following comprises the president, the ministers, the civil servants and the police force?

- A. Armed forces
- B. Judiciary
- C. Legislature
- D. Executive

The correct answer is option [D]

16. The number of chambers in a bicameral legislature is _____.

- A. four
- B. three
- C. two
- D. one

The correct answer is option [C]

17. The which are normally fused in a military regime are the _____.

- A. civil service and the judiciary
- B. legislature and the executive
- C. executive and the civil service
- D. judiciary and the legislature

The correct answer is option [B]

18. To have an ordinary society, the state needs a _____.

- A. president
- B. chief judge
- C. constitution
- D. legislature

The correct answer is option [C]

19. Which of the following is not a function performed by the legislature?

- A. Law making
- B. Amendment of constitution
- C. Control of the executive
- D. Signing of bill to become law

The correct answer is option [D].

It is the head of the executive arm that sign or give assent to the bills to become law, it is not the legislative function

20. Under delegated legislation, the institution empowered to make laws is the _____.

- A. press
- B. pressure groups
- C. executive
- D. political parties

The correct answer is option [C]

21. The life of the legislature comes to an end during _____.

- A. prorogation
- B. adjournment
- C. dissolution

D. the end of a session

The correct answer is option [C]

22. The idea of putting everyone under two levels of government at the same time is called _____.

- A. dual policy
- B. dual mandate
- C. dual
- D. federalism

The correct answer is option [B]

23. The act of influence on legislation by persuading legislators is known as _____.

- A. electioneering
- B. lobbying
- C. socialization
- D. indoctrination

The correct answer is option [B]

24. Which of the following is not a function of the government?

- A. Building of road, bridge and canals
- B. Provision of education
- C. Maintenance of relations with other states
- D. Defence of territory from external attack
- E. Provision of all the material needs of all citizen

The correct answer is option [E]

25. The leader of the federal legislative arm is called the president while the leader of the state assembly is called the _____.

- A. senate
- B. president
- C. chairman
- D. speaker

The correct answer is option [D]

26. Another name for the organ of government is ____ of government.

- A. tiers
- B. units
- C. arms
- D. forms

The correct answer is option [C]

27. The Nigerian federal legislature is called the _____.

- A. senate
- B. congress
- C. national assembly
- D. House of Representatives

The correct answer is option [C]

28. Which of the following is not a function of the judiciary?

- A. Interpretation of laws
- B. Dispute adjudication
- C. Formulation of policies
- D. Guardian of constitution

The correct answer is option [C]

29. In a presidential system of government, ministers are _____.

- A. collectively responsible to the senate
- B. individually responsible to the House of Representatives
- C. individually responsible to the president
- D. individually responsible to the electorate

The correct answer is option [C]

In the presidential system of government, the president appoints the ministers.

30. The judiciary interprets the law and also _____.

- A. execute the law
- B. sign the bills
- C. adjudicates dispute
- D. prepares budgets

The correct answer is option [C]

31. Which of the following is the most powerful organ of the United Nations?

- A. Trusteeship council
- B. Security council
- C. Council of ministers
- D. Secretariat

The correct answer is option [B]

32. The Nigerian federal legislature is _____.

- A. bicameral
- B. unicameral
- C. the House of Representatives
- D. the Senate

The correct answer is option [A]

Bicameral legislature means two legislative houses

Unicameral legislature means one legislative house.

33. One way by which the legislative check the executive is by _____.

- A. delaying the promotion of some ministers
- B. appealing to the Supreme Court
- C. demanding the review of an executive action
- D. withholding the salaries of ministers

The correct answer is option [C]

34. Judicial independence means that _____.

- A. judges are above the law
- B. judges can do wrong
- C. the judiciary is the supreme organ of the state
- D. judges are not influenced in the discharge of their duties

The correct answer is option [D]

35. The act of bringing a legislative session to an end only for business to continue later is called _____.

- A. adjournment
- B. prorogation
- C. resolution
- D. abrogation

The correct answer is option [A]

36. The institution and processes connected with making, enforcing and reviewing of law in any society is referred to as the _____.

- A. judiciary
- B. constitution drafting committee

- C. government
- D. police

The correct answer is option [C]

37. Bicameral legislatures are a common feature of _____ system.

- A. monarchial
- B. confederal
- C. federal
- D. unitary

The correct answer is option [C]

Bicameral legislature refers to a legislature with two legislative houses or bodies.

Unitary system - governmental powers are concentrated in the hands of a single authority or central government.

38. Which of the following is not directly an organ of government?

- A. The executive
- B. The legislature
- C. The judiciary
- D. The senator

The correct answer is option [D].

The senator is a member of the legislature not an organ. The legislature comprises of both the senators and the representatives

39. The legislature of a federal system of government is usually _____.

- A. unicameral
- B. multi-cameral
- C. bicameral
- D. rigid

The correct answer is option [C]

40. One of the measures taken to ensure the independence of the judiciary in Nigeria was the establishment of the _____.

- A. Privy Council
- B. judicial service commission
- C. public complaint commission
- D. judicial review commission

The correct answer is option [B]

41. How many stages are involved before the bill is passed to the president for approval?

- A. Two stages
- B. Three stages
- C. Four stages
- D. Five stages

The correct answer is option [D].

And the fifth stage is called the third reading

42. Which of the following does not have the power of delegated legislation?

- A. Ministers
- B. Market men and women Association
- C. State government
- D. Registered professionalism

The correct answer is option [B]

43. Case-laws are made by the _____.

- A. legislature

B. council of ministers

C. judiciary

D. president

The correct answer is option [C]

44. Rule adjudication is the main function of the _____.

A. executive

B. legislature

C. judiciary

D. National Assembly

The correct answer is option [D]

TOPIC: POLITICAL PARTIES & PARTY SYSTEMS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. How many political parties contested for the general election of 1983?

- A. Five
- B. Six
- C. Seven
- D. Nine

The correct answer is option [B]

2. Which of the following is not a function of political parties?

- A. Interest aggregation
- B. Interest articulation
- C. Political integration
- D. Drafting a country's constitution

The correct answer is option [D].

The drawing of the country's constitution is majorly the duty of the legislators in the national house of assembly

3. The dominant actors in the Action Group crisis of 1962 were _____.

- A. Dauda Adegbenro and Adesoji Aderemi
- B. Obafemi Awolowo and Ladoke Akintola
- C. Anthony Enahoro and Bode Thomas
- D. Adetokunbo Ademola and Fani Kayode

The correct answer is option [B]

4. Which of the following political parties was created in October 1951?

- A. NCNC
- B. AG
- C. NYM
- D. NPC

The correct answer is option [D]

5. Which of these parties won neither the presidency nor any gubernatorial election in the 1983 general election?

- A. Nigerian People's Party (NPP)
- B. Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN)
- C. People's Redemption Party (PRP)
- D. National Advance Party (NAP)

The correct answer is option [D]

6. The political party that was transformed from a cultural organization (Jam Iyyar Mutanen Arewa) was the _____.

- A. NEPU
- B. National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons (NCNC)
- C. Nigerian People's Congress (NPC)
- D. Action Group (AG)

The correct answer is option [C]

7. Which of the following did not generate political crises in Nigeria?

- A. Motion for self-government in 1956 by Enahoro
- B. 1956 election in western region
- C. Head count of 1962
- D. Adoption of Abuja as the new federal capital

The correct answer is option [D]

8. Who amongst the following nationalist founded the second prominent indigenous political party in Nigeria?

- A. Nnamdi Azikiwe
- B. Obafemi Awolowo
- C. Samuel Akinsanya
- D. Herbert Macaulay

The correct answer is option [D]

Herbert Macauley founded NCNC in August 1944, while Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe was the general secretary.

The party is considered to be the second prominent political party formed in Nigeria after a Lagos based party, the Nigerian National Democratic Party.

9. Which of the following was the additional political party that was registered and contested the 1983 general election?

- A. NAP
- B. UPN
- C. NPP
- D. GNPP

The correct answer is option [A]

10. Electoral success of a political party depends on all the following except _____.

- A. good manifesto
- B. effective organisation
- C. education of the electorate
- D. bribing the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC)

The correct answer is option [D]

11. Which of the following political parties immediately succeeded the Nigeria Youth movement?

- A. National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons (NCNC)
- B. Northern People's Congress (NCP)
- C. Nigeria National Democratic Party (NNDP)
- D. Action Group (AG)

The correct answer is option [A]

12. Greater Nigerian People's Party (GNPP) was formed by _____.

- A. Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim
- B. Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya
- C. Alhaji Ado Ibrahim
- D. Alhaji Lateef Jakande

The correct answer is option [A]

13. Which of the following is a hindrance to political participation?

- A. Ignorance
- B. Fear
- C. Intimidation
- D. Party system

The correct answer is option [D].

Party system is one way by which political participation is harnessed not a hindrance

14. Political participation in Nigeria is limited by all the following except _____.

- A. decree
- B. voters register
- C. religion
- D. age

The correct answer is option [C].

15. Who was the leader of United Progressive Grand Alliance (UPGA)?

- A. Chief S.L. Akintola
- B. Sir Ahmadu Bello
- C. Dr M. L. Okpara
- D. Alhaji Shehu Shagari

The correct answer is option [C]

16. An ideology is essentially _____.

- A. a guide to a political action
- B. a manual for revolution
- C. a curse on political actors
- D. a non-political concept

The correct answer is option [A]

17. The Kaduna State executive/Legislative crisis of 1981 resulted in _____.

- A. a declaration of a state of emergency in the North
- B. a dissolution of the state legislature
- C. delayed election in the state
- D. the impeachment and removal of the governor of the state

The correct answer is option [D]

18. How many gubernatorial seats did Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) win in 1999?

- A. 19
- B. 20
- C. 21
- D. 30

The correct answer is option [C]

19. In a multi - party state, various interests and shades of opinion _____ represented.

- A. are not
- B. have the opportunity to be
- C. are strongly
- D. should not be
- E. are directly

The correct answer is option [B]

20. The lack of interest in politics by many citizens in a country is referred to as _____.

- A. mass apathy
- B. mass protest
- C. civil disobedience
- D. political interest

The correct answer is option [A]

21. The primary function of political parties is to _____.

- A. oppose the government
- B. aggregate interests
- C. mobilize public opinion
- D. provide welfare for their members
- E. provide support for the military

The correct answer is option [C]

22. Carpet-crossing is a characteristic of _____ system.

- A. monarchical

- B. cabinet
- C. presidential
- D. unitary

The correct answer is option [B]

Monarchical System refers to a rule under the leadership of a king or queen known as monarch.

Unitary System is a system of government in which all governmental powers are concentrated in the hands of a single authority.

Presidential System is a system of government in which all executive powers are invested in one person called the president.

23. How many political Alliance contested for the 1964 Federal Election in Nigeria?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

The correct answer is option [B]

24. A political party is mainly interested in _____.

- A. contesting election to gain power
- B. opposing the government in power
- C. educating the public
- D. soliciting for patronage

The correct answer is option [A]

25. A major problem of political parties in Nigeria during the first republic was that they _____.

- A. were financially handicapped
- B. had poor leadership

- C. were tribally based
- D. failed to contest elections
- E. we're not organized

The correct answer is option [C]

26. Under which party system does coalition government exist?

- A. Zero-party system
- B. One-party system
- C. Two-party system
- D. Multi-party system

The correct answer is option [D]

27. Who was the leader of Nigeria New Democratic Party (NNDP)?

- A. Chief Obafemi Awolowo
- B. Sir Ernest Okoli
- C. S. L. Akintola
- D. Sir Aminu Bello

The correct answer is option [C]

28. The argument against two-party system is that it _____.

- A. leads to disunity
- B. prevents dictatorship
- C. widens political education
- D. enhances smooth running of government

The correct answer is option [A]

29. The ban placed on party politics of the first republic was lifted in September,

_____.

- A. 1978
- B. 1979
- C. 1984
- D. 1985

The correct answer is option [A]

30. What party system was practiced in the 2007 election?

- A. One-party system
- B. Two-party system
- C. Multi-party system
- D. Zero-party system

The correct answer is option [C]

31. Who was the National Chairman of the National Republican Convention (NRC)?

- A. Chief .S. M. Afolabi
- B. Chief M.K.O. Abiola
- C. Chief Tom Ikimi
- D. Chief Olusegun Obasanjo

The correct answer is option [C]

32. Which of the following was NOT among the parties that contested the 1979 general election?

- A. NPC
- B. NPN
- C. GNPP
- D. UPN

The correct answer is option [A]

33. The Kano riot of 1953 was mainly between the _____.

- A. northerners and the easterners
- B. westerners and the northerners
- C. southerners and the westerners
- D. northerners and the southerners

The correct answer is option [D]

34. A political manifesto is a document which outlines _____.

- A. a country's development
- B. a party's programme
- C. the national policy
- D. an ethnic interest

The correct answer is option [B]

35. The five registered political parties that contested for the 1979 general election were selected from a number of _____ parties.

- A. 40
- B. 49
- C. 52
- D. 36

The correct answer is option [C]

36. The _____ is not one of the political parties that formed the Nigerian National Alliance (NNA).

- A. AG
- B. NNDP
- C. MDF
- D. NDC

The correct answer is option [A]

37. Citizens can participate in politics in all these ways except _____.

- A. belonging to political parties
- B. contesting election
- C. voting during election
- D. causing riot during election

The correct answer is option [D]

38. Chief Awolowo and thirty others were charged with the offence of overthrowing the federal government on _____.

- A. November 2, 1961
- B. November 2, 1962
- C. October 1, 1963
- D. May 4, 1962

The correct answer is option [B]

39. Which of these was NOT a leader in the defunct National Party of Nigeria (NPN)?

- A. Obafemi Awolowo
- B. Olushola Saraki
- C. Maitama Sule
- D. Shehu Shagari

The correct answer is option [A]

40. Which of the following is a feature of an elite party?

- A. Members are recruited from the working class
- B. The leadership is composed of aristocrats and wealthy merchants
- C. It usually consist of existing association clubs and trade unions

D. Its leadership has certain techniques which attract supporters

The correct answer is option [B]

41. Which of the following was not a political party in Nigeria between 1960 and 1966?

- A. Northern People's Congress
- B. National Council of Nigerian Citizens
- C. United Middle Belt Congress
- D. Nigerian Youth Movement

The correct answer is option [C]

42. Who led Nigerian People's Party (NPP) in the second republic?

- A. Alhaji Ado Ibrahim
- B. Chief Nnamdi Azikiwe
- C. Chief Olu Akinfeso
- D. Alhaji Ibrahim Waziri

The correct answer is option [D]

43. The coalition of National Government formed by Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa was made up of _____.

- A. NPC, NCNC and AG
- B. NPC, NC and AG
- C. NPC, NPN and NCNC
- D. NPC, NCNC and NPN

The correct answer is option [A]

44. Who was the founder and leader of the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN)?

- A. Chief Bisi Onabanjo
- B. Chief Adekunle Ajasin

- C. Chief Bola Ige
- D. Chief Obafemi Awolowo

The correct answer is option [D]

45. When did Nigeria first experiment multi-party system?

- A. 1960-1966
- B. 1967-1970
- C. 1079-1983
- D. 1979-1985

The correct answer is option [A]

46. The first political party in Nigeria was formed after the introduction of the _____ constitution.

- A. Richard's
- B. Clifford's
- C. Bourdillon's
- D. Macpherson's

The correct answer is option [B]

47. The political party that control the federal government during the second republic in Nigeria was the _____.

- A. Nigeria Advance Party (NAP)
- B. Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN)
- C. Nigeria People's Party (NPP)
- D. National Party of Nigeria (NPN)

The correct answer is option [D]

48. Which of the following was the first political party in Nigeria?

- A. Action Group
- B. Northern People Congress
- C. Unity Party of Nigeria
- D. Nigeria National Democratic Party

The correct answer is option [D]

49. The 1963 population census showed that the North had a population of _____ million.

- A. 30.3
- B. 29
- C. 29.8
- D. 27.5

The correct answer is option [C]

50. Which of these second republic parties was similar to the first republic Action Group party?

- A. National Party of Nigeria (NPN)
- B. Nigerian People's Party (NPP)
- C. Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN)
- D. Greater Nigerian People's Party (GNPP).

The correct answer is option [C]

TOPIC: PRESSURE GROUPS & PUBLIC OPINION

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Public opinion is defined as the _____.

- A. opinion of political leaders and public officials
- B. expressed views of the active and conscious citizens
- C. published views of the ruling party
- D. opinion of the entire citizenry

The correct answer is option [B]

2. Which of the following is not a correct method to achieve the objectives of pressure groups?

- A. Lobbying
- B. Strikes and boycott
- C. Demonstration
- D. Kidnapping

The correct answer is option [D]

3. To enhance a healthy climax of public opinion in the country, which of the following should be discourage?

- A. Press freedom
- B. Responsible journalism
- C. Secret cult
- D. Formation of political parties

The correct answer is option [C]

4. Public opinion plays all the following role in the success of good governance except _____.

- A. it moderates government action
- B. it makes the view of the public about government policies known
- C. it is an avenue for the expression of public interest
- D. acts as agents of political instability through riot and demonstration

The correct answer is option [D]

5. Public opinion enables the government to _____.

- A. find out what the people think about its activities
- B. organize political conferences and solidarity rallies
- C. punish political opponents
- D. employ more workers

The correct answer is option [A]

6. Lobby mainly involves the application of pressure on _____.

- A. people in commerce through monetary gifts
- B. legislators through material gifts
- C. people in government through persuasive arguments
- D. legislators by intimidation and blackmail
- E. trade unions through offering of gifts

The correct answer is option [C]

7. Public opinion is the view held by the _____.

- A. minority
- B. civil servants
- C. majority
- D. politicians

The correct answer is option [C]

8. Pressure groups are also known as _____.

- A. social club
- B. cultural organization
- C. interest group
- D. secular group

The correct answer is option [C]

9. The functions of pressure groups include the following except _____.

- A. provision of welfare services
- B. increase of economic instability
- C. acts as a link between the government and the people
- D. promotion of members' interest

The correct answer is option [B]

10. The principal aim of pressure groups is to _____.

- A. subvert the government
- B. support the government
- C. influence the citizens
- D. influence the government
- E. undertake the political education of citizens

The correct answer is option [D]

11. A pressure group is a body of people organized for the purpose of _____.

- A. defending the nation
- B. exercising political power
- C. exercising influence on government

D. collecting money for charitable concerns

The correct answer is option [C]

12. Public opinion is important because it _____.

- A. tells government what action it must take
- B. let's government know what the people want
- C. allows the police to determine trouble makers
- D. protects minorities
- E. guarantees a free press

The correct answer is option [B]

Free press is guaranteed only by the rule of law.

13. A pressure group that is made up of people of the same profession is called _____ group.

- A. a promotional
- B. an occupational
- C. an interest
- D. a religious

The correct answer is option [B]

14. Associations whose main interest is to influence public policies without having to capture power are _____.

- A. political parties
- B. age grades
- C. pressure groups
- D. trade unions

The correct answer is option [C]

15. Which of the following functions is performed by both political parties and pressure groups?

- A. Contesting elections
- B. Interest articulation
- C. Formal opposition to government
- D. Working for the interests of their members

The correct answer is option [B]

Option [A] is mainly for political parties;

16. National Union of Journalist (NUJ) and National Union of Teachers (NUT) are examples of ____ pressure group.

- A. educational
- B. religious
- C. social
- D. professional

The correct answer is option [D]

17. Public opinion enables a government to _____.

- A. control the public
- B. find out what the public thinks about its activities
- C. influence the public
- D. suppress its opponents
- E. cut down on the cost of governing

The correct answer is option [B]

18. The following are functions of pressure groups except they _____.

- A. act as watchdogs to check government activities
- B. prevent mal-administration
- C. enhance economic and social growth
- D. plot coup to take over the government

The correct answer is option [D]

19. Public opinion is crystallized through all the following except _____.

- A. opinion polls
- B. strikes
- C. referenda
- D. military coups
- E. plebiscites

The correct answer is option [D]

Opinion poll is an inquiry into public opinion conducted by interviewing a random sample of people.

Strikes refers to one of the methods used by a pressure group to achieve its aim.

Referenda is a legislative act that is referred for final approval to a popular vote by the electorate.

Plebiscite is a vote by the electorate determining public opinion on a question of national importance.

20. The biased presentation of information in order to influence public opinion is referred to as _____.

- A. mobilization
- B. propaganda
- C. indoctrination
- D. distortion

The correct answer is option [B]

21. Which of the following is not common to both political parties and pressure groups in post-independence Nigeria?

- A. Constitutional provisions
- B. Threat of proscription by the government
- C. Arrest and detention of members
- D. Election/selection of leaders
- E. Harassment by military leaders

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: TYPES/FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Absolute monarchy is the kind where the monarch is not subject to _____.

- A. the Government
- B. hereditary
- C. a natural institution
- D. any legal limitation

The correct answer is option [D]

2. Concurrent list in a federal constitution issues within the legislative powers of the _____.

- A. army and local government
- B. federal and local councils
- C. police and the legislature
- D. federal and state government

The correct answer is option [D]

3. Which of the following is not an attribute of monarchy?

- A. Government by kings and queens
- B. Its hereditary
- C. Its a natural institution
- D. It involves election through electoral procedures

The correct answer is option [D]

4. Ceremonial and executive powers are fused in the ____ system of government.

- A. parliamentary
- B. presidential
- C. federal
- D. unitary

The correct answer is option [B]

It is in the parliamentary system of government that the two powers of government are separated.

5. Traditional rulers under the 1976 Local Government Reforms had _____.

- A. executive powers
- B. chief-in-council status
- C. limited powers
- D. legislative powers

The correct answer is option [B]

6. In a federal system, when there is a conflict of law made by both federal and regional government, the _____.

- A. federal government law supersedes the regional government
- B. state government law supersedes the federal government
- C. Two laws are cancelled
- D. local government intervenes

The correct answer is option [A]

7. In which of the following systems of government are ceremonial and executive powers usually fused?

- A. Parliamentary
- B. Presidential
- C. Collegial
- D. Confederal

The correct answer is option[B]

8. The principle for sharing the wealth of the nation amongst the different levels of government is called _____.

- A. delegated legislation
- B. revenue allocation
- C. bicameralism
- D. taxation

The correct answer is option [B]

9. The 1976 local government reformation provides for a _____ term of office.

- A. 2 - year
- B. 3 - year
- C. 4 - years
- D. 5 - years

The correct answer is option [B]

10. A bill that applies to the whole population and is intended to promote the general welfare is called _____.

- A. a private bill
- B. a decree
- C. an appropriation bill
- D. a public bill

E. an edict

The correct answer is option [D]

A decree is a law made by the military.

A public bill proposes a law of general application throughout the jurisdiction in which it is proposed, and which if enacted will hence become a public law or public act.

An edict is an announcement of a law, often associated with monarchism. The Pope and various micro national leaders are currently the only persons who still issue edicts.

A private bill which is a legislative bill affecting only a single person, group, or area, such as a bill granting a named person or, previously, granting named persons a legislative divorce.

An appropriation bill or supply bill is a legislative motion which authorizes the government to spend money.

11. An important advantage of creating more constituent units in a federal state is to _____.

- A. enhance the people's participation in government
- B. enable ambitious politicians gain political power
- C. make the state gain more power
- D. curb the powers of the federal government

The correct answer is option [A]

12. The term collective responsibility makes members of the cabinet to work as _____ .

- A. One team
- B. Two team
- C. divided team
- D. opponents

The correct answer is option [A]

13. Which of the following is not a prerequisite for the adoption of the federal system of government?

- A. Size
- B. Population
- C. Homogeneity
- D. Unity

The correct answer is option [C]

14. Legislative supremacy exists in _____.

- A. Britain
- B. France
- C. Soviet Union
- D. Nigeria

The correct answer is option [A]

15. One-party system of government may lead to _____.

- A. stateless society
- B. autocracy
- C. liberal democracy
- D. oligarchy

The correct answer is option [B]

16. A feature of democratic government is that it is _____.

- A. authoritarian and totalitarian
- B. brutal and repressive
- C. firm and disciplined
- D. representative and accountable

The correct answer is option [D]

17. In a confederation, more power reside in the _____.

- A. component units
- B. president
- C. prime minister
- D. central government

The correct answer is option [A]

18. The term "Chief-In-Council" in Nigeria means that the chief _____.

- A. is elected by the council
- B. is superior to the council
- C. cannot oppose the decisions of the council
- D. is nominated by the government

The correct answer is option [C]

19. In a presidential system, the head of government is called the _____.

- A. prime minister
- B. mayor
- C. executive president
- D. chancellor

The correct answer is option [C]

20. In a unitary state, power is concentrated in the _____.

- A. local government
- B. constituent units of the state
- C. major ethnic groups
- D. national government

The correct answer is option [D]

21. Which of the following controls government expenditure?

- A. The courts
- B. The police
- C. The treasury
- D. The public

The correct answer is option [C]

The police maintains law and order in the state.

22. In a cabinet system of government, the ministers are collectively responsible to the _____.

- A. president
- B. parliament
- C. electorate
- D. judiciary

The correct answer is option [B]

23. In a presidential system, the head of the government is called the _____.

- A. prime minister
- B. governor-general
- C. executive president
- D. chancellor

The correct answer is option [C]

24. The right to direct and command people is _____.

- A. authority
- B. power
- C. legality
- D. obedience

The correct answer is option [A]

25. Between 1960 and 1980 Nigeria experienced all the following systems of government except _____.

- A. military
- B. federal
- C. confederal
- D. parliamentary
- E. presidential

The correct answer is option [C]

26. Local authorities impose a rate because _____.

- A. the government wants the rich to become richer
- B. the people are expected to finance political parties
- C. of the need to provide funds for public corporations
- D. of the need to provide essential amenities for the citizens
- E. it is an obligation for a citizen to pay such rates

The correct answer is option [D]

27. In a federal state, power is shared _____.

- A. between the central government and the local authorities
- B. among the states of the federation
- C. among the majority regions of the country
- D. between the central government and other co-ordinate units

The correct answer is option [D]

This is one of the major features of the federal system of government.

28. The main source of local government finance since the 1976 reform has been _____.

- A. local rate
- B. levies
- C. revenue from court fines and licenses
- D. the federal government

The correct answer is option [D]

29. An electoral district is a _____.

- A. polling booth
- B. constituency
- C. subdivision of the state.
- D. local government area.

The correct answer is option [B]

An electoral district is also called riding, electoral division, electoral area or electorate.

Polling booth is where an election takes place.

30. In a parliamentary system of government, the president performs _____ functions.

- A. judicial
- B. legislative
- C. ceremonial
- D. executive

The correct answer is option [C]

31. Any constitution that has a special rule for its amendment is said to be _____.

- A. flexible
- B. rigid
- C. confederation
- D. written

The correct answer is option [B]

32. Carpet-crossing is a feature of _____ system.

- A. monarchical
- B. cabinet
- C. presidential
- D. unitary

The correct answer is option [B]

33. Rates are usually collected in Nigeria by _____.

- A. ministries of commerce in the states
- B. local government councils
- C. the department of Inland Revenue
- D. the traditional rulers

The correct answer is option [B]

34. Which of the following system of government has bicephalous executives?

- A. Parliamentary
- B. Monarchical
- C. Unitary
- D. Totalitarian

The correct answer is option [A]

35. The type of government in which citizens' rights and duties were based on a system of land tenure was known as _____.

- A. feudalism
- B. oligarchy
- C. democracy
- D. autocracy

The correct answer is option [A]

Oligarchy is a government by the few,

Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

36. A government shared by two authorities is called _____.

- A. diarchy
- B. theocracy
- C. gerontocracy
- D. monarchy

The correct answer is option [A]

37. Which of the following ideologies advocates governmental control over all sources of power?

- A. Totalitarianism
- B. Feudalism
- C. Liberation
- D. Democracy

The correct answer is option [A]

Feudalism refers to the Feudal system of government which emphasizes land ownership.

Democracy refers to a system of government; government of the people, by the people and for the people i.e. a government by the people or their elected representatives.

38. The system of government in which authority is shared between the centre and the component unit is _____ system of government.

- A. unitary
- B. feudal
- C. federal
- D. monarchical

The correct answer is option [C]

39. In the presidential system of government, the chief executive is _____.

- A. elected by the entire electorate
- B. nominated by the legislators
- C. selected by the party with the majority of seats in the legislature
- D. appointed by an independent judiciary

The correct answer is option [A]

40. The main function of the upper chamber in a parliamentary system of government is to _____.

- A. initiate new legislation
- B. execute laws
- C. act as a check on the lower chamber
- D. direct the activities of the lower chamber

The correct answer is option [C]

41. Which of the following is a unique feature of monarchy?

- A. Members of the executive are popularly elected
- B. Succession is hereditary
- C. Separation of power is absolute

D. The rulers have a fixed tenure of office

The correct answer is option [B]

42. In a monarchical form of government, sovereignty resides with the _____.

A. council of ministers

B. royals

C. peasants

D. entire citizenry

The correct answer is option [B] This simply means that the King or Queen has the final say.