

GOVERNMENT

FOR

Senior Secondary School

2

Practice Questions and Answers



EDUBASE

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QUESTIONS

TOPIC: COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. British crown colonies excludes _____.

- A. Lagos
- B. Accra
- C. Wales
- D. Freetown

2. The policy of association was adopted by the _____.

- A. British to replace their policy of indirect rule
- B. French to replace their policy of assimilation
- C. British on their arrival in West Africa
- D. French for their home government

3. Indirect rule system failed in the _____.

- A. Northern and Eastern Nigeria
- B. Northern and Western Nigeria
- C. Western and Eastern Nigeria
- D. All parts of the country

4. The first black African state to gain independence from a colonial power was _____.

- A. Nigeria
- B. Liberia
- C. Ghana
- D. Ethiopia

5. Who was the architect of British rule in Nigeria?

- A. George Tubman Goldie
- B. Fredrick Lugard
- C. Hugh Clifford
- D. Arthur Richards

6. The governor in the colonial administration served as _____.

- A. president of the executive council only
- B. senate president of the legislative council only
- C. president of both the legislative and executive councils
- D. mere adviser to the traditional rulers

7. The forceful domination of one country by another is called _____.

- A. nationalism
- B. totalitarianism
- C. dictatorship
- D. colonialism

8. The protectorate of Northern Nigeria came to be in _____.

- A. 1809
- B. 1900
- C. 1901
- D. 1959

9. The colonial administration that allowed the use of the traditional political institution is called _____ administration.

- A. political
- B. colonial
- C. native
- D. district

10. The French policy of Assimilation in West Africa was a form of _____.

- A. indirect rule
- B. direct rule
- C. democratic rule
- D. monarchy

11. The role of traditional rulers in the indirect rule system does not include _____.

- A. collection of taxes
- B. link between the local people and the colonial government
- C. the control of native authorities
- D. appointment as Governor-general

12. French colonies in west Africa exclude _____.

- A. Senegal
- B. Nigeria
- C. Togo
- D. Niger Republic

13. The first colonial bank established in West Africa was in _____.

- A. 1916
- B. 1917
- C. 1918
- D. 1919

14. After the annexation in 1861, Lagos became a _____.

- A. trust territory
- B. crown colony
- C. protectorate
- D. consular territory

15. The colonial governor whose constitution introduced elective principle into Nigerian politics was _____.

- A. Arthur Richards
- B. Frederick Lugard
- C. Hugh Clifford
- D. John Macpherson

16. Which of the following people was one of the founding members of the National Congress of British West Africa?

- A. Bode Thomas
- B. Nwafor Orizu
- C. Aminu Kano
- D. Dr. Akinwade Savage

17. Which of the following is not an objective in foreign policy?

- A. Prestige
- B. Large population
- C. Territorial integrity
- D. Survival
- E. Preservation of states' beliefs and values

18. Which of the following African country was formerly called Gold coast?

- A. Nigeria
- B. Mali
- C. Ghana
- D. Benin-republic

19. The central administration of the colonial administration consisted of the _____.

- A. legislative and local councils
- B. legislative and the council of the unofficials
- C. the legislative and the executive councils
- D. the central council of elders

20. Which of the following was not a feature of indirect rule?

- A. Traditional laws and customs were used.
- B. Native police system was introduced.
- C. Native army system was introduced
- D. Tax collection was abolished

21. With all its disadvantages, indirect rule still holds a merit on the ground that _____.

- A. it alienated the educated elites
- B. the traditional ruler were made autocrats
- C. the system encouraged tribalism and sectionalism
- D. it developed traditional institutions

22. Under the British colonial administration, the executive council was purely _____.

- A. a judicial body
- B. an advisory body
- C. charged with making laws
- D. a tax collecting agency

23. The first West African coup d'etat took place in _____.

- A. Lake chad
- B. Nigeria
- C. Niger Republic
- D. Togo

24. During the colonial rule, colonies witnessed _____.
- A. economic growth
 - B. economic development
 - C. economic dehumanisation
 - D. natural growth
25. Who was the first governor-general of Nigeria?
- A. Sir Author Richard
 - B. Dr Clifford Richard
 - C. Sir Lord Lugard
 - D. Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe
26. Sir Lord Lugard introduced indirect rule in Nigeria around _____.
- A. 1960
 - B. 1906
 - C. 1800
 - D. 1901
27. The people of southern Nigeria first came in contact with Europeans through _____.
- A. military expedition
 - B. church missions
 - C. gunboat diplomacy
 - D. peaceful trade
28. The introduction of indirect rule in Eastern Nigeria led to the Aba women riots of _____.
- A. 1914
 - B. 1929
 - C. 1956
 - D. 1940

29. Colonial rule in West Africa was between _____.

- A. 1885 and 1950
- B. 1880 and 1950
- C. 1900 and 1950
- D. 1885 and 1960

30. The traditional rulers appointed by the British to implement indirect rule in Eastern Nigeria were called _____ chiefs.

- A. palace
- B. village
- C. warrant
- D. crown

31. The amalgamation that brought about the colony and protectorate of Nigeria took place on _____.

- A. January 1, 1900
- B. January 1, 1910
- C. May 1, 1906
- D. January 1, 1914

32. Which of the following countries was a former French territory in West Africa?

- A. The Gambia
- B. Ghana
- C. Liberia
- D. Senegal

33. Which of these countries was formerly called Dahomey?

- A. Mali
- B. Benin Republic
- C. Niger Republic
- D. Cameroon

34. _____ is a popular principle of colonial administration in British West Africa.

- A. Association
- B. Indirect rule
- C. Paternalism
- D. Assimilation

35. French African colonies had their headquarters in _____.

- A. Nigeria
- B. France
- C. Dakar
- D. Togo

36. The amalgamation of 1914 in Nigeria covered the _____.

- A. Southern protectorate
- B. Eastern colony
- C. Lagos
- D. The Northern and the Southern protectorate

37. Lack of personnel, inadequate fund and language difficulties were the reasons for the adoption of _____.

- A. colonial rule
- B. indirect rule
- C. crown colonies
- D. northern protectorate

38. Which of the following was the last to win independence from colonial rule?

- A. Cote d' Ivore
- B. Algeria
- C. Tanzania
- D. Angola

39. One of the merits of indirect rule system was that it _____.

- A. did not task the people much
- B. allowed educated Africans to participate in government
- C. further trained traditional rulers in native administration
- D. encouraged democratic principles
- E. brought about even development

40. The central administration during the colonial rule was headed by the _____.

- A. secretary of state
- B. governor general
- C. permanent secretary
- D. reverend father

41. The period of colonial rule in West Africa was between _____.

- A. 1885-1922
- B. 1885-1946
- C. 1885-1950
- D. 1885-1985

42. Indirect rule was introduced in Nigeria because _____.

- A. traditional rulers were powerful
- B. there were few administrators in the country
- C. the colonialists were poor administrators
- D. the native authorities were already well organized

43. In 1879, four British companies were merged to form the United African Company by _____.

- A. Fredrick Lugard
- B. John Brecret
- C. Tubman Goldie
- D. Malgregor Laid

44. The Governor of the colonial government was accountable to the Government of London through the _____.

- A. queen
- B. traditional rulers
- C. major general
- D. secretary of state

45. Cote d'Ivoire was formerly known as _____.

- A. Gold Coast
- B. Upper Volta
- C. Lake Chad
- D. Ivory Coast

46. The highest court in Nigeria before 1963 was the _____.

- A. supreme court
- B. high court
- C. judicial committee of privy council
- D. court of appeal

47. The major reason of the indirect rule system was _____.

- A. its economical nature in administration
- B. administration through illiterate heads
- C. the involvement of many Africans in local administration
- D. the control of territories by the colonial secretary
- E. the refusal of the British to educate Africans

48. The two leading colonial masters in West Africa are _____.

- A. Britain and France
- B. Britain and Germany
- C. France and Portugal
- D. France and Germany

49. The successor of Margareth Thatcher as British Prime Minister was _____.

- A. Geoffrey Hower
- B. John Major
- C. Queen Elizabeth
- D. Prince Charles

50. Which of the following was not a features of assimilation policy?

- A. Forced labour.
- B. Compulsory military Service
- C. Indignant
- D. Use of traditional rulers

51. What was the position of Sir Lord Lugard when he introduced indirect rule in the North?

- A. A high commissioner
- B. An emir
- C. The queen
- D. A lieutenant general

52. Which of the following is not part of the British colonies?

- A. Nigeria
- B. Sierra-leone
- C. Gambia
- D. Togo

53. Which of these countries was a trust territory jointly administered by Britian and France?

- A. Nigeria
- B. Mali
- C. Togo
- D. Ghana

54. Which of the following was not a reason for colonialism?

- A. Religion
- B. Exploration
- C. Economy
- D. Colony development

55. The functions of the colonial Governor in British West Africa excludes _____.

- A. ceremonial function
- B. appointment of members of the executive and legislative councils
- C. formulation of social and economic policies for the colony
- D. occupying the position of the kings

56. After some time, the French replaced their colonial policy of Assimilation with that of _____.

- A. indirect rule
- B. frenchification
- C. direct administration
- D. association
- E. ascription

TOPIC: CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which of the following is not true of the executive council of Clifford's constitution?

- A. It was adopted in 1922
- B. The constitution introduced elective principle for the first time
- C. It was made up of 46 members
- D. It was made up of 12 members

2. The Ibadan all Nigeria constitutional conference was held in _____.

- A. 1950
- B. 1951
- C. 1954
- D. 1959

3. The 1975 Constitution Drafting Committee (CDC) which was chaired by Chief Rotimi Williams was made up of _____ members?

- A. 48
- B. 49
- C. 50
- D. 51

4. The colonial governor whose constitution introduce elective principles into Nigerian politics was _____.

- A. Arthur Richards
- B. Frederick Lugard
- C. Hugh Clifford
- D. John Mapherson

5. Which riot contributed to the breakdown of Macpherson's constitution?

- A. Kaduna riot
- B. Kano riot
- C. Aba women riot
- D. Niger Delta Riot

6. The commission of enquiry set up in 1957 was _____ commission.

- A. Louis Chick's
- B. Lennox-Boyd's
- C. Sir Henry Willink's
- D. Sir Bernard Bourdillon's

7. According to 1979 constitution, which of the following is NOT a provision for the removal of the president?

- A. By impeachment
- B. By resignation
- C. By permanent incapacity
- D. By Assassination

8. Relation between Nigeria and Britain became somewhat strained during the civil war mainly because _____.

- A. Britain was reluctant to supply Nigeria with the arms she needed to prosecute the war
- B. Britain accorded diplomatic recognition to Biafra
- C. the Soviet Union supplied arms to Nigeria
- D. Britain granted political asylum to some fugitives

9. How many delegates represented Nigeria in the 1953 London conference?

- A. 15
- B. 16
- C. 19
- D. 22

10. Who was the governor-general of Nigeria when Nigeria was splitted into three regions?

- A. Sir Athur Richards
- B. Sir Hugh Clifford
- C. Sir Bernard Bourdillion
- D. Sir Lord Lugard

11. Which constitution established elective principle for the first time?

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

12. The governor that succeeded Sir Lord Lugard was _____.

- A. Sir Celestine Omehia
- B. Sir Hugh Clifford
- C. Sir Athur Richard
- D. Sir John Macpherson

13. The first West African to become the secretary general of the commonwealth is _____.

- A. Ibrahim Gambari
- B. Abbas Bundu
- C. Emeka Anyaoku
- D. Diallo Telli

14. Nigeria's idea of Africa as the centre-piece of her foreign policy includes all the following except _____.

- A. support for apartheid policy in South Africa
- B. promotion of African Unity
- C. creation of more Nigerian missions in Africa
- D. setting of disputes in Africa

15. The 1885 Berlin conference was conveyed to _____.

- A. encourage slave trade in Africa
- B. organise warfare against Africa
- C. seek a way of developing Africa
- D. partition Africa among European power

16. The Eastern and Western region attained self-government on _____.

- A. July 4, 1957
- B. August 8, 1957
- C. September 10, 1958
- D. September 12, 1959

17. Which of the following is not true of Flora Shaw?

- A. She christened Nigeria
- B. She married Lord Lugard
- C. She was a former correspondent of "The Time"
- D. She was the former Queen of England

18. On which of the following was the Hausa and Fulani political system based before the introduction of indirect rule?

- A. Communism
- B. Totalitarianism
- C. Feudalism
- D. Anarchism

19. The name Nigeria was christened by _____.

- A. Adam Smith
- B. Lord Lugard
- C. James Montgomerry
- D. Flora Shaw

20. In which month did the Lagos constitutional conference of 1954 hold?

- A. January
- B. February
- C. November
- D. December

21. How many delegates represented Nigeria in 1953 London conference?

- A. 15
- B. 16
- C. 19
- D. 22

22. The system of government recommended by the 1979 constitution of Nigeria was the _____ system.

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

23. The 1953 motion moved by Chief Anthony Enahoro was for Nigeria to get her independence in _____.

- A. 1959
- B. 1960
- C. 1956
- D. 1951

24. The first head of state and head of government in Nigeria was _____.

- A. Lord Frederick Lugard
- B. Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Belewa
- C. Major Kaduna Nzeogwu
- D. Alhaji Shehu Shagari

25. When did Sir John Macpherson become the governor of Nigeria?

- A. 1945
- B. 1948
- C. 1950
- D. 1954

26. The 1959 Federal elections of the federal house of representative was held in which month?

- A. January
- B. April
- C. October
- D. December

27. The main reason against pre-independence political parties in Nigeria was that they _____.

- A. were not national in outlook
- B. had no manifestos
- C. did not educate the electorate
- D. did not contribute to political development

28. The concept of regionalism in Nigeria was first introduced by the _____ constitution.

- A. independence
- B. Macpherson's
- C. Richard's
- D. Lyttleton's

29. During Macpherson's Administration, what was the total number of the representatives from the North in the central legislative council?

- A. 60
- B. 65
- C. 68
- D. 71

30. Which of the following was not represented in the legislative council of the 1922 constitution?

- A. The Northern Nigeria
- B. The Eastern Nigeria
- C. The Western Nigeria
- D. The Eastern and Western Nigeria

31. Whose constitution could be said to be the first federal constitution of Nigeria?

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

32. Under what constitution did the supreme court become the highest court of appeal in Nigeria?

- A. Lyttleton constitution
- B. Republican constitution
- C. Richard constitution
- D. Independence constitution

33. The last constitutional conference held in London in 1958 before independence was between September _____.

- A. 29 and October 25
- B. 27 and October 29
- C. 1 and October 1
- D. 29 and October 27

34. Who was referred to as the father of indirect rule?

- A. Sir Obi Onyere
- B. Sir Authur William
- C. Sir Lord Lugard
- D. Sir Sani Abacha

35. When was Nigeria splitted into three regions?

- A. 1923
- B. 1946
- C. 1954
- D. 1939

36. What is the name of the first newspaper launched in Nigeria?

- A. Punch
- B. Guardian
- C. Lagos Daily News
- D. Pilst

37. Which constitution provided for the president and the governor to serve for four (4) years of not more than two terms if re-elected?

- A. 1960
- B. 1963
- C. 1979
- D. 1946

38. The National Economic Council created by the 1979 constitution was chaired by the _____.

- A. president
- B. vice- president
- C. attorney-general of the federation
- D. governor of the central bank

39. Before he became the first prime minister of the federation, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa was the Minister of _____.

- A. Sports
- B. Petroleum
- C. Transport
- D. Agriculture

40. The Unification Decree of Aguiyi Ironsi was to abolish which system of government in Nigeria?

- A. Unitary
- B. Socialism
- C. Federalism
- D. Monarchical

41. Deity such as chi or the oracles in the traditional Igbo political system mainly perform _____ functions.

- A. legislative and executive
- B. judicial and executive
- C. spiritual and executive
- D. judicial and spiritual

42. Which of the following Nigerian constitutions brought the Northern provinces into the legislative council?

- A. The 1979 Constitution
- B. The Richards Constitution
- C. The Clifford Constitution
- D. The Lyttleton Constitution

43. The major innovation of the republican constitution of 1963 was that _____.

- A. the prime minister ceased to be head of state
- B. the governor-general office as the representative of the queen was abolished
- C. it introduced the executive presidential system
- D. the prime minister was nominated by the executive council

44. Nigeria was formally divided into three regions under the constitution of _____.

- A. 1922
- B. 1946
- C. 1951
- D. 1960

45. The highest court of appeal under the Nigerian independence constitution was _____.

- A. federal court of appeal
- B. supreme court
- C. judicial committee of the privy council
- D. federal high court

46. Under the independence constitution of Nigeria, the head of state was _____.

- A. the queen of England
- B. Oliver Lyttleton
- C. Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa

D. Sir James Robertson

47. To implement indirect rule in Eastern Nigeria, the British appointed _____.

- A. village heads
- B. warrant chiefs
- C. Ozo title holders
- D. Aba women as heads

48. The International Labour Organization(ILO) was established in _____.

- A. 1919
- B. 1923
- C. 1945
- D. 1948

49. In the Eastern Region, Warrant Chiefs were _____.

- A. representatives of the people
- B. agents of the British government
- C. the leaders of the age grades
- D. the British officials themselves

50. Residual powers include which of the following?

- A. Chieftaincy matters
- B. Defence matters
- C. Foreign affairs
- D. Immigration and emigration

51. Whose constitution could be said to be the first Federal constitution of Nigeria?

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

D. Lyttleton constitution

52. Which of the following is NOT true of 1979 constitution?

- A. That the president shall be elected directly by the electorate
- B. The ministers are elected differently out of the parliament
- C. There is no clear separation of power between the executive and the legislature
- D. The constitution was fashioned in line with the American form of presidential government

53. The 1979 constitution in Nigeria introduced a system of government similar to that of _____.

- A. China
- B. Britain
- C. France
- D. USA

54. Who was the governor-general when newspaper was launched in Nigeria?

- A. Arthur Richards
- B. Oliver Lyttleton
- C. Hugh Clifford
- D. Nnamdi Azikiwe

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

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

56. Which constitution is called the second republic constitution?

- A. 1954 Constitution
- B. 1960 Constitution
- C. 1963 Constitution
- D. 1979 Constitution

57. Which of the following is not true of the 1922 constitution?

- A. The new legislative council was composed of 46 members
- B. The legislative council had 24 official members
- C. The legislative council had 19 non official members
- D. The official members were British

58. The 1953 motion that Nigeria should attain self government in 1956 was moved by _____.

- A. Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe
- B. Chief Obafemi Awolowo
- C. Chief Anthony Enahoro
- D. Sir Ahmadu Bello

59. The first colonial consul sent to administer the West Coast of Africa by Britain was _____.

- A. John Beecroft
- B. Walter Egerton
- C. George Goldie
- D. Donald Cameron

60. Voting started in Nigeria in 1923 because the Clifford constitution of 1922 granted _____.

- A. decolonization
- B. independence
- C. an elective principle
- D. self-government

61. How many unofficial members of the legislative council of Clifford's constitution were Nigerians?

- A. 19
- B. 10
- C. 4
- D. 3

62. The central executive council during Macpherson's regime was later called _____.

- A. the council of ministers
- B. the council of chiefs
- C. the council of executives
- D. the central administration

63. India got her independence in _____.

- A. 1960
- B. 1959
- C. 1947
- D. 1950

TOPIC: NATIONALISM IN WEST AFRICA

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. West African Student Union was established in London in the year _____.
 - A. 1920
 - B. 1925
 - C. 1950
 - D. 1946
2. Whose resignation led to the disintegration of Nigeria Youth Movement in 1941?
 - A. Ernerst Okoli
 - B. Samuel Akinsanya
 - C. Herbert Macaulay
 - D. Nnamdi Azikiwe
3. The West Africa Student Union was formed in 1925 in _____.
 - A. Dakar
 - B. London
 - C. Washington
 - D. New York
4. Which of the following is as a result of late nationalist activities in French West Africa?
 - A. Indignant policy
 - B. Free trade
 - C. Direct rule
 - D. The Loi cadre

5. Nigeria second republic ended on _____.

- A. October 31, 1983
- B. December 31, 1983
- C. January 31, 1984
- D. December 31, 1984

6. Nationalism in Africa eventually led to _____.

- A. a rapid political awareness among the colonialist
- B. decolonisation
- C. the alignment of the new states
- D. the formation of a continental army

7. The motion by Anthony Enahoro demanding independence for Nigeria was moved in _____.

- A. 1951
- B. 1953
- C. 1956
- D. 1957

8. The Manchester conference of pan African movement that agitated for the unity of all negro people was held in _____.

- A. 1925
- B. 1927
- C. 1945
- D. 1954

9. The pan African movements conference that took place in new york was in _____.

- A. 1927
- B. 1945
- C. 1959
- D. 1960

10. The 1953 motion that Nigeria should become independent in 1956 was moved by _____.

- A. Chief Anthony Enahoro
- B. Sir Ahmadu Bello
- C. Chief Obafemi Awolowo
- D. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe

11. The National congress of British West Africa (NCBWA) was formed in Ghana in _____.

- A. 1917
- B. 1920
- C. 1922
- D. 1923

12. One of the problems encountered by Nigerian nationalists in their struggle for constitutional change was the _____.

- A. opposition from traditional rulers
- B. superior fire arms of the colonial masters
- C. opposition from the Queen of England
- D. refusal of the secretary of state to visit the colonies
- E. corruption and high-handedness of the British officers

13. Nationalist movement started in Nigeria in the _____ century.

- A. 18th
- B. 19th
- C. 20th
- D. 21th

14. The National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroon (NCNC) later became the National Convention of Nigeria in _____.

- A. 1958
- B. 1959
- C. 1960
- D. 1963

15. The Pan African movements conference of 1918 took place at _____.

- A. Hague
- B. Lagos
- C. New york
- D. Paris

16. The establishment of Yaba higher college was an achievement of the _____.

- A. National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroon (NCNC)
- B. Nigerian Peoples Party (NPP)
- C. National Congress of British West Africa (NCBWA)
- D. Social Democratic Party (SDP)

17. The main objective of the congress of British West Africa was for _____.

- A. economic growth
- B. world trade
- C. independence
- D. common Language

18. Who was the Premier of the Mid-West region in the first republic?

- A. Festus Okotie-Eboh
- B. S. L. Akintola
- C. Dennis Osadebey
- D. Michael Okpara
- E. Dan Musa

19. The Royal Niger company was granted a charter by the British government in _____.

- A. 1880
- B. 1884
- C. 1886
- D. 1900

20. Which of the following would you consider the most famous among the leaders of nationalist movements in Nigeria?

- A. Kwame Nkrumah
- B. General Olusegun Obasanjo
- C. Herbert Macauley
- D. Anthony Enahoro
- E. Dauda Adegbenro

21. The Loi Cadre was passed in _____.

- A. 1959
- B. 1956
- C. 1955
- D. 1954

22. Which of the following did not formally recognise 'Biafra' as an independent state?

- A. Sierra Leone
- B. Tanzania
- C. Gabon
- D. Ivory Coast
- E. Zambia

23. Which of the following nationalist was associated with the formation of the national congress of the British West Africa?

- A. William Du Bois
- B. Marcus Garvey
- C. Caseley Hayford
- D. Kwame Nkrumah

24. Nigeria second republic was between _____.

- A. 1979 -1983
- B. 1960 -1963
- C. 1985 -1998
- D. 1999 -2003

25. Nationalist movements started in French West Africa countries because _____.

- A. Africans were allowed to enlist in the army
- B. Africans felt they were free
- C. Africans wanted to maintain trade relations with France
- D. France did not allow Africans to travel abroad
- E. France suppressed political associations and parties

26. Which of the following sets of factors mostly contributed to the development of nationalism in Nigeria?

- A. Racial discrimination and oppression
- B. Corruption and ethnicity
- C. Paternalism and indirect rule
- D. Election malpractices and party differences

27. The first president of the National Council for Nigeria and the Cameroon (N.C.N.C.) was _____.

- A. Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe
- B. Dr Micheal Okpara
- C. Herbert Marcauley
- D. Ernest Ikoli

28. Which of the following country was NOT part of the national congress of British West Africa (NCBWA)?

- A. Nigeria
- B. Gold coast
- C. Mali
- D. Sierra leone

29. One of the pioneering figures in the Pan-African movement was _____.

- A. Dr. W.E.B. Du-Bois
- B. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah
- C. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
- D. Herbert Macauley

30. The General conference of 1950 in Nigeria took place in _____.

- A. Jos
- B. Ibadan
- C. London
- D. Enugu

31. The first world war took place between _____.

- A. 1912 and 1918
- B. 1912 and 1916
- C. 1914 and 1920
- D. 1914 and 1918

32. The motion for self-government in Nigeria was proposed by Chief Anthony Enahoro in _____.

- A. 1950
- B. 1953
- C. 1957
- D. 1958

TOPIC: PRE-COLONIAL POLITICAL SYSTEMS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Who was the high commissioner of Northern Nigeria in 1900?

- A. Sir Hugh Clifford
- B. Lord Fredrick Lugard
- C. John Macpherson
- D. Donald Cameron

2. In the pre-colonial Igbo Administration, political power is _____.

- A. centralized
- B. concentrated
- C. scattered
- D. fused

3. In the Oyo traditional political system, the Alafin of Oyo was elected or chosen by a group known as the _____.

- A. Baale
- B. Ogboni
- C. Oyo Mesi
- D. Bashorun

4. In the Hausa pre-colonial political system, sovereignty was located in the _____.

- A. Quadi
- B. Emir
- C. Waziri
- D. Madawaki
- E. Galadima

5. The ratification of the appointment and dismissal of the Emir in the pre-colonial Fulani empire was done by the Emir of _____.

- A. Lafiagi and the Etsu of Pategi
- B. Kano and Katsina
- C. Gwandu and Sokoto
- D. Ilorin

6. An Oba in the traditional Yoruba political system was _____.

- A. the executive head of his people
- B. a ceremonial monarchy only
- C. a war general only
- D. the spokesman of his people

7. Among the Yorubas, the presentation of parrot egg to the Oba indicates _____.

- A. outright rejection by his subjects
- B. acceptance of royal orders
- C. obeisance and homage to the king
- D. prayer for long life for the king

8. The Waziri in the traditional Hausa-Fulani kingdom performed the function of the _____.

- A. monarch
- B. executive president
- C. ceremonial monarch
- D. prime minister
- E. governor-general

9. The equivalent of the modern-day prime minister under the Hausa-Fulani pre-colonial system was the _____.

- A. Alkali
- B. Waziri
- C. Bogart

- D. Galadima
- E. Madawaki

10. In the Igbo traditional political system, the Okpara was the _____.

- A. administrative head of his kindred
- B. priest
- C. king
- D. head of his age-grade

11. Who was the officer in-charge of the prison in the pre-colonial Fulani Empire?

- A. Maaji
- B. Yari
- C. Galadima
- D. Madawaki

12. In pre-colonial Igbo political system, the ofo title holders form the _____.

- A. Ozo title holders
- B. Ogbuefi
- C. council of elders
- D. age grade

13. Which of the following titles among the Igbo's in the pre-colonial era required substance before one could acquire it?

- A. Ofo
- B. Okpara
- C. Ozo
- D. Eze

14. The functions of the paramount chief in the pre-colonial administration did not include _____.

- A. acting as the supreme ruler over their communities
- B. ensuring the defence of their communities
- C. accepting bribe from politicians
- D. performing religious functions

15. In the absence of the existence of traditional rulers in the pre -1960 Igbo communities, the British colonial administration appointed the _____.

- A. eze
- B. paramount chiefs
- C. ozo
- D. warrant chiefs
- E. obi

16. Which of the following ethnic groups had centralized administration in pre-colonial Nigeria?

- A. Ibibio
- B. Ijaw
- C. Tiv
- D. Hausa

17. Dual mandate was proposed by _____.

- A. Hugh Clapperton
- B. Hugh Clifford
- C. Lord Lugard
- D. George Goldie

18. One of the modern principles of government found among the Yorubas is that of _____.

- A. the constitution
- B. checks and balances
- C. bicameralism
- D. multi-partism
- E. the rule of law

19. Which of the following groups had the best egalitarian traditional political system?

- A. Hausa/Fulani
- B. Yoruba
- C. Igbo
- D. Edo

20. The introduction of indirect rule in Eastern Nigeria led to the Aba women riot of _____.

- A. 1914
- B. 1929
- C. 1935
- D. 1940
- E. 1956

21. In the Oyo traditional political system, the Alaafin rule according to the advice of the _____.

- A. aare-Ona-kakanfo
- B. ogboni cult
- C. high chiefs
- D. council of Oyomesi

22. The Oyo Mesi checks the Alaafin in the Yoruba traditional political system by _____.

- A. starving the Alaafin of funds
- B. stoning the Alaafin to death
- C. commanding the Bashorun to take over power
- D. impeaching the Alaafin and asking him to commit suicide
- E. advising the Ogboni on the Alaafin's short comings

23. The French policy of assimilation was based on the idea that the African culture was _____.

- A. expensive
- B. unwritten
- C. inferior
- D. elaborate
- E. popular

24. To implement indirect rule in Eastern Nigeria, the British appointed _____.

- A. village heads
- B. warrant chiefs
- C. ozo title holders
- D. Aba women as heads

25. Kharaj and Jangali are forms of _____ in the traditional Fulani emirates.

- A. laws
- B. slaves
- C. officials
- D. taxation

26. Which of the following is a deity in Igbo land?

- A. Orunmila
- B. Eke
- C. Agbara
- D. Umunolara

27. The emirate system in the Hausa/Fulani traditional administration was _____.

- A. hierarchical
- B. unilateral
- C. democratic
- D. expensive

28. While 'Aare-Ona-Kakanfo' was the military head in Yoruba Pre-colonial administration, who was his colleague in the Fulani/Hausa administration?

- A. Saraki Fada
- B. Waziri
- C. Madawaki
- D. Sarkin Ruwa

29. The Lagos colony and protectorate was amalgamated with the protectorate of Southern Nigeria in _____.

- A. 1886
- B. 1893
- C. 1906
- D. 1922

30. During the pre-colonial period in Eastern Nigeria, autocratic rule was made difficult by the _____.

- A. activities of secret societies
- B. rulers' fear of dethronement
- C. absence of a system of centralized authority
- D. demands of pressure groups

31. One of the modern principles of government found in the traditional political system of the Yoruba is that of _____.

- A. the constitution
- B. checks and balances
- C. bicameralism
- D. multi-partism

32. Southern Nigeria was divided into Eastern and Western provinces for administrative purposes in _____.

- A. 1935
- B. 1937
- C. 1939
- D. 1941

33. The provinces of old Oyo empire were administered by _____.

- A. Baales
- B. Are-Ona-Kakanfos
- C. Alaafins
- D. Oluwos

34. The officer in-charge of military officials in the Yoruba pre-colonial government is _____.

- A. Oyomesi
- B. Are-ona-kakanfo
- C. Ogboni
- D. Yari

35. The Aro system in Igboland was a _____ organisation.

- A. political
- B. commercial
- C. religious
- D. imperial

36. Egbe Omo Oduduwa was _____.

- A. the first political party in the Western states
- B. the name of a action group
- C. a cultural association that sought the unity of the Yorubas
- D. a political association that fought the British.

37. What role did the Sarkin Yan Doka play in the pre-colonial Fulani empire?

- A. The administrator of the capital
- B. The chief of police
- C. Officers in charge of the prisons
- D. An official in charge of fishing

38. Council of elders in Igbo pre-colonial administration is headed by the _____.

- A. Ozo
- B. Ofo
- C. Ama-ala
- D. Ozuzu

39. Under the Fulani/Hausa traditional administration, the local district administrators are known as _____.

- A. Waziri
- B. Madawaki
- C. Hakimi
- D. Alkali

40. Which of the following traditional political systems was segmentary?

- A. Kanem Bornu
- B. Benin
- C. Igbo
- D. Yoruba

41. Tubman Goldie was famous for the _____.

- A. suppression of local rulers
- B. merger of British companies into the United African Company
- C. Akassa Raid
- D. treaty of friendship and the race to Nikki

42. Zionism resulted in the establishment of the state of _____.

- A. Iraq
- B. Jordan
- C. Israel
- D. Lebanon

43. The emirate system in the Hausa/Fulani traditional administration was _____.

- A. hierarchical
- B. unilateral
- C. democratic
- D. secular

44. Which of the following is an expected role of the age grades?

- A. Stealing goods in the markets
- B. Burning places
- C. Help in defence against internal/external aggression
- D. Join in militancy

45. Who among the following could pass death sentence on an accused person in pre-colonial Yoruba kingdom?

- A. The paramount ruler
- B. The provincial heads
- C. The Queen mother
- D. The cults
- E. The family heads

46. In pre-colonial igbo land, administrative meetings were presided over by the _____.

- A. Mazi
- B. Ogbuefi
- C. Ozo title holders
- D. Okpara

47. In the pre-colonial Hausa/Fulani system, the appointment of an Emir in the caliphate was approved by the _____.

- A. Sardauna of Sokoto and the Alkali
- B. Galadima and the Waziri
- C. Shehu of Borno and the Galadima
- D. Sultan of Sokoto and the Emir of Gwandu

48. In the pre-colonial Yoruba society, the power of the Oyomesi was checked by the _____.

- A. Baale
- B. Ogboni
- C. Are Onakakanfo
- D. Bashorun

49. In the pre-colonial Igbo administration, the Agbala of Awka and the Amadioha of Ozuzu are

_____.

- A. market days
- B. oracles
- C. age-grades
- D. forms of trade

50. The pre-colonial Fulani empire was divide into the _____ sections.

- A. eastern and western
- B. south-south
- C. northern and southern
- D. emirates and kaferi's

51. "Egbe Omo Oduduwa" was _____.

- A. the first political party in the western states of Nigeria
- B. a political association that fought the British
- C. the first name of Action Group
- D. an association that teamed up with the N.Y.M to fight the N.C.N.C
- E. a cultural association that sought the unity of the Yorubas

TOPIC: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The Economic Commission for Africa, (E.C.A.) is an agency of the _____.
 - A. O.A.U
 - B. O.P.E.C
 - C. U.N.O
 - D. N.A.T.O
 - E. E.C.O.W.A.S

2. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the civil service?
 - A. Permanence
 - B. Neutrality
 - C. Impartiality
 - D. Temporal

3. The numbers of states in the federal republic of Nigeria was increase to 36 in _____.
 - A. February, 1976
 - B. August, 1987
 - C. October, 1996
 - D. August, 1996

4. The local government reform in Nigeria took place in _____.
 - A. 1970
 - B. 1973
 - C. 1976
 - D. 1979

5. Which of the following revenue allocation commission report recommendation) was rejected?

- A. The Chick's commission
- B. The Dina's commission
- C. The Raisman commission
- D. The Danjuma commission

6. Rates are generally collected in Nigeria by the _____.

- A. local government council
- B. department of inland revenue
- C. state ministry of finance
- D. emirate of traditional council

7. Neutrality of civil servants means that they_____.

- A. are free to do whatever they like
- B. should not take part in politics
- C. can be seen but not be heard
- D. can not be tried in court for misbehaviour

8. The creation of Mid-West region was in _____.

- A. August, 1960
- B. April, 1961
- C. April, 1963
- D. August, 1964

9. Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) was launched in _____.

- A. 1970
- B. 1973
- C. 1976
- D. 1979

10. The three main contesting issues about revenue allocation in Nigeria are _____.

- A. oil, cocoa and groundnut
- B. oil, minority and majority
- C. ethnicity, corruption and nepotism
- D. derivation, population and even development

11. Red tapism in the civil service refers to _____.

- A. the use of red tapes on legal documents
- B. slowness of action due to excess regulations
- C. the co-operation between civil servants and politicians
- D. the politicisation of the civil service

12. The 1976 local government reform in Nigeria ensured that local governments _____.

- A. are of the same size
- B. operate the same annual budget
- C. are now independent of the federal government
- D. have the same functions and compositions

13. Neutrality of civil servants implies that they should _____.

- A. belong to political parties of their choice
- B. be recruited on the basis of merit
- C. serve any government loyally
- D. be appointed on permanent basis
- E. not be liable to blame or praise for their actions

14. Ombudsman as an institution in Nigeria is referred to as the _____.

- A. public complaints commission
- B. code of conduct bureau
- C. public service commission
- D. political bureau

15. Which of the following revenue allocation commission is known as the presidential commission?

- A. The Okigbo Commission
- B. The Danjuma Commission
- C. The Binns Commission
- D. The Hicks Phillipson Commission

16. Local government can raise funds through _____.

- A. exercise duties
- B. import duties
- C. property rates
- D. income taxes

17. The public complaints commission help to promote all the following except?

- A. Democracy
- B. Military Dictatorship
- C. Justice
- D. Fundamental human right

18. Which of the following controls government expenditure?

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

19. Which of the following is not an expected performance by the civil service commission in Nigeria?

- A. Discipline of civil servants
- B. Transfer of civil servants
- C. Retirement of civil servants
- D. Recruitment of ghost workers

20. The Bureau for Public Enterprises is charged with the responsibility of _____.

- A. eradicating poverty
- B. generating revenue
- C. providing employment opportunities
- D. privatisation and commercialisation of public enterprises

21. When was Danjuma commission on revenue allocation set up?

- A. 1946
- B. 1951
- C. 1980
- D. 1988

22. The civil service is divided into departments and the departments are divided into _____.

- A. cabinets
- B. ministries
- C. executives
- D. corporations

23. One of the problems facing local governments in Nigeria is the _____.

- A. withdrawal of grant by the central government
- B. lack of personnel
- C. lack of good programmes
- D. interference from the central government

24. The Nigeria police force is headed by a _____.

- A. Commandant General
- B. Secretary General
- C. Inspector General
- D. High Commissioner

25. The National Youth Service Corps was introduced in _____.

- A. 1970
- B. 1973
- C. 1976
- D. 1989

26. Which of the following does not belong to the civil service?

- A. The establishment department
- B. Ministry of information
- C. The governor's office
- D. Nigeria civil aviation authority

27. Which of the following is not a function of local government?

- A. Naming of streets
- B. Provision of public conveniences
- C. Conduction of elections
- D. Collection of taxes and rates

28. Local government reforms were carried out by the federal military government in _____.

- A. 1966
- B. 1967
- C. 1970
- D. 1976

29. Public corporations does not include which of the following?

- A. Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC)
- B. Federal Ministry of Finance
- C. Nigeria Port Authority
- D. Nigeria Railway Corporation

30. An example of an ombudsman in Nigeria is _____.

- A. Independent Electoral Commission (IEC)

- B. Nigeria Police Force (NPF)
- C. Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC)
- D. Public Compliant Commission (PCC)

31. Which of the following is not a public corporation?

- A. Nigeria Ports Authority
- B. National Sports Commission
- C. National Youth Service Corps
- D. Nigeria Railway Corporation

32. The appointment, promotion and discipline of civil servants is the responsibility of the _____.

- A. civil service union
- B. judicial service commission
- C. civil service commission
- D. national labour congress

33. Which of these commission recommended derivation and even development as the main principles for revenue allocation?

- A. The Aboyade Technical Committee
- B. The Dina's Commission
- C. The Raisman Commission
- D. The Phillipson Commission

34. The Nigeria police force was established by the act of parliament under the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria of _____.

- A. 1961
- B. 1962
- C. 1963
- D. 1964

35. One of the functions of the ministry of external affairs is the _____.

- A. deportation of illegal citizens
- B. issuance of passports
- C. defence of the country's borders
- D. promotion of national interest

36. The 1976 local government reforms in Nigeria gave birth to a _____ local government system.

- A. five-tier
- B. two-tier
- C. three-tier
- D. one-tier

37. Which of the following countries is closely associated with the development of the Ajaokuta Steel project?

- A. U.S.A
- B. Germany
- C. India
- D. Russia

38. Which of the following is NOT a major problem that confront public corporations?

- A. Management problem, corruption and ethnic loyalty
- B. Excessive government directives and lack of funds
- C. Red tape and manpower shortage
- D. Lack of public patronage

39. Which year did Nigeria established the Public Complaint Commission?

- A. 1973
- B. 1975
- C. 1976
- D. 1979

40. Public corporations mainly differ from government ministries in that they _____.

- A. are not bureaucratic
- B. provide social services to the public
- C. require highly professional staff
- D. are as organised as business enterprises

41. The civil service is a body or department in the _____.

- A. executive arm of government
- B. legislative arm of government
- C. judicial arm of government
- D. police force
- E. None of the above

42. Under which regime was the ombudsman introduced in Nigeria?

- A. General Aguiyi Ironsi
- B. General Murtala Muhammed
- C. General Tunde Idiagbon
- D. General Olusegun Obasanjo

43. The policy making powers in a public corporation rest with the _____.

- A. managing director
- B. minister of industries
- C. chairman of public service commission
- D. board of directors
- E. trade unions

44. All the following are sources of revenue to local government except _____.

- A. fine payment
- B. motor park and market fees
- C. duties on exportation of local products
- D. grants

45. The transfer of political power to local authorities by the central government is known as _____.

- A. devolution of power
- B. devolution of political post
- C. decentralisation of politics
- D. decentralisation of government business

46. The major reason why government sets up public corporations is to _____.

- A. make profits
- B. provide employment for politicians
- C. provide utility services to the public at minimal cost
- D. reflect the federal character in siting industries
- E. help businessmen

47. Which of the following is the duty of a civil servant?

- A. Involvement in party politics
- B. public association with a party
- C. advising on policy formation
- D. supporting the party in power

48. The administrative head of a public corporation in Nigeria is the _____.

- A. managing director
- B. secretary
- C. board of directors
- D. chairman

49. The administrative head of a public corporation in Nigeria is the _____.

- A. managing director
- B. secretary
- C. board of directors
- D. chairman

50. Which of the following is not a public corporation?

- A. Nigeria Ports Authority
- B. Nigerian Teachers Institute
- C. Nigeria National Shipping Line
- D. Nigeria Steel Development Authority

51. The Public Complaint Commission was introduced in _____.

- A. 1804
- B. 1809
- C. 1816
- D. 1900

52. Local government laws are known as _____.

- A. decrees
- B. acts
- C. bye-laws
- D. orders

53. Which of the following commission is not a revenue allocation commission?

- A. The Danjuma's commission
- B. The Chick's commission
- C. The Henry Willink's commission
- D. The Binn's commission

54. Anonymity of civil servants means that they _____.

- A. should be seen and heard
- B. should engage in partisan politics
- C. should work hard for their superior
- D. do not take praise or blame for their performance

55. Public opinion enables a government to _____.

- A. control the public
- B. suppress its opponent
- C. influence the public
- D. find out what the public thinks about its activities

56. Traditional practices that can be sanctioned by public opinion when they are broken are called _____.

- A. decrees
- B. edicts
- C. customs
- D. local laws

57. Public corporations, the police and ministries are collectively called _____.

- A. civil service
- B. public service
- C. ministries
- D. high commission

58. The office of the ombudsman is created to act as _____.

- A. a spy for government
- B. an agency to redress mal-administration
- C. regulators of government activities
- D. sole administrators of public corporation

59. The major reason why government set up public corporation is to _____.

- A. make profit
- B. provide employment for defeated politicians
- C. provide utility services to the public at minimal cost
- D. help business men

60. Public corporations are controlled by all the following except _____.

- A. legislators
- B. judges
- C. tax payers
- D. convicts
- E. ministers

61. Local government are essential because they _____.

- A. encourage division in the country
- B. make laws for the nation
- C. check abuse of office by government functionaries
- D. implement government policies at local level

62. Which of the following revenue allocation commission was set up in 1953?

- A. The Phillipson commission
- B. The Chick's commission
- C. The Aboyade technical committee
- D. The Raismen commission

63. Another word for red-tapism is _____.

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

TOPIC: THE ELECTORAL PROCESS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. _____ is when all qualified adult are not allowed to vote except some conditions are met.
 - A. limited franchise
 - B. denied franchise
 - C. unfranchise
 - D. annulment

2. Which of the following electoral bodies in Nigeria conducted elections from 1979 to 1983?
 - A. National Electoral Commission
 - B. Independent National Electoral Commission
 - C. National Electoral Commission of Nigeria
 - D. Federal Electoral Commission

3. A multi-member constituency is one in which _____.
 - A. two or more parties are allowed to contest election
 - B. franchise is restricted
 - C. the electorate is entitled to vote only once
 - D. two or more representative are elected from one constituency

4. Plurality system of voting is also called _____ system.
 - A. simple majority
 - B. second ballot
 - C. absolute majority
 - D. alternative vote

5. In which republic is the electoral commission of Nigeria called National electoral commission (NEC)?

- A. Second republic
- B. Third republic
- C. Fourth republic
- D. Fifth republic

6. In democracy, franchise is given to all _____.

- A. resident adults
- B. citizens
- C. citizens except members of the armed forces
- D. loyal party members
- E. qualified adult citizens

7. An elected political representative represents all the following except _____.

- A. his constituency
- B. the electorate
- C. the government
- D. his political party in his community

8. A tax law emanates from _____.

- A. the speaker's bill
- B. a public bill
- C. a private bill
- D. the executive

9. Who among the following is not eligible to vote?

- A. Civil servants
- B. Retired soldiers
- C. Mentally disturbed
- D. Chief magistrates
- E. Reverend fathers

10. Free and fair election can exist where there is _____.
A. double voting
B. secret balloting
C. referendum
D. plebiscite
11. The deliberate tampering with delimitation of constituencies in order to win more votes is called _____.
A. gerontocracy
B. gerrymandering
C. delimitation
D. bureaucracy
12. To be qualified as president of Nigeria, the 1979 constitution states that one must have attained the age of _____ years.
A. 18
B. 21
C. 30
D. 35
13. An election in which people vote for issues of public policy rather than candidates is known as a _____.
A. mini-election
B. second ballot
C. eye-election
D. referendum
14. When a vote is cast for parties rather than candidate, it is called _____.
A. alternative vote
B. multi-member list system
C. plurality system
D. absolute Majority

15. A country in which all qualified citizens vote is said to operate _____suffrage.

- A. universal
- B. universal adult
- C. universal male
- D. unlimited

16. Those who are qualified to vote are called _____.

- A. assembly
- B. candidates
- C. the electorate
- D. audience

17. The Nigerian electoral system gives voting rights to _____.

- A. aliens
- B. Africans above the age of twenty-one
- C. children over twelve years old
- D. Nigerian citizens who are 18 years old and above
- E. friends of Nigeria

18. The first general election in Nigeria was held in _____.

- A. 1933
- B. 1952
- C. 1955
- D. 1959
- E. 1964

19. The purpose of an election is to _____.

- A. allow people to participate in choosing their leaders
- B. provide social amenities for the electorate
- C. declare election results
- D. allow the counting of votes in public

20. Universal Adult Suffrage is an indispensable factor in the practice of _____.

- A. constitutionalism
- B. socialism
- C. democracy
- D. oligarchy

21. Elections among candidates from the same party before the final elections are called _____.

- A. running mates
- B. electoral colleges
- C. party convention
- D. primaries

22. The system of election where each political party is given a percentage of seats that is equal to the percentage of popular votes cast in its favour is known as _____.

- A. absolute plurality
- B. proportional representation
- C. simple majority
- D. simple plurality

23. Franchise means _____.

- A. ability to speak French
- B. membership of the Franco-phone community
- C. the right to represent in the legislature
- D. the right to vote
- E. voters card

24. An electoral system that apportions legislative seats to a group relative to its actual voting strength is referred to as _____.

- A. franchise
- B. simple plurality
- C. proportional representative
- D. discriminatory majority

25. What was the name of the electoral commission in the second republic?

- A. National Electoral Commission (NEC)
- B. Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO)
- C. National Electoral Agent (NEA)
- D. Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC)

26. A representative government can be established through _____.

- A. a general election
- B. an imposition
- C. apartheid
- D. a military coup

27. An electoral college refers to a _____.

- A. training school for electoral officers
- B. medium of indirect election
- C. means of educating the electorate
- D. place where public opinion is formed

28. The process of depriving persons of the right to vote is known as _____.

- A. enfranchisement
- B. dismissal
- C. prohibition
- D. disenfranchisement

29. A legitimate government is one that is constitutionally elected and is accepted by the _____.

- A. populace
- B. minority
- C. military
- D. senate members

30. An election held to resolve important political questions facing a country is called a _____.

- A. referendum
- B. bye-election
- C. general election
- D. primary election

31. A referendum is a device to ensure that _____.

- A. elections are free and fair
- B. legislators vote to resolve contentious issues
- C. bye-elections are held to fill vacant positions
- D. decisions are effected with the consent of citizens

32. Free and fair elections can exist where there is _____.

- A. double voting
- B. secret balloting
- C. referendum
- D. plebiscite

33. The grant of the right to vote is called _____.

- A. enfranchisement
- B. disqualification
- C. prohibition
- D. participation

34. What type of voting system was adopted in April 2007 election in Nigeria?

- A. Open-ballot system
- B. Secret-ballot system
- C. Optional ballot system
- D. Voting by proxy

35. Which of the following is a function of the electoral commission?

- A. Organising political parties
- B. Supporting political parties
- C. Arranging and conducting elections
- D. Taking part in election

36. The election held to fill a vacant seat in a constituency is called _____.

- A. general election
- B. plebiscite
- C. bye-election
- D. referendum

37. An indirect election takes place when _____.

- A. an election is conducted for the seat in the legislature
- B. voting is by proxy
- C. elected representative votes on behalf of the electoral
- D. There is rigging of the elections

38. Which of the following is not the responsibility of the National Electoral Commission in Nigeria?

- A. Supervision of polls
- B. Compilation of electoral register
- C. Delimitation of constituency
- D. Counting and publication of electoral results
- E. Swearing in of members of the House of Assembly

39. The division of a country into constituency is known as _____.

- A. devolution
- B. decentralisation
- C. delimitation
- D. continuation

40. An electoral district for a local government election is a _____.

- A. senatorial district
- B. ward
- C. polling booth
- D. village

41. We vote for the following purposes except to _____.

- A. choose right representatives
- B. foster democracy
- C. bestow legitimacy
- D. cause uproars and unrest

42. A system in which a vote is mailed in or cast in some other way while the person voting is physically absent is called _____.

- A. voting by post
- B. voting by proxy
- C. compulsory voting
- D. secret voting

43. To make the elections hitch-free, the electoral commission must be _____.

- A. able to punish electoral offenders
- B. given a spacious office accommodation
- C. ready to help the government
- D. independent of the executive

44. Who among the following is not eligible to vote?

- A. Civil servants
- B. Retired soldiers
- C. A certified bankrupt
- D. Reverend fathers

45. A yes or no election on issues of national importance is called _____.

- A. referendum
- B. bye-election
- C. run-off election
- D. plebiscite

46. All these are merits of secret ballot system except it _____.

- A. is democratic
- B. is free from intimidation
- C. allows the freedom of choice
- D. allows election malpractices

47. The electoral success of political party depends on its ability to _____.

- A. rig election successfully
- B. campaign till election day
- C. distribute sufficient funds to voters
- D. present a good and acceptable manifesto

48. The type of Franchise that allows all qualified adult to vote and be voted for is called _____ suffrage.

- A. male
- B. women
- C. universal adult
- D. restricted

49. Voting in elections is one of the ways to _____.

- A. help politician
- B. be a good politician
- C. ensure a representative government
- D. avoid genymending

50. The geographical unit into which a country is divided for the purpose of election are called _____.

- A. constituency
- B. polling areas
- C. local government areas
- D. states

51. The universal adult suffrage means that all _____ can vote.

- A. adult citizens
- B. citizens
- C. males
- D. literate citizens

52. The programme of a political party is known as its _____.

- A. constitution
- B. document
- C. manifesto
- D. propaganda

53. Any type of restricted franchise is a violation of the principle of _____.

- A. constitutionalism
- B. sovereignty
- C. political equality
- D. popular election

54. The system of voting on behalf of another person is known as _____.

- A. voting by lot
- B. casting votes
- C. voting in proxy
- D. preference voting

ANSWERS

TOPIC: COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. British crown colonies excludes _____.

- A. Lagos
- B. Accra
- C. Wal
- D. Freetown

The correct answer is option [C]

2. The policy of association was adopted by the _____.

- A. British to replace their policy of indirect rule
- B. French to replace their policy of assimilation
- C. British on their arrival in West Africa
- D. French for their home government

The correct answer is option [B]

3. Indirect rule system failed in the _____.

- A. Northern and Eastern Nigeria
- B. Northern and Western Nigeria
- C. Western and Eastern Nigeria
- D. All parts of the country

The correct answer is option [C]

4. The first black African state to gain independence from a colonial power was _____.

- A. Nigeria
- B. Liberia
- C. Ghana

D. Ethiopia

The correct answer is option [C]

5. Who was the architect of British rule in Nigeria?

A. George Tubman Goldie

B. Fredrick Lugard

C. Hugh Clifford

D. Arthur Richards

The correct answer is option [B]. This was the same man who amalgamated northern and southern Nigeria in 1914.

6. The governor in the colonial administration served as _____.

A. president of the executive council only

B. senate president of the legislative council only

C. president of both the legislative and executive councils

D. mere adviser to the traditional rulers

The correct answer is option [C]

7. The forceful domination of one country by another is called _____.

A. nationalism

B. totalitarianism

C. dictatorship

D. colonialism

The correct answer is option [D]

8. The protectorate of Northern Nigeria came to be in _____.

A. 1809

B. 1900

- C. 1901
- D. 1959

The correct answer is option [C]

9. The colonial administration that allowed the use of the traditional political institution is called ____ administration.

- A. political
- B. colonial
- C. native
- D. district

The correct answer is option [C]

10. The French policy of Assimilation in West Africa was a form of _____.

- A. indirect rule
- B. direct rule
- C. democratic rule
- D. monarchy

The correct answer is option [B]

11. The role of traditional rulers in the indirect rule system does not include _____.

- A. collection of taxes
- B. link between the local people and the colonial government
- C. the control of native authorities
- D. appointment as Governor-general

The correct answer is option [D]

12. French colonies in west Africa exclude _____.

- A. Senegal

- B. Nigeria
- C. Togo
- D. Niger Republic

The correct answer is option [B]

13. The first colonial bank established in West Africa was in _____.

- A. 1916
- B. 1917
- C. 1918
- D. 1919

The correct answer is option [B]

14. After the annexation in 1861, Lagos became a _____.

- A. trust territory
- B. crown colony
- C. protectorate
- D. consular territory

The correct answer is option [B]

15. The colonial governor whose constitution introduced elective principle into Nigerian politics was _____.

- A. Arthur Richards
- B. Frederick Lugard
- C. Hugh Clifford
- D. John Macpherson

The correct answer is option [C]

16. Which of the following people was one of the founding members of the National Congress of British West Africa?

- A. Bode Thomas
- B. Nwafor Orizu
- C. Aminu Kano
- D. Dr. Akinwade Savage

The correct answer is option [A]

17. Which of the following is not an objective in foreign policy?

- A. Prestige
- B. Large population
- C. Territorial integrity
- D. Survival
- E. Preservation of states' beliefs and values

The correct answer is option [B]

18. Which of the following African country was formerly called Gold coast?

- A. Nigeria
- B. Mali
- C. Ghana
- D. Benin-republic

The correct answer is option [C]

19. The central administration of the colonial administration consisted of the _____.

- A. legislative and local councils
- B. legislative and the council of the unofficials
- C. the legislative and the executive councils
- D. the central council of elders

The correct answer is option [C]

20. Which of the following was not a feature of indirect rule?

- A. Traditional laws and customs were used.
- B. Native police system was introduced.
- C. Native army system was introduced
- D. Tax collection was abolished

The correct answer is option [D]

21. With all its disadvantages, indirect rule still holds a merit on the ground that _____.

- A. it alienated the educated elites
- B. the traditional ruler were made authocrats
- C. the system encouraged tribalism and sectionalism
- D. it developed traditional institutions

The correct answer is option [D]. Traditional institutions like native courts were developed as a result of indirect rule system.

22. Under the British colonial administration, the executive council was purely _____.

- A. a judicial body
- B. an advisory body
- C. charged with making laws
- D. a tax collecting agency

The correct answer is option [B]

23. The first West African coup d'etat took place in _____.

- A. Lake chad
- B. Nigeria

- C. Niger Republic
- D. Togo

The correct answer is option [D]

24. During the colonial rule, colonies witnessed _____.

- A. economic growth
- B. economic development
- C. economic dehumanization
- D. natural growth

The correct answer is option [C]

25. Who was the first governor-general of Nigeria?

- A. Sir Author Richard
- B. Dr Clifford Richard
- C. Sir Lord Lugard
- D. Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe

The correct answer is option [C]

26. Sir Lord Lugard introduced indirect rule in Nigeria around _____.

- A. 1960
- B. 1906
- C. 1800
- D. 1901

The correct answer is option [B]

27. The people of southern Nigeria first came in contact with Europeans through _____.

- A. military expedition
- B. church missions

- C. gunboat diplomacy
- D. peaceful trade

The correct answer is option [D]

28. The introduction of indirect rule in Eastern Nigeria led to the Aba women riots of _____.

- A. 1914
- B. 1929
- C. 1956
- D. 1940

The correct answer is option [B]

29. Colonial rule in West Africa was between _____.

- A. 1885 and 1950
- B. 1880 and 1950
- C. 1900 and 1950
- D. 1885 and 1960

The correct answer is option [A]

30. The traditional rulers appointed by the British to implement indirect rule in Eastern Nigeria were called _____ chiefs.

- A. palace
- B. village
- C. warrant
- D. crown

The correct answer is option [C]

31. The amalgamation that brought about the colony and protectorate of Nigeria took place on _____.

- A. January 1, 1900
- B. January 1, 1910
- C. May 1, 1906
- D. January 1, 1914

The correct answer is option [D]

32. Which of the following countries was a former French territory in West Africa?

- A. The Gambia
- B. Ghana
- C. Liberia
- D. Senegal

The correct answer is option [D]

33. Which of these countries was formerly called Dahomey?

- A. Mali
- B. Benin Republic
- C. Niger Republic
- D. Cameroon

The correct answer is option [B]

34. _____ is a popular principle of colonial administration in British West Africa.

- A. Association
- B. Indirect rule
- C. Paternalism
- D. Assimilation

The correct answer is option [B]. Reason: Association and assimilation are policies but indirect rule is a principle, paternalism is out of it.

35. French African colonies had their headquarters in _____.

- A. Nigeria
- B. France
- C. Dakar
- D. Togo

The correct answer is option [C]

36. The amalgamation of 1914 in Nigeria covered the _____.

- A. Southern protectorate
- B. Eastern colony
- C. Lagos
- D. The Northern and the Southern protectorate

The correct answer is option [D]

37. Lack of personnel, inadequate fund and language difficulties were the reasons for the adoption of _____.

- A. colonial rule
- B. indirect rule
- C. crown colonies
- D. northern protectorate

The correct answer is option [B]

38. Which of the following was the last to win independence from colonial rule?

- A. Cote d' Ivore
- B. Algeria
- C. Tanzania

D. Angola

The correct answer is option [D]

39. One of the merits of indirect rule system was that it _____.

- A. did not task the people much
- B. allowed educated Africans to participate in government
- C. further trained traditional rulers in native administration
- D. encouraged democratic principles
- E. brought about even development

The correct answer is option [C]

40. The central administration during the colonial rule was headed by the _____.

- A. secretary of state
- B. governor general
- C. permanent secretary
- D. reverend father

The correct answer is option [B]

41. The period of colonial rule in West Africa was between _____.

- A. 1885-1922
- B. 1885-1946
- C. 1885-1950
- D. 1885-1985

The correct answer is option [C]

42. Indirect rule was introduced in Nigeria because _____.

- A. traditional rulers were powerful
- B. there were few administrators in the country

- C. the colonialists were poor administrators
- D. the native authorities were already well organized

The correct answer is option [B]

43. In 1879, four British companies were merged to form the United African Company by _____.

- A. Fredrick Lugard
- B. John Brecret
- C. Tubman Goldie
- D. Malgregor Laid

The correct answer is option [C]

44. The Governor of the colonial government was accountable to the Government of London through the _____.

- A. queen
- B. traditional rulers
- C. major general
- D. secretary of state

The correct answer is option [D]

45. Cote d'Ivoire was formerly known as _____.

- A. Gold Coast
- B. Upper Volta
- C. Lake Chad
- D. Ivory Coast

The correct answer is option [D]

46. The highest court in Nigeria before 1963 was the _____.

- A. supreme court
- B. high court
- C. judicial committee of privy council
- D. court of appeal

The correct answer is option [C]

47. The major reason of the indirect rule system was _____.

- A. its economical nature in administration
- B. administration through illiterate heads
- C. the involvement of many Africans in local administration
- D. the control of territories by the colonial secretary
- E. the refusal of the British to educate Africans

The correct answer is option [A]. It was very convenient in terms of its economical nature for the British government to use the chiefs since they were being paid meagre salaries.

48. The two leading colonial masters in West Africa are _____.

- A. Britain and France
- B. Britain and Germany
- C. France and Portugal
- D. France and Germany

The correct answer is option [A]

49. The successor of Margareth Thatcher as British Prime Minister was _____.

- A. Geoffrey Hower
- B. John Major
- C. Queen Elizabeth

D. Prince Charles

The correct answer is option [B]

50. Which of the following was not a features of assimilation policy?

- A. Forced labour.
- B. Compulsory military Service
- C. Indignant
- D. Use of traditional rulers

The correct answer is option [D]

51. What was the position of Sir Lord Lugard when he introduced indirect rule in the North?

- A. A high commissioner
- B. An emir
- C. The queen
- D. A lieutenant general

The correct answer is option [A]

52. Which of the following is not part of the British colonies?

- A. Nigeria
- B. Sierra-leone
- C. Gambia
- D. Togo

The correct answer is option [D]

53. Which of these countries was a trust territory jointly administered by Britian and France?

- A. Nigeria

- B. Mali
- C. Togo
- D. Ghana

The correct answer is option [C]

54. Which of the following was not a reason for colonialism?

- A. Religion
- B. Exploration
- C. Economy
- D. Colony development

The correct answer is option [D]

55. The functions of the colonial Governor in British West Africa excludes _____.

- A. ceremonial function
- B. appointment of members of the executive and legislative councils
- C. formulation of social and economic policies for the colony
- D. occupying the position of the kings

The correct answer is option [D]

56. After some time, the French replaced their colonial policy of Assimilation with that of _____.

- A. indirect rule
- B. frenchification
- C. direct administration
- D. association
- E. ascription

The correct answer is option [D]

TOPIC: CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which of the following is not true of the executive council of Clifford's constitution?

- A. It was adopted in 1922
- B. The constitution introduced elective principle for the first time
- C. It was made up of 46 members
- D. It was made up of 12 members

The correct answer is option [C].

It was the legislative council of Clifford's constitution that had forty six (46) members.

The executive council is an advisory body with membership of twelve (12) people under Article 4 of the Royal Instruction of 1922. The council had no African as a member until the appointment of two (2) Africans in the council in 1943.

2. The Ibadan all Nigeria constitutional conference was held in _____.

- A. 1950
- B. 1951
- C. 1954
- D. 1959

The correct answer is option [A]

3. The 1975 Constitution Drafting Committee (CDC) which was chaired by Chief Rotimi Williams was made up of _____ members?

- A. 48
- B. 49
- C. 50
- D. 51

The correct answer is option [B]. It was proposed to be 50-members committee, but Chief Awolowo opted out because he was not duly informed.

4. The colonial governor whose constitution introduced elective principles into Nigerian politics was _____.

- A. Arthur Richards
- B. Frederick Lugard
- C. Hugh Clifford
- D. John Mapherson

The correct answer is option [C]. In 1923, Hugh Clifford introduced elective principle which for the first time allowed Nigerians to elect their representatives into the legislative councils

5. Which riot contributed to the breakdown of Macpherson's constitution?

- A. Kaduna riot
- B. Kano riot
- C. Aba women riot
- D. Niger Delta Riot

The correct answer is option [B]

6. The commission of enquiry set up in 1957 was _____ commission.

- A. Louis Chick's
- B. Lennox-Boyd's
- C. Sir Henry Willink's
- D. Sir Bernard Bourdillon's

The correct answer is option [C]

7. According to 1979 constitution, which of the following is NOT a provision for the removal of the president?

- A. By impeachment
- B. By resignation
- C. By permanent incapacity
- D. By Assassination

The correct answer is option [D]

. Relation between Nigeria and Britain became somewhat strained during the civil war mainly because _____.

- A. Britain was reluctant to supply Nigeria with the arms she needed to prosecute the war
- B. Britain accorded diplomatic recognition to Biafra
- C. the Soviet Union supplied arms to Nigeria
- D. Britain granted political asylum to some fugitives

The correct answer is option [A]

9. How many delegates represented Nigeria in the 1953 London conference?

- A. 15
- B. 16
- C. 19
- D. 22

The correct answer is option [C]

10. Who was the governor-general of Nigeria when Nigeria was splitted into three regions?

- A. Sir Athur Richards
- B. Sir Hugh Clifford
- C. Sir Bernard Bourdillion
- D. Sir Lord Lugard

The correct answer is option [C]

11. Which constitution established elective principle for the first time?

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

D. Independence constitution

The correct answer is option [B]. It was in Clifford's constitution that elective principle was established for the first time. That is, elections were to be conducted into the legislative council.

12. The governor that succeeded Sir Lord Lugard was _____.

- A. Sir Celestine Omehia
- B. Sir Hugh Clifford
- C. Sir Athur Richard
- D. Sir John Macpherson

The correct answer is option [B]

13. The first West African to become the secretary general of the commonwealth is _____.

- A. Ibrahim Gambari
- B. Abbas Bundu
- C. Emeka Anyaoku
- D. Diallo Telli

The correct answer is option [C]

14. Nigeria's idea of Africa as the centre-piece of her foreign policy includes all the following except _____.

- A. support for apartheid policy in South Africa
- B. promotion of African Unity
- C. creation of more Nigerian missions in Africa
- D. setting of disputes in Africa

The correct answer is option [A]

15. The 1885 Berlin conference was conveyed to _____.

- A. encourage slave trade in Africa
- B. organize warfare against Africa
- C. seek a way of developing Africa
- D. partition Africa among European power

The correct answer is option [D]

16. The Eastern and Western region attained self-government on _____.

- A. July 4, 1957
- B. August 8, 1957
- C. September 10, 1958
- D. September 12, 1959

The correct answer is option [B]

17. Which of the following is not true of Flora Shaw?

- A. She christened Nigeria
- B. She married Lord Lugard
- C. She was a former correspondent of "The Time"
- D. She was the former Queen of England

The correct answer is option [D]

18. On which of the following was the Hausa and Fulani political system based before the introduction of indirect rule?

- A. Communism
- B. Totalitarianism
- C. Feudalism
- D. Anarchism

The correct answer is option [D]

19. The name Nigeria was christened by _____.

- A. Adam Smith
- B. Lord Lugard
- C. James Montgomery
- D. Flora Shaw

The correct answer is option [D]

20. In which month did the Lagos constitutional conference of 1954 hold?

- A. January
- B. February
- C. November
- D. December

The correct answer is option [A]

21. How many delegates represented Nigeria in 1953 London conference?

- A. 15
- B. 16
- C. 19
- D. 22

The correct answer is option [C]

22. The system of government recommended by the 1979 constitution of Nigeria was the _____ system.

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

The correct answer is option [D]

23. The 1953 motion moved by Chief Anthony Enahoro was for Nigeria to get her independence in _____.

- A. 1959
- B. 1960
- C. 1956
- D. 1951

The correct answer is option [C]

24. The first head of state and head of government in Nigeria was _____.

- A. Lord Frederick Lugard
- B. Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Belewa
- C. Major Kaduna Nzeogwu
- D. Alhaji Shehu Shagari

The correct answer is option [D]

25. When did Sir John Macpherson become the governor of Nigeria?

- A. 1945
- B. 1948
- C. 1950
- D. 1954

The correct answer is option [B]

26. The 1959 Federal elections of the federal house of representative was held in which month?

- A. January
- B. April

- C. October
- D. December

The correct answer is option [D]

27. The main reason against pre-independence political parties in Nigeria was that they _____.

- A. were not national in outlook
- B. had no manifestos
- C. did not educate the electorate
- D. did not contribute to political development

The correct answer is option [A]

28. The concept of regionalism in Nigeria was first introduced by the _____ constitution.

- A. independence
- B. Macpherson's
- C. Richard's
- D. Lyttleton's

The correct answer is option [B]

29. During Macpherson's Administration, what was the total number of the representatives from the North in the central legislative council?

- A. 60
- B. 65
- C. 68
- D. 71

The correct answer is option [C]

30. Which of the following was not represented in the legislative council of the 1922 constitution?

- A. The Northern Nigeria
- B. The Eastern Nigeria
- C. The Western Nigeria
- D. The Eastern and Western Nigeria

The correct answer is option [A]

31. Whose constitution could be said to be the first federal constitution of Nigeria?

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

The correct answer is option [D]

32. Under what constitution did the supreme court become the highest court of appeal in Nigeria?

- A. Lyttleton constitution
- B. Republican constitution
- C. Richard constitution
- D. Independence constitution

The correct answer is option [B]

33. The last constitutional conference held in London in 1958 before independence was between September _____.

- A. 29 and October 25
- B. 27 and October 29
- C. 1 and October 1
- D. 29 and October 27

The correct answer is option [D]

34. Who was referred to as the father of indirect rule?

- A. Sir Obi Onyere
- B. Sir Authur William
- C. Sir Lord Lugard
- D. Sir Sani Abacha

The correct answer is option [C]

35. When was Nigeria splitted into three regions?

- A. 1923
- B. 1946
- C. 1954
- D. 1939

The correct answer is option [D]

36. What is the name of the first newspaper launched in Nigeria?

- A. Punch
- B. Guardian
- C. Lagos Daily News
- D. Pilst

The correct answer is option [C]

37. Which constitution provided for the president and the governor to serve for four (4) years of not more than two terms if re-elected?

- A. 1960
- B. 1963
- C. 1979

D. 1946

The correct answer is option [C]

38. The National Economic Council created by the 1979 constitution was chaired by the _____.

- A. president
- B. vice- president
- C. attorney-general of the federation
- D. governor of the central bank

The correct answer is option [B]

39. Before he became the first prime minister of the federation, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa was the Minister of _____.

- A. Sports
- B. Petroleum
- C. Transport
- D. Agriculture

The correct answer is option [C]

40. The Unification Decree of Aguiyi Ironsi was to abolish which system of government in Nigeria?

- A. Unitary
- B. Socialism
- C. Federalism
- D. Monarchical

The correct answer is option [C]

41. Deity such as chi or the oracles in the traditional Igbo political system mainly perform _____ functions.

- A. legislative and executive
- B. judicial and executive
- C. spiritual and executive
- D. judicial and spiritual

The correct answer is option [D]

42. Which of the following Nigerian constitutions brought the Northern provinces into the legislative council?

- A. The 1979 Constitution
- B. The Richards Constitution
- C. The Clifford Constitution
- D. The Lyttleton Constitution

The correct answer is option [B]

43. The major innovation of the republican constitution of 1963 was that _____.

- A. the prime minister ceased to be head of state
- B. the governor-general office as the representative of the queen was abolished
- C. it introduced the executive presidential system
- D. the prime minister was nominated by the executive council

The correct answer is option [B]

44. Nigeria was formally divided into three regions under the constitution of _____.

- A. 1922
- B. 1946
- C. 1951
- D. 1960

The correct answer is option [B]. Reason: It was the provision of Richard's constitution that divided Nigeria to three regions.

45. The highest court of appeal under the Nigerian independence constitution was _____.

- A. federal court of appeal
- B. supreme court
- C. judicial committee of the privy council
- D. federal high court

The correct answer is option [C]. Reason: Until 1963, the judicial privy council still remained the final authority over Nigeria Judicial matter

46. Under the independence constitution of Nigeria, the head of state was _____.

- A. the queen of England
- B. Oliver Lyttleton
- C. Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa
- D. Sir James Robertson

The correct answer is option [A]. Reason: In the 1960 independence government, the queen of England still remained the head of the state while Namdi Azikiwe the head of government

47. To implement indirect rule in Eastern Nigeria, the British appointed _____.

- A. village heads
- B. warrant chiefs
- C. Ozo title holders
- D. Aba women as heads

The correct answer is option [B]

48. The International Labour Organization(ILO) was established in _____.

- A. 1919
- B. 1923

- C. 1945
- D. 1948

The correct answer is option [A]

49. In the Eastern Region, Warrant Chiefs were _____.

- A. representatives of the people
- B. agents of the British government
- C. the leaders of the age grades
- D. the British officials themselves

The correct answer is option [B]

50. Residual powers include which of the following?

- A. Chieftaincy matters
- B. Defence matters
- C. Foreign affairs
- D. Immigration and emigration

The correct answer is option [A]

51. Whose constitution could be said to be the first Federal constitution of Nigeria?

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

The correct answer is option [D]

52. Which of the following is NOT true of 1979 constitution?

- A. That the president shall be elected directly by the electorate
- B. The ministers are elected differently out of the parliament
- C. There is no clear separation of power between the executive and the legislature
- D. The constitution was fashioned in line with the American form of presidential government

The correct answer is option [C]

53. The 1979 constitution in Nigeria introduced a system of government similar to that of _____.

- A. China
- B. Britain
- C. France
- D. USA

The correct answer is option [D]

54. Who was the governor-general when newspaper was launched in Nigeria?

- A. Arthur Richards
- B. Oliver Lyttleton
- C. Hugh Clifford
- D. Nnamdi Azikiwe

The correct answer is option [C]

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

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

The correct answer is option [D]. A commission was set up to see to the creation of the office of prime minister in 1957 but it was accomplished in 1959 by wilkson commission of enquiry

56. Which constitution is called the second republic constitution?

- A. 1954 Constitution
- B. 1960 Constitution
- C. 1963 Constitution
- D. 1979 Constitution

The correct answer is option [D]

57. Which of the following is not true of the 1922 constitution?

- A. The new legislative council was composed of 46 members
- B. The legislative council had 24 official members
- C. The legislative council had 19 non official members
- D. The official members were British

The correct answer is option [B]. The legislative council had 27 official member and they were British representative.

58. The 1953 motion that Nigeria should attain self-government in 1956 was moved by _____.

- A. Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe
- B. Chief Obafemi Awolowo
- C. Chief Anthony Enahoro
- D. Sir Ahmadu Bello

The correct answer is option [C]

59. The first colonial consul sent to administer the West Coast of Africa by Britain was _____.

- A. John Beecroft
- B. Walter Egerton

- C. George Goldie
- D. Donald Cameroon

The correct answer is option [A]

60. Voting started in Nigeria in 1923 because the Clifford constitution of 1922 granted _____.

- A. decolonization
- B. independence
- C. an elective principle
- D. self-government

The correct answer is option [C]

61. How many unofficial members of the legislative council of Clifford's constitution were Nigerians?

- A. 19
- B. 10
- C. 4
- D. 3

The correct answer is option [B]. Membership of the legislative council was forty six (46). Twenty seven (27) out of the forty six (46) were officials while the remaining Nineteen (19) were unofficial members. Ten (10) out of the nineteen (19) were Nigerians.

62. The central executive council during Macpherson's regime was later called _____.

- A. the council of ministers
- B. the council of chiefs
- C. the council of executives
- D. the central administration

The correct answer is option [A]

63. India got her independence in _____.

- A. 1960
- B. 1959
- C. 1947
- D. 1950

The correct answer is option [C]

TOPIC: NATIONALISM IN WEST AFRICA

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. West African Student Union was established in London in the year _____.

- A. 1920
- B. 1925
- C. 1950
- D. 1946

The correct answer is option [B]

2. Whose resignation led to the disintegration of Nigeria Youth Movement in 1941?

- A. Ernerst Okoli
- B. Samuel Akinsanya
- C. Herbert Macaulay
- D. Nnamdi Azikiwe

The correct answer is option [D]

3. The West Africa Student Union was formed in 1925 in _____.

- A. Dakar
- B. London
- C. Washington
- D. New York

The correct answer is option [B]

4. Which of the following is as a result of late nationalist activities in French West Africa?

- A. Indignant policy
- B. Free trade
- C. Direct rule
- D. The Loi cadre

The correct answer is option [A]

5. Nigeria second republic ended on _____.

- A. October 31, 1983
- B. December 31, 1983
- C. January 31, 1984
- D. December 31, 1984

The correct answer is option [B]

6. Nationalism in Africa eventually led to _____.

- A. a rapid political awareness among the colonialist
- B. decolonisation
- C. the alignment of the new states
- D. the formation of a continental army

The correct answer is option [A]

7. The motion by Anthony Enahoro demanding independence for Nigeria was moved in _____.

- A. 1951
- B. 1953
- C. 1956
- D. 1957

The correct answer is option [B]

8. The Manchester conference of pan African movement that agitated for the unity of all negro people was held in _____.

- A. 1925
- B. 1927
- C. 1945

D. 1954

The correct answer is option [C]

9. The pan African movements conference that took place in new york was in _____.

A. 1927

B. 1945

C. 1959

D. 1960

The correct answer is option [A]

10. The 1953 motion that Nigeria should become independent in 1956 was moved by _____.

A. Chief Anthony Enahoro

B. Sir Ahmadu Bello

C. Chief Obafemi Awolowo

D. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe

The correct answer is option [A]

11. The National congress of British West Africa (NCBWA) was formed in Ghana in _____.

A. 1917

B. 1920

C. 1922

D. 1923

The correct answer is option [A]

12. One of the problems encountered by Nigerian nationalists in their struggle for constitutional change was the _____.

A. opposition from traditional rulers

B. superior fire arms of the colonial masters

- C. opposition from the Queen of England
- D. refusal of the secretary of state to visit the colonies
- E. corruption and high-handedness of the British officers

The correct answer is option [A]

13. Nationalist movement started in Nigeria in the _____ century.

- A. 18th
- B. 19th
- C. 20th
- D. 21th

The correct answer is option [B]

14. The National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroon (NCNC) later became the National Convention of Nigeria in _____.

- A. 1958
- B. 1959
- C. 1960
- D. 1963

The correct answer is option [C]

15. The Pan African movements conference of 1918 took place at _____.

- A. Hague
- B. Lagos
- C. New York
- D. Paris

The correct answer is option [D]

16. The establishment of Yaba higher college was an achievement of the _____.

- A. National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroon (NCNC)
- B. Nigerian Peoples Party (NPP)
- C. National Congress of British West Africa (NCBWA)
- D. Social Democratic Party (SDP)

The correct answer is option [C]

17. The main objective of the congress of British West Africa was for _____.

- A. economic growth
- B. world trade
- C. independence
- D. common Language

The correct answer is option [C]

18. Who was the Premier of the Mid-West region in the first republic?

- A. Festus Okotie-Eboh
- B. S. L. Akintola
- C. Dennis Osadebey
- D. Michael Okpara
- E. Dan Musa

The correct answer is option [C]

19. The Royal Niger company was granted a charter by the British government in _____.

- A. 1880
- B. 1884
- C. 1886
- D. 1900

The correct answer is option [C]

20. Which of the following would you consider the most famous among the leaders of nationalist movements in Nigeria?

- A. Kwame Nkrumah
- B. General Olusegun Obasanjo
- C. Herbert Macaulay
- D. Anthony Enahoro
- E. Dauda Adegbenro

The correct answer is option [C]. Kwame Nkrumah was a Ghanaian leader not a Nigerian leader. General Olusegun Obasanjo was never a nationalist. Anthony Enahoro was the man who moved the motion for self-rule in 1953.

21. The Loi Cadre was passed in _____.

- A. 1959
- B. 1956
- C. 1955
- D. 1954

The correct answer is option [B]

22. Which of the following did not formally recognise 'Biafra' as an independent state?

- A. Sierra Leone
- B. Tanzania
- C. Gabon
- D. Ivory Coast
- E. Zambia

The correct answer is option [A]

23. Which of the following nationalist was associated with the formation of the national congress of the British West Africa?

- A. William Du Bois
- B. Marcus Garvey

- C. Caseley Hayford
- D. Kwame Nkrumah

The correct answer is option [C]

24. Nigeria second republic was between _____.

- A. 1979 -1983
- B. 1960 -1963
- C. 1985 -1998
- D. 1999 -2003

The correct answer is option [A].

Reason: Under the reign of Alhaji Shehu Shagari as the executive president who was the head of state and head of government.

25. Nationalist movements started in French West Africa countries because _____.

- A. Africans were allowed to enlist in the army
- B. Africans felt they were free
- C. Africans wanted to maintain trade relations with France
- D. France did not allow Africans to travel abroad
- E. France suppressed political associations and parties

The correct answer is option [E]

26. Which of the following sets of factors mostly contributed to the development of nationalism in Nigeria?

- A. Racial discrimination and oppression
- B. Corruption and ethnicity
- C. Paternalism and indirect rule
- D. Election malpractices and party differences

The correct answer is option [A]

27. The first president of the National Council for Nigeria and the Cameroon (N.C.N.C.) was _____.

- A. Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe
- B. Dr Micheal Okpara
- C. Herbert Marcauley
- D. Ernest Ikoli

The correct answer is option [C]

28. Which of the following country was NOT part of the national congress of British West Africa (NCBWA)?

- A. Nigeria
- B. Gold coast
- C. Mali
- D. Sierra leone

The correct answer is option [C]

29. One of the pioneering figures in the Pan-African movement was _____.

- A. Dr. W.E.B. Du-Bois
- B. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah
- C. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
- D. Herbert Macauley

The correct answer is option [A]

30. The General conference of 1950 in Nigeria took place in _____.

- A. Jos
- B. Ibadan
- C. London
- D. Enugu

The correct answer is option [B].

Reason: It was held in Ibadan and constituted by Sir Macpherson against the backdrop of intense opposition of Richards constitution by the nationalist that claimed that the constitution was imposed on them.

31. The first world war took place between _____.

- A. 1912 and 1918
- B. 1912 and 1916
- C. 1914 and 1920
- D. 1914 and 1918

The correct answer is option [D]

32. The motion for self-government in Nigeria was proposed by Chief Anthony Enahoro in _____.

- A. 1950
- B. 1953
- C. 1957
- D. 1958

The correct answer is option [B]

As a result of this motion, a serious riot broke out in the ancient city of Kano in Northern Nigeria on May 16, 1953, which was the day the motion was moved. This is why you hear of Kano riot of 1953.

TOPIC: PRE-COLONIAL POLITICAL SYSTEMS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Who was the high commissioner of Northern Nigeria in 1900?

- A. Sir Hugh Clifford
- B. Lord Fredrick Lugard
- C. John Macpherson
- D. Donald Cameron

The correct answer is option [B]

2. In the pre-colonial Igbo Administration, political power is _____.

- A. centralized
- B. concentrated
- C. scattered
- D. fused

The correct answer is option [C]

3. In the Oyo traditional political system, the Alafin of Oyo was elected or chosen by a group known as the _____.

- A. Baale
- B. Ogboni
- C. Oyo Mesi
- D. Bashorun

The correct answer is option [C]

4. In the Hausa pre-colonial political system, sovereignty was located in the _____.

- A. Quadi
- B. Emir
- C. Waziri
- D. Madawaki
- E. Galadima

The correct answer is option [B]

Madawaki was the commander of the army or calvary.

Waziri was a senior official and also the Emir's administrative adviser who acted as the prime minister. Galadima was the administrator of the capital.

5. The ratification of the appointment and dismissal of the Emir in the pre-colonial Fulani empire was done by the Emir of _____.

- A. Lafiagi and the Etsu of Pategi
- B. Kano and Katsina
- C. Gwandu and Sokoto
- D. Ilorin

The correct answer is option [C]

6. An Oba in the traditional Yoruba political system was _____.

- A. the executive head of his people
- B. a ceremonial monarchy only
- C. a war general only
- D. the spokesman of his people

The correct answer is option [A]

7. Among the Yorubas, the presentation of parrot egg to the Oba indicates _____.

- A. outright rejection by his subjects
- B. acceptance of royal orders
- C. obeisance and homage to the king
- D. prayer for long life for the king

The correct answer is option [A]

8. The Waziri in the traditional Hausa-Fulani kingdom performed the function of the _____.

- A. monarch
- B. executive president
- C. ceremonial monarch
- D. prime minister
- E. governor-general

The correct answer is option [D]

Executive president is usually in the presidential system of government.

9. The equivalent of the modern-day prime minister under the Hausa-Fulani pre-colonial system was the _____.

- A. Alkali
- B. Waziri
- C. Bogart
- D. Galadima
- E. Madawaki

The correct answer is option [B]

Bogart was the chief of the police; equivalent to the commissioner of police.

10. In the Igbo traditional political system, the Okpara was the _____.

- A. administrative head of his kindred
- B. priest
- C. king
- D. head of his age-grade

The correct answer is option [A]

11. Who was the officer in-charge of the prison in the pre-colonial Fulani Empire?

- A. Maaji
- B. Yari
- C. Galadima
- D. Madawaki

The correct answer is option [B]

12. In pre-colonial Igbo political system, the ofo title holders form the _____.

- A. Ozo title holders
- B. Ogbuefi
- C. council of elders
- D. age grade

The correct answer is option [C]

13. Which of the following titles among the Igbo's in the pre-colonial era required substance before one could acquire it?

- A. Ofo
- B. Okpara
- C. Ozo
- D. Eze

The correct answer is option [C]

14. The functions of the paramount chief in the pre-colonial administration did not include _____.

- A. acting as the supreme ruler over their communities
- B. ensuring the defence of their communities
- C. accepting bribe from politicians
- D. performing religious functions

The correct answer is option [C]

15. In the absence of the existence of traditional rulers in the pre-1960 Igbo communities, the British colonial administration appointed the _____.

- A. eze
- B. paramount chiefs
- C. ozo
- D. warrant chiefs
- E. obi

The correct answer is option [D]

16. Which of the following ethnic groups had centralized administration in pre-colonial Nigeria?

- A. Ibibio
- B. Ijaw
- C. Tiv
- D. Hausa

The correct answer is option [D]

17. Dual mandate was proposed by _____.

- A. Hugh Clapperton
- B. Hugh Clifford
- C. Lord Lugard
- D. George Goldie

The correct answer is option [C]

18. One of the modern principles of government found among the Yorubas is that of _____.

- A. the constitution
- B. checks and balances
- C. bicameralism

- D. multi-partism
- E. the rule of law

The correct answer is option [B]

19. Which of the following groups had the best egalitarian traditional political system?

- A. Hausa/Fulani
- B. Yoruba
- C. Igbo
- D. Edo

The correct answer is option [B]

20. The introduction of indirect rule in Eastern Nigeria led to the Aba women riot of _____.

- A. 1914
- B. 1929
- C. 1935
- D. 1940
- E. 1956

The correct answer is option [B]

21. In the Oyo traditional political system, the Alaafin rule according to the advice of the _____.

- A. aare-Ona-kakanfo
- B. ogboni cult
- C. high chiefs
- D. council of Oyomesi

The correct answer is option [D]

22. The Oyo Mesi checks the Alaafin in the Yoruba traditional political system by _____.

- A. starving the Alaafin of funds
- B. stoning the Alaafin to death
- C. commanding the Bashorun to take over power
- D. impeaching the Alaafin and asking him to commit suicide
- E. advising the Ogboni on the Alaafin's short comings

The correct answer is option [D]

23. The French policy of assimilation was based on the idea that the African culture was _____.

- A. expensive
- B. unwritten
- C. inferior
- D. elaborate
- E. popular

The correct answer is option [C]

24. To implement indirect rule in Eastern Nigeria, the British appointed _____.

- A. village heads
- B. warrant chiefs
- C. ozo title holders
- D. Aba women as heads

The correct answer is option [B]

25. Kharaj and Jangali are forms of _____ in the traditional Fulani emirates.

- A. laws
- B. slaves
- C. officials
- D. taxation

The correct answer is option [D]

26. Which of the following is a deity in Igbo land?

- A. Orunmila
- B. Eke
- C. Agbara
- D. Umunolara

The correct answer is option [C]

27. The emirate system in the Hausa/Fulani traditional administration was _____.

- A. hierarchical
- B. unilateral
- C. democratic
- D. expensive

The correct answer is option [A]

28. While 'Aare-Ona-Kakanfo' was the military head in Yoruba Pre-colonial administration, who was his colleague in the Fulani/Hausa administration?

- A. Saraki Fada
- B. Waziri
- C. Madawaki
- D. Sarkin Ruwa

The correct answer is option [C]

29. The Lagos colony and protectorate was amalgamated with the protectorate of Southern Nigeria in _____.

- A. 1886
- B. 1893

- C. 1906
- D. 1922

The correct answer is option [C]

30. During the pre-colonial period in Eastern Nigeria, autocratic rule was made difficult by the _____.

- A. activities of secret societies
- B. rulers' fear of dethronement
- C. absence of a system of centralized authority
- D. demands of pressure groups

The correct answer is option [C]

31. One of the modern principles of government found in the traditional political system of the Yoruba is that of _____.

- A. the constitution
- B. checks and balances
- C. bicameralism
- D. multi-partism

The correct answer is option [B]

32. Southern Nigeria was divided into Eastern and Western provinces for administrative purposes in _____.

- A. 1935
- B. 1937
- C. 1939
- D. 1941

The correct answer is option [A]

33. The provinces of old Oyo empire were administered by _____.

- A. Baales
- B. Are-Ona-Kakanfos
- C. Alaafins
- D. Oluwos

The correct answer is option [A]

34. The officer in-charge of military officials in the Yoruba pre-colonial government is _____.

- A. Oyomesi
- B. Are-ona-kakanfo
- C. Ogboni
- D. Yari

The correct answer is option [B]

35. The Aro system in Igboland was a _____ organization.

- A. political
- B. commercial
- C. religious
- D. imperial

The correct answer is option [C]

36. Egbe Omo Oduduwa was _____.

- A. the first political party in the Western states
- B. the name of a action group
- C. a cultural association that sought the unity of the Yorubas
- D. a political association that fought the British.

The correct answer is option [C]

37. What role did the Sarkin Yan Doka play in the pre-colonial Fulani empire?

- A. The administrator of the capital
- B. The chief of police
- C. Officers in charge of the prisons
- D. An official in charge of fishing

The correct answer is option [B]

38. Council of elders in Igbo pre-colonial administration is headed by the _____.

- A. Ozo
- B. Ofo
- C. Ama-ala
- D. Ozuzu

The correct answer is option [B]

39. Under the Fulani/Hausa traditional administration, the local district administrators are known as _____.

- A. Waziri
- B. Madawaki
- C. Hakimi
- D. Alkali

The correct answer is option [C]

40. Which of the following traditional political systems was segmentary?

- A. Kanem Bornu
- B. Benin
- C. Igbo
- D. Yoruba

The correct answer is option [C]

41. Tubman Goldie was famous for the _____.
- A. suppression of local rulers
 - B. merger of British companies into the United African Company
 - C. Akassa Raid
 - D. treaty of friendship and the race to Nikki

The correct answer is option [B]

42. Zionism resulted in the establishment of the state of _____.
- A. Iraq
 - B. Jordan
 - C. Israel
 - D. Lebanon

The correct answer is option [C]

43. The emirate system in the Hausa/Fulani traditional administration was _____.
- A. hierarchical
 - B. unilateral
 - C. democratic
 - D. secular

The correct answer is option [A]

44. Which of the following is an expected role of the age grades?
- A. Stealing goods in the markets
 - B. Burning places
 - C. Help in defence against internal/external aggression
 - D. Join in militancy

The correct answer is option [C]

45. Who among the following could pass death sentence on an accused person in pre-colonial Yoruba kingdom?

- A. The paramount ruler
- B. The provincial heads
- C. The Queen mother
- D. The cults
- E. The family heads

The correct answer is option [A] The paramount ruler was the highest authority in pre-colonial Yoruba Kingdom. Provincial heads came into existence during the colonial era.

The Queen mother's role was ceremonial; and to look after the women in the king's court.

The cults like Oyomesi and Ogboni are king makers and check the excesses of the king.

46. In pre-colonial igbo land, administrative meetings were presided over by the _____.

- A. Mazi
- B. Ogbuefi
- C. Ozo title holders
- D. Okpara

The correct answer is option [C]

47. In the pre-colonial Hausa/Fulani system, the appointment of an Emir in the caliphate was approved by the _____.

- A. Sardauna of Sokoto and the Alkali
- B. Galadima and the Waziri
- C. Shehu of Borno and the Galadima
- D. Sultan of Sokoto and the Emir of Gwandu

The correct answer is option [D]

48. In the pre-colonial Yoruba society, the power of the Oyomesi was checked by the _____.

- A. Baale
- B. Ogboni
- C. Are Onakakanfo
- D. Bashorun

The correct answer is option [B]

Bashorun was the leader or head of the highest ruling council in the old Oyo Empire.

49. In the pre-colonial Igbo administration, the Agbala of Awka and the Amadioha of Ozuzu are _____.

- A. market days
- B. oracles
- C. age-grades
- D. forms of trade

The correct answer is option [B]

50. The pre-colonial Fulani empire was divide into the _____ sections.

- A. eastern and western
- B. south-south
- C. northern and southern
- D. emirates and kaferi's

The correct answer is option [A]

51. "Egbe Omo Oduduwa" was _____.

- A. the first political party in the western states of Nigeria
- B. a political association that fought the British
- C. the first name of Action Group
- D. an association that teamed up with the N.Y.M to fight the N.C.N.C
- E. a cultural association that sought the unity of the Yorubas

The correct answer is option [E]

"Egbe Omo Oduduwa" started as a Students Union Governmnt in London and was later changed to a political party known as (A.G.) Action Group in 1948.

TOPIC: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The Economic Commission for Africa, (E.C.A.) is an agency of the _____.

- A. O.A.U
- B. O.P.E.C
- C. U.N.O
- D. N.A.T.O
- E. E.C.O.W.A.S

The correct answer is option [C]

2. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the civil service?

- A. Permanence
- B. Neutrality
- C. Impartiality
- D. Temporal

The correct answer is option [D]

3. The numbers of states in the federal republic of Nigeria was increase to 36 in _____.

- A. February, 1976
- B. August, 1987
- C. October, 1996
- D. August, 1996

The correct answer is option [C]

4. The local government reform in Nigeria took place in _____.

- A. 1970
- B. 1973
- C. 1976

D. 1979

The correct answer is option [C]

5. Which of the following revenue allocation commission report recommendation) was rejected?

- A. the Chick's commission
- B. the Dina's commission
- C. the Raisman commission
- D. the Danjuma commission

The correct answer is option [B]

6. Rates are generally collected in Nigeria by the _____.

- A. local government council
- B. department of Inland Revenue
- C. state ministry of finance
- D. emirate of traditional council

The correct answer is option [A]

7. Neutrality of civil servants means that they_____.

- A. are free to do whatever they like
- B. should not take part in politics
- C. can be seen but not be heard
- D. cannot be tried in court for misbehaviour

The correct answer is option [B]

8. The creation of Mid-West region was in _____.

- A. August, 1960
- B. April, 1961

- C. April, 1963
- D. August, 1964

The correct answer is option [C]

9. Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) was launched in _____.

- A. 1970
- B. 1973
- C. 1976
- D. 1979

The correct answer is option [C]

10. The three main contesting issues about revenue allocation in Nigeria are _____.

- A. oil, cocoa and groundnut
- B. oil, minority and majority
- C. ethnicity, corruption and nepotism
- D. derivation, population and even development

The correct answer is option [D]

11. Red tapism in the civil service refers to _____.

- A. the use of red tapes on legal documents
- B. slowness of action due to excess regulations
- C. the co-operation between civil servants and politicians
- D. the politicization of the civil service

The correct answer is option [B]

12. The 1976 local government reform in Nigeria ensured that local governments _____.

- A. are of the same size
- B. operate the same annual budget
- C. are now independent of the federal government
- D. have the same functions and compositions

The correct answer is option [D]

13. Neutrality of civil servants implies that they should _____.

- A. belong to political parties of their choice
- B. be recruited on the basis of merit
- C. serve any government loyally
- D. be appointed on permanent basis
- E. not be liable to blame or praise for their actions

The correct answer is option [C]

14. Ombudsman as an institution in Nigeria is referred to as the _____.

- A. public complaints commission
- B. code of conduct bureau
- C. public service commission
- D. political bureau

The correct answer is option [A]

Public Service Commission refers to a body set up by the government and charged with the responsibility for employing, promoting, disciplining, and dismissing civil servants.

15. Which of the following revenue allocation commission is known as the presidential commission?

- A. The Okigbo Commission
- B. The Danjuma Commission

- C. The Binns Commission
- D. The Hicks Phillipson Commission

The correct answer is option [A]

16. Local government can raise funds through _____.

- A. exercise duties
- B. import duties
- C. property rates
- D. income taxes

The correct answer is option [C]

17. The public complaints commission help to promote all the following except?

- A. Democracy
- B. Military Dictatorship
- C. Justice
- D. Fundamental human right

The correct answer is option [B]

18. Which of the following controls government expenditure?

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

The correct answer is option [C]

19. Which of the following is not an expected performance by the civil service commission in Nigeria?

- A. Discipline of civil servants
- B. Transfer of civil servants

- C. Retirement of civil servants
- D. Recruitment of ghost workers

The correct answer is option [D].

20. The Bureau for Public Enterprises is charged with the responsibility of _____.

- A. eradicating poverty
- B. generating revenue
- C. providing employment opportunities
- D. privatization and commercialization of public enterprises

The correct answer is option [D]

21. When was Danjuma commission on revenue allocation set up?

- A. 1946
- B. 1951
- C. 1980
- D. 1988

The correct answer is option [D]

22. The civil service is divided into departments and the departments are divided into _____.

- A. cabinets
- B. ministries
- C. executives
- D. corporations

The correct answer is option [B]

23. One of the problems facing local governments in Nigeria is the _____.

- A. withdrawal of grant by the central government
- B. lack of personnel
- C. lack of good programs
- D. interference from the central government

The correct answer is option [B]

24. The Nigeria police force is headed by a _____.

- A. Commandant General
- B. Secretary General
- C. Inspector General
- D. High Commissioner

The correct answer is option [C].

25. The National Youth Service Corps was introduced in _____.

- A. 1970
- B. 1973
- C. 1976
- D. 1989

The correct answer is option [B]

26. Which of the following does not belong to the civil service?

- A. The establishment department
- B. Ministry of information
- C. The governor's office
- D. Nigeria civil aviation authority

The correct answer is option [D]. Reason: Nigeria Civil Aviation Authority belongs to be public service not the civil service

27. Which of the following is not a function of local government?

- A. Naming of streets
- B. Provision of public conveniences
- C. Conduction of elections
- D. Collection of taxes and rates

The correct answer is option [C]

28. Local government reforms were carried out by the federal military government in _____.

- A. 1966
- B. 1967
- C. 1970
- D. 1976

The correct answer is option [D]

29. Public corporations does not include which of the following?

- A. Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC)
- B. Federal Ministry of Finance
- C. Nigeria Port Authority
- D. Nigeria Railway Corporation

The correct answer is option [B]

30. An example of an ombudsman in Nigeria is _____.

- A. Independent Electoral Commission (IEC)
- B. Nigeria Police Force (NPF)
- C. Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC)
- D. Public Compliant Commission (PCC)

The correct answer is option [D]

31. Which of the following is not a public corporation?

- A. Nigeria Ports Authority
- B. National Sports Commission
- C. National Youth Service Corps
- D. Nigeria Railway Corporation

The correct answer is option [C]

32. The appointment, promotion and discipline of civil servants is the responsibility of the _____.

- A. civil service union
- B. judicial service commission
- C. civil service commission
- D. national labour congress

The correct answer is option [C]

33. Which of these commission recommended derivation and even development as the main principles for revenue allocation?

- A. The Aboyade Technical Committee
- B. The Dina's Commission
- C. The Raisman Commission
- D. The Phillipson Commission

The correct answer is option [D]

34. The Nigeria police force was established by the act of parliament under the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria of _____.

- A. 1961
- B. 1962
- C. 1963

D. 1964

The correct answer is option [C].

35. One of the functions of the ministry of external affairs is the _____.

- A. deportation of illegal citizens
- B. issuance of passports
- C. defence of the country's borders
- D. promotion of national interest

The correct answer is option [D]

36. The 1976 local government reforms in Nigeria gave birth to a _____ local government system.

- A. five-tier
- B. two-tier
- C. three-tier
- D. one-tier

The correct answer is option [D]. Reason:

Before 1976, the local government system in Nigeria was a multi system but the 1976 reform brought about a uniformed one-tier system throughout the country.

37. Which of the following countries is closely associated with the development of the Ajaokuta Steel project?

- A. U.S.A
- B. Germany
- C. India
- D. Russia

The correct answer is option [D]

38. Which of the following is NOT a major problem that confront public corporations?

- A. Management problem, corruption and ethnic loyalty
- B. Excessive government directives and lack of funds
- C. Red tape and manpower shortage
- D. Lack of public patronage

The correct answer is option [D]

39. Which year did Nigeria established the Public Complaint Commission?

- A. 1973
- B. 1975
- C. 1976
- D. 1979

The correct answer is option [B]

40. Public corporations mainly differ from government ministries in that they _____.

- A. are not bureaucratic
- B. provide social services to the public
- C. require highly professional staff
- D. are as organised as business enterprises

The correct answer is option [D]

41. The civil service is a body or department in the _____.

- A. executive arm of government
- B. legislative arm of government
- C. judicial arm of government
- D. police force
- E. None of the above

The correct answer is option [E]

42. Under which regime was the ombudsman introduced in Nigeria?

- A. General Aguiyi Ironsi
- B. General Murtala Muhammed
- C. General Tunde Idiagbon
- D. General Olusegun Obasanjo

The correct answer is option [B]

43. The policy making powers in a public corporation rest with the _____.

- A. managing director
- B. minister of industries
- C. chairman of public service commission
- D. board of directors
- E. trade unions

The correct answer is option [D]

44. All the following are sources of revenue to local government except _____.

- A. fine payment
- B. motor park and market fees
- C. duties on exportation of local products
- D. grants

The correct answer is option [C]

45. The transfer of political power to local authorities by the central government is known as _____.

- A. devolution of power
- B. devolution of political post
- C. decentralization of politics
- D. decentralization of government business

The correct answer is option [A]

46. The major reason why government sets up public corporations is to _____.

- A. make profits
- B. provide employment for politicians
- C. provide utility services to the public at minimal cost
- D. reflect the federal character in siting industries
- E. help businessmen

The correct answer is option [C]

47. Which of the following is the duty of a civil servant?

- A. Involvement in party politics
- B. public association with a party
- C. advising on policy formation
- D. supporting the party in power

The correct answer is option [C]

48. The administrative head of a public corporation in Nigeria is the _____.

- A. managing director
- B. secretary
- C. board of directors
- D. chairman

The correct answer is option [A]

49. The administrative head of a public corporation in Nigeria is the _____.

- A. managing director
- B. secretary
- C. board of directors

D. chairman

The correct answer is option [A]

50. Which of the following is not a public corporation?

- A. Nigeria Ports Authority
- B. Nigerian Teachers Institute
- C. Nigeria National Shipping Line
- D. Nigeria Steel Development Authority

The correct answer is option [B]

51. The Public Complaint Commission was introduced in _____.

- A. 1804
- B. 1809
- C. 1816
- D. 1900

The correct answer is option [B]

52. Local government laws are known as _____.

- A. decrees
- B. acts
- C. bye-laws
- D. orders

The correct answer is option [C]

53. Which of the following commission is not a revenue allocation commission?

- A. The Danjuma's commission
- B. The Chick's commission
- C. The Henry Willink's commission

D. The Binn's commission

The correct answer is option [C]

54. Anonymity of civil servants means that they _____.

- A. should be seen and heard
- B. should engage in partisan politics
- C. should work hard for their superior
- D. do not take praise or blame for their performance

The correct answer is option [D]

55. Public opinion enables a government to _____.

- A. control the public
- B. suppress its opponent
- C. influence the public
- D. find out what the public thinks about its activities

The correct answer is option [D]

56. Traditional practices that can be sanctioned by public opinion when they are broken are called _____.

- A. decrees
- B. edicts
- C. customs
- D. local laws

The correct answer is option [C]

57. Public corporations, the police and ministries are collectively called _____.

- A. civil service
- B. public service
- C. ministries
- D. high commission

The correct answer is option [B]

58. The office of the ombudsman is created to act as _____.

- A. a spy for government
- B. an agency to redress mal-administration
- C. regulators of government activities
- D. sole administrators of public corporation

The correct answer is option [B]

59. The major reason why government set up public corporation is to _____.

- A. make profit
- B. provide employment for defeated politicians
- C. provide utility services to the public at minimal cost
- D. help business men

The correct answer is option [C]

60. Public corporations are controlled by all the following except _____.

- A. legislators
- B. judges
- C. tax payers
- D. convicts
- E. ministers

The correct answer is option [D]

61. Local government are essential because they _____.

- A. encourage division in the country
- B. make laws for the nation
- C. check abuse of office by government functionaries
- D. implement government policies at local level

The correct answer is option [D]

62. Which of the following revenue allocation commission was set up in 1953?

- A. The Phillipson commission
- B. The Chick's commission
- C. The Aboyade technical committee
- D. The Raismen commission

The correct answer is option [B]

63. Another word for red-tapism is _____.

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

The correct answer is option [D]

TOPIC: THE ELECTORAL PROCESS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. _____ is when all qualified adult are not allowed to vote except some conditions are met.

- A. limited franchise
- B. denied franchise
- C. unfranchise
- D. annulment

The correct answer is option [A]

2. Which of the following electoral bodies in Nigeria conducted elections from 1979 to 1983?

- A. National Electoral Commission
- B. Independent National Electoral Commission
- C. National Electoral Commission of Nigeria
- D. Federal Electoral Commission

The correct answer is option [D]

3. A multi-member constituency is one in which _____.

- A. two or more parties are allowed to contest election
- B. franchise is restricted
- C. the electorate is entitled to vote only once
- D. two or more representative are elected from one constituency

The correct answer is option [A]

4. Plurality system of voting is also called _____ system.

- A. simple majority
- B. second ballot
- C. absolute majority

D. alternative vote

The correct answer is option [A]

5. In which republic is the electoral commission of Nigeria called National electoral commission (NEC)?

- A. Second republic
- B. Third republic
- C. Fourth republic
- D. Fifth republic

The correct answer is option [B]

6. In democracy, franchise is given to all _____.

- A. resident adults
- B. citizens
- C. citizens except members of the armed forces
- D. loyal party members
- E. qualified adult citizens

The correct answer is option [E]

Option [A] - a resident adult might not be a qualified citizen.

Option [B] - includes children who are not qualified.

Option [C] - members of the FORCE are also citizens of the country.

7. An elected political representative represents all the following except _____.

- A. his constituency
- B. the electorate
- C. the government
- D. his political party in his community

The correct answer is option [C]

Electorate is the body of enfranchised citizens; those qualified to vote, i.e. those who voted him into power.

Constituency is an electoral district.

8. A tax law emanates from _____.

- A. the speaker's bill
- B. a public bill
- C. a private bill
- D. the executive

The correct answer is option [D]

9. Who among the following is not eligible to vote?

- A. Civil servants
- B. Retired soldiers
- C. Mentally disturbed
- D. Chief magistrates
- E. Reverend fathers

The correct answer is option [C]

10. Free and fair election can exist where there is _____.

- A. double voting
- B. secret balloting
- C. referendum
- D. plebiscite

The correct answer is option [B]

11. The deliberate tampering with delimitation of constituencies in order to win more votes is called _____.

- A. gerontocracy
- B. gerrymandering
- C. delimitation

D. bureaucracy

The correct answer is option [B]

Gerontocracy is a form of oligarchical rule in which an entity is ruled by leaders who are significantly older than most of the adult population. Often the political structure is such that political power within the ruling class accumulates with age, so that the oldest hold the most power.

Gerrymandering is an act of dividing unfairly and to one's advantage; of voting districts.

12. To be qualified as president of Nigeria, the 1979 constitution states that one must have attained the age of _____ years.

- A. 18
- B. 21
- C. 30
- D. 35

The correct answer is option [D]

13. An election in which people vote for issues of public policy rather than candidates is known as a _____.

- A. mini-election
- B. Second ballot
- C. eye-election
- D. referendum

The correct answer is option [D]

14. When a vote is cast for parties rather than candidate, it is called _____.

- A. alternative vote
- B. multi-member list system
- C. plurality system
- D. absolute Majority

The correct answer is option [B]

15. A country in which all qualified citizens vote is said to operate _____suffrage.

- A. universal
- B. universal adult
- C. universal male
- D. unlimited

The correct answer is option [B]

16. Those who are qualified to vote are called _____.

- A. assembly
- B. candidates
- C. the electorate
- D. audience

The correct answer is option [C]

17. The Nigerian electoral system gives voting rights to _____.

- A. aliens
- B. Africans above the age of twenty-one
- C. children over twelve years old
- D. Nigerian citizens who are 18 years old and above
- E. friends of Nigeria

The correct answer is option [D]

18. The first general election in Nigeria was held in _____.

- A. 1933
- B. 1952
- C. 1955

- D. 1959
- E. 1964

The correct answer is option [D]

19. The purpose of an election is to _____.
- A. allow people to participate in choosing their leaders
 - B. provide social amenities for the electorate
 - C. declare election results
 - D. allow the counting of votes in public

The correct answer is option [A]

20. Universal Adult Suffrage is an indispensable factor in the practice of _____.
- A. constitutionalism
 - B. socialism
 - C. democracy
 - D. oligarchy

The correct answer is option [C]

21. Elections among candidates from the same party before the final elections are called _____.
- A. running mates
 - B. electoral colleges
 - C. party convention
 - D. primaries

The correct answer is option [D]

Option [B] - other parties are involved in the election.

Option [C] refers to a gathering of members of the same party.

Running mate is a person running for a subordinate position on a joint ticket during an election. The term is usually used in reference to a prospective vice president or a deputy governor.

22. The system of election where each political party is given a percentage of seats that is equal to the percentage of popular votes cast in its favour is known as _____.

- A. absolute plurality
- B. proportional representation
- C. simple majority
- D. simple plurality

The correct answer is option [B]

23. Franchise means _____.

- A. ability to speak French
- B. membership of the Franco-phone community
- C. the right to represent in the legislature
- D. the right to vote
- E. voters card

The correct answer is option [D]

24. An electoral system that apportions legislative seats to a group relative to its actual voting strength is referred to as _____.

- A. franchise
- B. simple plurality
- C. proportional representative
- D. discriminatory majority

The correct answer is option [C]

Franchise is the right to vote.

Simple plurality is an electoral system in which the candidate with the highest number of votes is declared the winner.

25. What was the name of the electoral commission in the second republic?

- A. National Electoral Commission (NEC)
- B. Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO)
- C. National Electoral Agent (NEA)
- D. Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC)

The correct answer is option [B].

26. A representative government can be established through _____.

- A. a general election
- B. an imposition
- C. apartheid
- D. a military coup

The correct answer is option [A]

27. An electoral college refers to a _____.

- A. training school for electoral officers
- B. medium of indirect election
- C. means of educating the electorate
- D. place where public opinion is formed

The correct answer is option [B]

28. The process of depriving persons of the right to vote is known as _____.

- A. enfranchisement
- B. dismissal
- C. prohibition
- D. disenfranchisement

The correct answer is option [D]

29. A legitimate government is one that is constitutionally elected and is accepted by the _____.

- A. populace
- B. minority
- C. military
- D. senate members

The correct answer is option [A]

30. An election held to resolve important political questions facing a country is called a _____.

- A. referendum
- B. bye-election
- C. general election
- D. primary election

The correct answer is option [A]

31. A referendum is a device to ensure that _____.

- A. elections are free and fair
- B. legislators vote to resolve contentious issues
- C. bye-elections are held to fill vacant positions
- D. decisions are effected with the consent of citizens

The correct answer is option [D]

32. Free and fair elections can exist where there is _____.

- A. double voting
- B. secret balloting
- C. referendum
- D. plebiscite

The correct answer is option [B]

33. The grant of the right to vote is called _____.

- A. enfranchisement
- B. disqualification
- C. prohibition
- D. participation

The correct answer is option [A]

34. What type of voting system was adopted in April 2007 election in Nigeria?

- A. Open-ballot system
- B. Secret-ballot system
- C. Optional ballot system
- D. Voting by proxy

The correct answer is option [B]

35. Which of the following is a function of the electoral commission?

- A. Organizing political parties
- B. Supporting political parties
- C. Arranging and conducting elections
- D. Taking part in election

The correct answer is option [C]

36. The election held to fill a vacant seat in a constituency is called _____.

- A. general election
- B. plebiscite
- C. bye-election
- D. referendum

The correct answer is option [C]

37. An indirect election takes place when _____.
- A. an election is conducted for the seat in the legislature
 - B. voting is by proxy
 - C. elected representative votes on behalf of the electoral
 - D. There is rigging of the elections

The correct answer is option [C]

38. Which of the following is not the responsibility of the National Electoral Commission in Nigeria?
- A. Supervision of polls
 - B. Compilation of electoral register
 - C. Delimitation of constituency
 - D. Counting and publication of electoral results
 - E. Swearing in of members of the House of Assembly

The correct answer is option [E]

39. The division of a country into constituency is known as _____.
- A. devolution
 - B. decentralization
 - C. delimitation
 - D. continuation

The correct answer is option [C]

40. An electoral district for a local government election is a _____.
- A. senatorial district
 - B. ward

- C. polling booth
- D. village

The correct answer is option [B]. Reason:

Federal electoral district is called senatorial district while the state electoral district is called consistency, ward is used for the local government level.

41. We vote for the following purposes except to _____.

- A. choose right representatives
- B. foster democracy
- C. bestow legitimacy
- D. cause uproars and unrest

The correct answer is option [D]

42. A system in which a vote is mailed in or cast in some other way while the person voting is physically absent is called _____.

- A. voting by post
- B. voting by proxy
- C. compulsory voting
- D. secret voting

The correct answer is option [B]

43. To make the elections hitch-free, the electoral commission must be _____.

- A. able to punish electoral offenders
- B. given a spacious office accommodation
- C. ready to help the government
- D. independent of the executive

The correct answer is option [D]

44. Who among the following is not eligible to vote?

- A. Civil servants
- B. Retired soldiers
- C. A certified bankrupt
- D. Reverend fathers

The correct answer is option [C].

Reason: A certified bankrupt is an offender of a civil law and is prohibited from voting

45. A yes or no election on issues of national importance is called _____.

- A. referendum
- B. bye-election
- C. run-off election
- D. plebiscite

The correct answer is option [D]

46. All these are merits of secret ballot system except it _____.

- A. is democratic
- B. is free from intimidation
- C. allows the freedom of choice
- D. allows election malpractices

The correct answer is option [D]

47. The electoral success of political party depends on its ability to _____.

- A. rig election successfully
- B. campaign till election day
- C. distribute sufficient funds to voters
- D. present a good and acceptable manifesto

The correct answer is option [D].

Reason: In a normal democracy, good manifesto spells out the programme of a political party if given the power to rule. Therefore the success of the political depends largely of its acceptable manifesto.

48. The type of Franchise that allows all qualified adult to vote and be voted for is called _____ suffrage.

- A. male
- B. women
- C. universal adult
- D. restricted

The correct answer is option [C]

49. Voting in elections is one of the ways to _____.

- A. help politician
- B. be a good politician
- C. ensure a representative government
- D. avoid genymending

The correct answer is option [C]

50. The geographical unit into which a country is divided for the purpose of election are called _____.

- A. constituency
- B. polling areas
- C. local government areas
- D. states

The correct answer is option [A]

51. The universal adult suffrage means that all _____ can vote.

- A. adult citizens
- B. citizens

- C. males
- D. literate citizens

The correct answer is option [A]

52. The program of a political party is known as its _____.

- A. constitution
- B. document
- C. manifesto
- D. propaganda

The correct answer is option [C]

53. Any type of restricted franchise is a violation of the principle of _____.

- A. constitutionalism
- B. sovereignty
- C. political equality
- D. popular election

The correct answer is option [C]

Restricted franchise is a denial of the right to vote and be voted for of a qualified citizen due to issues like race, sex, property ownership, educational qualification etc.

54. The system of voting on behalf of another person is known as _____.

- A. voting by lot
- B. casting votes
- C. voting in proxy
- D. preference voting

The correct answer is option [C]