

GOVERNMENT

FOR

Senior Secondary School

3



Practice Questions and Answers

EDUBASE

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GOVERNMENT

Government Exam Questions and Answers Pack

FOR

Senior Secondary School

3

QUESTIONS

Practice Questions and Answers

EDUBASE

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TOPIC: DEVELOPMENT OF MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES IN NIGERIA

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The establishment of the Action Group (AG) took place in _____.
 - A. January, 1951
 - B. March, 1951
 - C. October, 1951
 - D. October, 1952

2. The chairman of the third republic political party - Social Democratic Party (SDP) was _____.
 - A. Chief M.K.O. Abiola
 - B. Chief Bola Ige
 - C. Chief Tony Anenih
 - D. Chief Ernest Shonekan

3. The third republic political party - National Republican Convention (NRC) had its chairman as _____.
 - A. Chief Tony Anenih
 - B. Alhaji Babagana Kingibe
 - C. Chief Tom Ikimi
 - D. Alhaji Ibrahim Waziri

4. Pre-independence political parties in Nigeria had all of the following problems except _____.
 - A. ethnic loyalty
 - B. carpet crossing

- C. intra-party conflict
- D. issue oriented manifesto

5. The party which produced the first Nigerian Prime Minister in 1959 is the _____.

- A. National Convention of Nigerian Citizens
- B. Northern People's Congress (NPC)
- C. Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNDP)
- D. Nigerian Youth Movement (NYM)

6. Which of the following was prominent in the formation of the Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNDP)?

- A. Herbert Macauley
- B. Aminu Kano
- C. Tafawa Belewa
- D. Nnamdi Azikiwe

7. The presidential candidate who contested the 1999 elections in the platform of Alliance for Democracy (AD) is _____.

- A. Alhaji Muhammadu Buhari
- B. Chief Olu Badejo
- C. Chief Olusegun Obasanjo
- D. Chief Olu Falae

6. Which of the following is not an achievement of the Nigerian Youth Movement (NYM)?

- A. It acted as the first nationalist movement with national colouration
- B. It gave birth to modern nationalism in Nigeria
- C. It became Nigeria's first political party
- D. It established a newspaper called the daily service

9. Which of the following best reveals political parties of the first republic?

- A. GNPP, UPN, NNDP, NPC
- B. NNDP, NPC, LUF, AG
- C. AG, UPN, NCNC, NNA
- D. NCNC, UPN, AG, NNDP

10. Which of the following political parties contested the 1998 and 1999 general elections in Nigeria?

- A. ANPP, AD, PDP
- B. PDP, ANPP, AC
- C. APP, PDP, AD
- D. APGA, PDP, ANPP

11. Which of the following political parties did not contest the 1979 general elections?

- A. Greater Nigerian People's Party (GNPP)
- B. Northern People's Congress (NPC)
- C. Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN)
- D. People's Redemption Party (PRP)

12. The National Party of Nigeria (NPN) was officially launched in _____.

- A. November, 1977
- B. September, 1978
- C. October, 1979
- D. June, 1976

13. Free education, free health services and integrated rural development constituted the objectives of which of the following parties?

- A. Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN)
- B. NAC
- C. People's Redemption Party (PRP)
- D. National Party of Nigeria (NPN)

14. The main objective of the Action Group (AG) as a political party was to _____.

- A. co-operate and strengthen all tribal organisations in the western region
- B. challenge the political dominance of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroon (NCNC)
- C. contest and win elections and control western region
- D. correct the abnormalities of the Richard's constitutions

15. Which of the following political parties was not in the first republic?

- A. Northern Element Progressive Union (NEPU)
- B. Unity Party of Nigeria
- C. United Middle Belt Congress(UMBC)
- D. Lagos United Front (LUF)

16. In the 1983 election, which of the following political parties did not win any of the gubernatorial seat?

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

17. One of the pursuit of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroon (NCNC) among other things was to _____.

- A. arouse the political consciousness of the masses
- B. seek a change in the discrimination policy of recruitment into civil service

- C. correct the abnormalities of the Clifford constitution
- D. lead the campaign against government's privatisation

18. Which of the following political parties was most influential in the second republic?

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

19. Which of the following political parties introduced free primary education into its region in 1955?

- A. Northern People's Congress (NPC)
- B. Northern Element progressive Union (NEPU)
- C. Unity Party of Nigeria (UNP)
- D. Action Group (AG)

20. Which of the following pre-independence political party was a product of cultural organisation?

- A. The Nigerian Youth Movement (NYM)
- B. The Alliance for Democracy (AD)
- C. The Action Group (AG)
- D. The National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroon (NCNC)

21. Which of the following classification suggest political parties in the second republic?

- A. UMBC, NPP, NPN, UPN
- B. NAP, UMBC, NPP, NPN
- C. NPN, UPN, NAP, GNPP

D. NNP, UPN, GNPP, NPP

22. The National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroon (NCNC) came into existence in _____.

A. 1940

B. 1941

C. 1942

D. 1944

23. The Nigerian Youth Movement came into being in _____.

A. 1935

B. 1936

C. 1937

D. 1938

24. The decree that ushered in the third republic political parties is known as _____.

A. transition to civil rule decree

B. democratic participation decree

C. civil defence decree

D. democracy for all decree

25. The Nigeria's People's Party (NPP) drew most of its members from the _____.

A. Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNDP)

B. Northern People's Congress (NPC)

C. Action Group (AG)

D. National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroon (NCNC)

26. The body that conducted the second republic election was addressed as _____.

- A. Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO)
- B. National Democratic Commission (NADECO)
- C. National Electoral Commission
- D. Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC)

27. The Nigerian National Democratic Party was established in ____.

- A. 1933
- B. 1923
- C. 1953
- D. 1943

TOPIC: FOREIGN POLICY OF NIGERIA

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The non-alignment policy was highly contradicted in the first republic as a result of _____.

- A. Nigeria's emergence as a republican state
- B. the signing of the Anglo-Nigeria defence pact
- C. the independence of India
- D. the parliamentary system of government in practice

2. Nigeria's support of UPLA was motivated by which of her foreign policy principle?

- A. Non alignment
- B. Africa as the centre-piece
- C. Respect for territorial integrity of other states
- D. Peaceful resolution of disputes

3. Which of the following is not a foreign policy issue?

- A. Redenomination of the naira
- B. Creation of more states
- C. Hosting of the world cup
- D. Establishment of election tribunal

4. Which of the following is not a principle of Nigeria's foreign policy?

- A. Africa as a centre-piece
- B. Non-alignment policy
- C. Sovereign equality of states
- D. Western bloc policy

5. Which of the following was not a non-aligned nation?

- A. India
- B. Poland
- C. Nigeria
- D. Tanzania

6. The foreign policy of a country is best defined as _____.

- A. her national interests
- B. sum of all policies which have an effect upon a national government's relations with other nations
- C. the definite decisions to identify with numerous international organisations
- D. relations among nations

7. Which of the following instrument of foreign policy can be regarded as the last resort?

- A. Trade boycott
- B. Propaganda
- C. Cultural instrument
- D. Military action

8. Which of the following tool was adopted in the settlement of the 1990s border dispute between Cameroon and Nigeria?

- A. Propaganda
- B. Diplomacy
- C. Economic sanction
- D. Militarism

9. Which of the following is the most influential actor of Nigeria's foreign policy?

- A. The general public

- B. Minister of foreign affairs
- C. The head of state
- D. Diplomats

10. The manipulation and distortion of information in order to achieve ones interest and defeat the interest of an opponent in international relations is known as _____.

- A. gerrymander
- B. propaganda
- C. diplomacy
- D. arbitration

11. The height of Nigeria's foreign policy took place and witnessed a radical change during the ____ era.

- A. Murtala Muhammed's
- B. Yakubu Gowon's
- C. Olusegun Obasanjo's
- D. Ibrahim Babangida's

12. The British prime minister who opposed the cancellation of Nigeria's debt was _____.

- A. Margret Thatcher
- B. Edward Heath
- C. John Major
- D. Harold Wilson

13. Nigeria's foreign policy in the early years of her independence was highly influenced by _____.

- A. American influence
- B. military power

- C. war of succession
- D. colonial ties

14. Which of the following is not a determinant of Nigeria's foreign policy?

- A. Non-aligned movement
- B. Her political structure
- C. Structure of the economy
- D. Character of political leadership

15. The gulf war was basically a contention between _____.

- A. Nigeria and Britain
- B. Russia and Iraq
- C. Iraq and America
- D. America and Russia

16. Which of the following statement best describes Nigeria's foreign policy between 1960 and 1966?

- A. Cautious and relatively inactive
- B. Truly non-aligned
- C. Heavily dependent on Eastern bloc countries
- D. Dynamic and active

17. Which of the following Nigerian leader took a foreign policy direction of nationalising foreign companies?

- A. Murtala Muhammed's regime
- B. Yakubu Gowon's regime
- C. Olusegun Obasanjo's regime
- D. Abubakar Tafawa Belewa's regime

18. Features of Nigeria's foreign policy does not include _____.

- A. regard for national interest
- B. promotion of world peace
- C. alignment with any power bloc
- D. defence of justice

19. Nigeria was admitted into the United Nations as the _____ member.

- A. 99th
- B. 20th
- C. 56th
- D. 59th

20. The principle of non-alignment means that a country _____.

- A. is neutral in international trade
- B. does not belong to any world organisation
- C. does not belong to any of the power blocs
- D. has no diplomatic mission abroad

21. Which of the following is not an economic instrument for conducting inter state relations?

- A. Trade boycott
- B. Withdrawal of aids
- C. Propaganda
- D. Economic sanction

22. The conduct of inter-state relations by means of negotiation is known as _____.

- A. conciliation
- B. concession

- C. diplomacy
- D. propaganda

23. Nigeria was declared a pariah state under the regime of _____.

- A. Ibrahim Babangida
- B. Sanni Abacha
- C. Yakubu Gowon
- D. Murtala Mohammed

24. Nigeria's relation with other countries are determined largely by _____.

- A. national interest
- B. political culture
- C. opinion of exporters
- D. trade union

25. Under the independence constitution of Nigeria, the Head of State was _____.

- A. the Queen of England
- B. the British Prime Minister
- C. Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa
- D. Sir James Robertson

26. The end of the cold war terminated the relevance of _____.

- A. non-alignment policy
- B. diplomatic ties
- C. gulf war
- D. decolonisation of Africa

27. Professor Joy Ogwu was appointed minister of foreign affairs by _____.

- A. Olusegun Obasanjo on October 1, 2006
- B. Olusegun Obasanjo on August 30, 2006
- C. Olusegun Obasanjo on September 30, 2006
- D. Olusegun Obasanjo on May 1, 2006

28. Non-alignment as a movement suggests that a country should not _____.

- A. involve herself in international affairs
- B. be a member of the United Nations
- C. commit herself both to the major power blocs
- D. support USA's positions

29. On attainment of independence, Nigeria declared that she would adopt the policy of non-alignment. This meant that Nigeria _____.

- A. believed in cooperation as a means of promoting Africa unity
- B. would take side with any country that offers aid to her
- C. would not take sides with any of her contending owner blocs in the international system
- D. would not interfere in the internal affairs of her neighbours

30. Africa as the centre-piece of Nigeria's foreign policy means that _____.

- A. Nigeria must give attention to West Africa in its external relations
- B. Nigeria should identify with and defend the legitimate interests of Africa
- C. Nigeria should promote African Unity
- D. Nigeria views all African states as equal and sovereign

31. Nigeria relates with other nations of the world for all of the following reasons except for _____.

- A. cultural exchanges
- B. economic reasons

- C. language barrier
- D. world peace

32. The adoption of the principle of non-alignment by Nigeria in its foreign policy was motivated by the ___war.

- A. first world
- B. second world
- C. cold
- D. gulf

33. The most peaceful instrument for conducting Nigeria's foreign policy is _____.

- A. propaganda
- B. diplomacy
- C. militarism
- D. trade boycott

34. Which of the following is an objective of Nigeria's foreign policy?

- A. Sovereign equality of all states
- B. Promotion and protection of the national interest
- C. Emerging as a world power
- D. Promotion of free and fair elections

35. Which of the following is not a function of the ministry of external affairs in Nigeria?

- A. Conduct of Nigeria's foreign policy and international relations
- B. Helping in coordinating international conference both at home and abroad
- C. Assisting human traffickers in carrying out their deeds
- D. Technical assistance to foreign countries

36. The minister of foreign affairs as at February 2008 was _____.

- A. Professor Joy Ogwu
- B. Chief Ojo Maduekwe
- C. Professor George Obiozor
- D. Ambassador Ayo Adeniji

37. Nigeria's boycott of the Montreal olympic games in 1976 in order to protest the tour of apartheid South Africa by New Zealand is an example of _____ instrument of foreign policy.

- A. economic
- B. cultural
- C. demographic
- D. diplomatic

38. Economic diplomacy was a foreign policy principle of _____ regime.

- A. Gowon's
- B. Abacha's
- C. Murtala's
- D. Babangida's

39. 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. settling of disputes in Africa

TOPIC: INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The 'Uniting for Peace' resolution of the UNO was adopted in _____.
 - A. 1945
 - B. 1947
 - C. 1950
 - D. 1960
 - E. 1966

2. The main deliberative organ of the United Nations Organisation is the _____.
 - A. International court of Justice
 - B. Secretariat
 - C. Economic and social council
 - D. General assembly

3. Nigeria was admitted into the United Nations Organization (UNO) as the _____ member.
 - A. 80th
 - B. 89th
 - C. 99th
 - D. 100th

4. The highest or supreme organ of the commonwealth is today known as the _____.
 - A. junior ministers conference
 - B. prime ministers' conference
 - C. authority of heads of state
 - D. general assembly

5. Which of the following is not a condition for the adoption of unitary government?

- A. Political expediency
- B. Size of the country
- C. Fear of domination
- D. Common language and culture

6. Which of the following is not an organ of the United Nations?

- A. The security council
- B. The trusteeship council
- C. The international court of justice
- D. The assembly of heads of state and government

7. The Secretary-General of the United Nations who succeeded Dag Hammarskjold was _____.

- A. Trygve Lie
- B. U Thant
- C. Kofi .A. Annan
- D. Kurt Waldheim

8. Which of the following is not a member of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)?

- A. Kuwait
- B. Saudi Arabia
- C. Nigeria
- D. Britain

9. Officially, ECOWAS operates three co-equal languages. Which of the following is NOT an official ECOWAS language?

- A. English
- B. French
- C. Portuguese
- D. Swahili

10. The official language of the commonwealth is _____.

- A. French
- B. Spanish
- C. Dutch
- D. English

11. To which of the following did Nigeria belong before the formation of the OAU?

- A. OPEC group
- B. Monrovia group
- C. West African group
- D. Brazaville group

12. The United Nations secretariat headquarters is in _____.

- A. Geneva
- B. New York
- C. Lagos
- D. Akra

13. The members of the International Court of Justice of UNO can serve for _____ terms.

- A. eight
- B. nine
- C. eleven

D. Five

14. The launching of the African Union to mark the demise of the OAU by African heads of state took place on _____.

A. July 9, 2002

B. May 26, 2001

C. October 1, 2001

D. September 7, 2002

15. The Organisation for African Unity was set up in _____.

A. 1960

B. 1957

C. 1963

D. 1975

E. 1979

16. Which of the following is NOT an official language of the Economic Community of West African States (E.C.O.W.A.S.)?

A. French

B. Spanish

C. Portuguese

D. English

17. Which of the following is not a specialised agency of the United Nations Organisation?

A. United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

B. Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)

C. The International Labour Organisation (ILO)

D. The General Assembly

18. Which of the following bodies may be regarded as a regional organisation?

- A. ECOWAS
- B. U.N.O
- C. Common Wealth
- D. UNESCO

19. Which of the following countries is a permanent member of the security council of UNO?

- A. India
- B. Canada
- C. China
- D. Korea

20. The headquarters of the international court of justice as at 1996 was at _____.

- A. New York
- B. Geneva
- C. Paris
- D. The Hague

21. Which of the following is not an organ of the United Nations Organisation (UNO)?

- A. The general assembly
- B. The secretariat
- C. The economic and social council
- D. The council of ministers

22. Which of the following is not a function of the Secretary - General of the United Nations Organisation?

- A. Supervising the secretariat
- B. Interpreting the treaties
- C. Alerting the security council on any matter that may threaten international peace
- D. Making annual report

23. The world organisation which existed before the United Nations Organisation was the _____.

- A. League of Nations
- B. European Economic Community
- C. Organisation of African Unity
- D. Commonwealth of Nations

24. Which of the following links commonwealth countries together?

- A. Currency
- B. Electoral system
- C. The political system
- D. The English language

25. The administrative headquarters of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) as at February 2008 is in _____.

- A. Banjul
- B. Accra
- C. Bamako
- D. Abuja

26. The headquarters of the defunct League of Nations was located in _____.

- A. Geneva
- B. San Francisco

- C. New York
- D. Paris

27. The League of Nation was formed in _____.

- A. 1914
- B. 1916
- C. 1918
- D. 1919

28. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) was formed on May 25, 1963 in _____.

- A. London
- B. Nigeria
- C. Ethiopia
- D. Cameroun

29. Which of these is not a special agent of UNO?

- A. Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS)
- B. World Health Organisation (WHO)
- C. International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- D. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

30. The main deliberation organ of UNO is the _____.

- A. International Court of Justice
- B. Secretariat
- C. Economic and social council
- D. General Assembly

31. Citizenship of a country may be acquired by an individual through _____.

- A. naturalisation
- B. nomination
- C. nationalization
- D. neutralization

32. Which of the following countries is not a member of the commonwealth?

- A. Lesotho
- B. Guyana
- C. Angola
- D. Malaysia

33. The United Nations Secretary General as at March 2008 was _____.

- A. Dr. Kofi Annan
- B. Dr. Brutros Brutros Ghali
- C. Mr. Ban Ki Moon
- D. Mr. Dag Hammarskjold

34. One of the objectives of the United Nation Organisation (UNO) is to _____.

- A. develop the African states
- B. maintain international peace and security
- C. provides ammunition for any warring state
- D. ensure that the meeting of the organisation are held regularly

35. The aims of the Organisation for Africa Unity (OAU) includes the following except _____

- A. promotion of unity
- B. united front
- C. eradication of colonialism

D. reduce the living standard of member nations

36. Which of the following is not an organ of the African Union (AU)?

- A. The commission of mediation, conciliation and arbitration
- B. The council of ministers
- C. The general secretariat
- D. The commission

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

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

38 As at February 2004, the headquarters of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) was located in _____.

- A. New York, U.S.A
- B. Hague, Netherlands
- C. Paris, France
- D. Geneva, Switzerland

39. Which of the following countries was not involved in the peace keeping effort in Liberia?

- A. Ghana
- B. Nigeria
- C. Sierra Leone
- D. Cameroon
- E. Togo

40. The followings are departments that make up the OPEC secretariat except _____ department.

- A. information
- B. economic
- C. administration
- D. operation

41. The supreme policy-making organ of the organisation of Africa unity (OAU) is the _____.

- A. council of ministers
- B. general secretariat
- C. defence commission
- D. assembly of heads of state and government

42. The commission for Mediation, conciliation and arbitration is an organ of the _____.

- A. ECOWAS
- B. OAU
- C. UNESCO
- D. OPEC

43. The headquarter of Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) was established in _____.

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

44. To which of these groups did Nigeria belong before the formation of the Organisation of African Unity?

- A. The Brazzaville group
- B. The West Africa group
- C. The Monrovia group
- D. The Casablanca group

45. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was found in ____.

- A. 1960
- B. 1958
- C. 1963
- D. 1967

46. Which of the following combination rightly indicates the permanent members of the UN Security Council?

- A. U.S.A, Britain, Japan, France, China
- B. U.S.A, Britain, Italy, Australia, China
- C. U.S.A, Russia, Britain, France, China
- D. U.S.A, Britain, France, Russia, Japan

47. ECOWAS was set up purely for _____.

- A. political advantages
- B. geographical advantages
- C. economic advantages
- D. historical advantages

48. The most representative organ of the United Nation Organisation is the _____.

- A. economic and social council

- B. security council
- C. trusteeship council
- D. General Assembly

49. Nigeria became a member of OPEC in _____.

- A. 1969
- B. 1970
- C. 1971
- D. 1985

50. The headquarters of the International Court of Justice as at 2003 was in _____.

- A. Paris
- B. the Hague
- C. London
- D. Washington D.C

51. Which of the following is not an organ of the UNO?

- A. Security council
- B. World health Organisation
- C. Secretariat
- D. Economic and social council

52. As at December 2007, the United Nations Security Council was made up of 5 permanent and ____ non-permanent members.

- A. 6
- B. 7
- C. 9

D. 10

53. The principal organ of the UNO established by its charter is _____.

A. four

B. five

C. six

D. seven

54. The following are organs of Organisation of African Unity (OAU) except the _____.

A. general assembly

B. council of ministers

C. general secretariat

D. assembly of head of state and government

55. The Non-permanent members of the security council of the United Nations Organisation (UNO) are appointed for a period of _____ years.

A. ten

B. two

C. three

D. four

56. Who was the Nigerian diplomat that was elected president of the United Nations General Assembly?

A. Professor Ibrahim Gambari

B. Professor Adebayo Adedeji

C. Alhaji Maitama Sule

D. General Joseph Garba

57. In 1991, the African Economic Community treaty was signed in _____.

- A. Addis Ababa
- B. Abuja
- C. Lome
- D. Tripoli

58. Nigeria broke diplomatic relations with Israel because of _____.

- A. raid on a Ugandan town
- B. occupation of Arab territories, including Egypt,
- C. non-support of Nigeria during the Nigeria civil war
- D. support for South Africa

59. Which of the following Nigerian leader was instrumental to the formation of ECOWAS?

- A. General Murtala Muhammed
- B. General Olusegun Obasanjo
- C. Major Gen. Aguiyi Ironsi
- D. General Yakubu Gowon

60. The United Nations Organisation (UNO) was founded in 1945 as a successor to the _____.

- A. Warsaw Pact
- B. World Trade Organisation (WTO)
- C. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
- D. League of Nations

61. Which of the following bodies may be regarded as regional organisation?

- A. OAU
- B. UNO
- C. UNESCO
- D. ECOWAS

62. The draft of the UNO was prepared under the auspices of four nations at a conference held in Dumbarton. Which country was not a part of the four?

- A. China
- B. United States of America
- C. Switzerland
- D. United Kingdom
- E. Soviet Union

63. The veto power in the United Nation Organisation (UNO) is exercised by _____.

- A. all members of the security council
- B. staff of the general secretariat
- C. the permanent member of the security council
- D. all members of the general assembly

64. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) is an agency of the _____.

- A. OAU
- B. OPEC
- C. UNO
- D. NATO

65. Which of the following state is not a member of the Organisation of Africa Unity (OAU)?

- A. South Africa

- B. Switzerland
- C. Lesotho
- D. Angola

66. The world organisation which existed before the United Nation Organisation was the _____.

- A. League of Nations
- B. European Economic Community (EEC)
- C. Organisation of Africa Unity (OAU)
- D. Commonwealth of Nations

67. An international organisation which has mainly economic matters as its objectives is the _____.

- A. Commonwealth of Nations
- B. League of Nations
- C. United Nations Organisation
- D. Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
- E. Organisation of African Unity

68. Nigeria's diplomatic representatives in Britain is known as _____.

- A. high commissioner
- B. ambassador plenipotentiary
- C. charged Affaires
- D. ambassador

69. The chairman of the UN conciliation commission on the 1960 Congo crisis was _____.

- A. Dag Hammarskjold
- B. Kwame Nkrumah

- C. Jaja Nwachukwu
- D. Tubman of Liberia

70. The organ of the United Nations responsible for negotiating agreements with the specialised agencies is the _____.

- A. general assembly
- B. security council
- C. economic and social council
- D. trusteeship council

71. Which of the following International Organisation has no formal charter governing it?

- A. The Commonwealth of Nations
- B. The African Union
- C. The Economic Community of West African States
- D. The United Nations

72. The first Secretary-General of the commonwealth was _____.

- A. Joseph Lindsay
- B. Lan Smith
- C. Arnold Smith
- D. Winston Churchill

73. All the following organs agencies of the United Nations Organisation have their headquarters situated in New York except the _____.

- A. United Nation Development Projects (UNDP)
- B. World Health Organisation (WHO)
- C. International Court of Justice (ICJ)
- D. International Labour Organisation (ILO)

74. Which of the following links the commonwealth countries together?

- A. Currency
- B. Electoral systems
- C. The political systems
- D. The english language

75. The Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries was founded in _____.

- A. 1955
- B. 1959
- C. 1960
- D. 1964
- E. 1972

76. Which of these is not an organ of OPEC?

- A. The conference
- B. The trusteeship council
- C. The board of governors
- D. The secretariat

77. The first secretary-general of the commonwealth was _____.

- A. Joseph Lindsay
- B. Winston Churchill
- C. Arnold Smith
- D. Clement Atlee

78. The administrative headquarters of the Organisation of African Unity is in _____.

- A. Addis Ababa
- B. Lagos

- C. Accra
- D. Nairobi

79. The secretary General of the United Nation Organisation (UNO) is appointed for a period of _____ years.

- A. three
- B. five
- C. seven
- D. nine

80. Which two countries are the Busophone countries in ECOWAS?

- A. Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau
- B. The Gambia and Guinea
- C. Benin Republic and Burkina Faso
- D. Niger and Cote de l'voire

81. The organ of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) responsible for the appointment of the secretary general is the _____.

- A. appointment commission
- B. liberation committee
- C. assembly of heads of state and government
- D. economic and social commission

82. The ECOWAS monitoring group (ECOMOG) was organised to maintain peace in _____.

- A. Cote d' Ivore
- B. Benin Republic
- C. Liberia
- D. Chad

83. Which of the following heads of state initiated the formation of ECOWAS?

- A. Yakubu Gowon and Gnassingbe Eyadema
- B. Dauda Jawara and Abdoul Diouf
- C. Thomas Sankara and Samuel Doe
- D. Sekou Toure and Joseph Momoh

84. Which of the following countries is a permanent member of the Security Council?

- A. India
- B. Canada
- C. China
- D. Korea
- E. Italy

TOPIC: MAJOR POLITICAL CRISES IN NIGERIA

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. During the Action Group (AG) crisis, a state of emergency was declared in the _____ region.

- A. eastern
- B. western
- C. northern
- D. eastern and western

2. The Action Group (AG) crisis led to the formation of two coalition parties. Which are the two parties?

- A. Action Group (AG) and Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNDP)
- B. Nigerian National Alliance (NNA) and National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroon (NCNC)
- C. Nigerian National Alliance (NNA) and United Progressive Grand Alliance (UPGA)
- D. Northern Peoples Party (NPP) and United Progressive Grand Alliance (UPGA)

3. How many days did the census controversy paralyse the federal parliament?

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 7

4. Which of the following is not a concrete reason for the outbreak of the Nigerian civil war?

- A. The personality clash between Ojukwu and Gowon
- B. The adoption of unitary system of government by Aguiyi Ironsi
- C. The infusion of ethnicity into the Nigerian army
- D. The lawlessness of the Eastern region

5. One outcome of the Action Group (AG) crisis was the carving out of _____.

- A. the mid west region from the eastern region
- B. the middle belt from the northern region
- C. the south-south region from the eastern region
- D. 19 states from 12 states

6. During the Action Group (AG) crisis, who was in charge with the plot to overthrow the federal government?

- A. Chief S.L. Akintola
- B. Alhaji Ahmadu Bello
- C. Sir Abubakar Tafawa Belewa
- D. Chief Obafemi Awolowo

7. Who intervened during the census crisis?

- A. Chief S.L. Akintola
- B. Alhaji Ahmed Bello
- C. Sir Abubakar Tafawa Belewa
- D. Chief Obafemi Awolowo

8. The Action Group crisis mainly emanated from _____.

- A. personality clash between its prominent leaders

- B. ideological differences
- C. mal-administration
- D. its failure at the election tribunal

9. The Nigerian civil war came to an end in _____.

- A. July, 1970
- B. May, 1970
- C. January, 1970
- D. July, 1969

10. One reason for the Action Group (AG) crisis was personality clash between Chief Obafemi Awolowo and his deputy. Who was his deputy?

- A. Chief S.L. Akintola
- B. Alhaji Ahmadu Bello
- C. Sir Abubakar Tafawa Bewawa
- D. Senator Dr M.A. Majekodunmi

11. The crisis that followed the general election of 1983 was majorly because of _____.

- A. disqualification of Mallam Aminu Kano
- B. the allegation of rigging by NPN
- C. the admission of NAP as the 6th political party which contested the election
- D. the sack of Justice Ovie Whisky as the FEDECO chairman

12. What was the remote cause of the Kano riot?

- A. The strained relationship between the northern and southern leaders over the issue of self governance
- B. The movement for the motion for adjournment by a northern member of the house

C. The walking away of all members of the Action Group (AG) and the NCNC as a result of the adjournment by a Northern member of the house

D. The eight point programme in the northern regional legislative house

13. How long did the state of emergency that was declared during the Action Group (AG) crisis last?

A. 2 months

B. 4 months

C. 6 months

D. 8 months

14. The unofficial census result which triggered the census crisis showed ____.

A. decrease in the population of the west over the north and east

B. decrease in the population of the east and west over the north

C. increase in the population of the north over the east and west

D. increase in the population of the east and west over the north

15. The Kano riot had the following implications except ____.

A. Action Group (AG) and National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroon (NCNC) temporary formation of alliance against Northern People's Congress (NPC)

B. granting of greater regional autonomy to the three regions

C. promotion of the relationship between the North and South

D. removal of power of intervention by the centre in all residual matters

16. Which of the following political crisis in Nigeria took the longest periods?

A. The Kano riot of 1953

B. The census crisis of 1962

C. The Action Group crisis of 1963

D. The Nigerian civil war of 1967

17. In 1993, Nigerian troops were on peace keeping assignment to _____.

- A. Liberia and Burundi
- B. Rwanda and Liberia
- C. Chad and Liberia
- D. Liberia and Somalia

18. The Kano riot of 1953 broke out on _____.

- A. May, 15
- B. May, 16
- C. May, 17
- D. May, 18

19. Which of the following persons was the speaker of the house when the Kaduna state executive/legislative crisis of 1981 broke out?

- A. Alhaji Balarabe Musa
- B. Mallam Aminu Kano
- C. Alhaji Maminan Dan Musa
- D. Mallam Dan Tofa

20. The dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon was as a result of _____.

- A. trade
- B. exploration rights
- C. oil distribution
- D. territory

21. The famous Kano riot broke out on _____.

- A. May 26, 1953
- B. May 13, 1953

- C. May 12, 1953
- D. May 16, 1953

22. The controversy that greeted the general elections of 1979 was as a result of _____.

- A. the mobility of candidates to win 25% in the two-third states of the federation
- B. rigging by Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN)
- C. disqualification of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) candidate
- D. the coalition of Greater Nigerian People's Party (GNPP) with People's Redemption Party (PRP)

23. When was the Republic of Biafra declared?

- A. May 30, 1967
- B. May 27, 1967
- C. Jan 5, 1967
- D. Jan 4, 1967

24. What was the immediate cause of the Kano riot?

- A. The confrontation of the Northern delegates by the hostile crowd in Lagos
- B. The delay tactics of the NPC house representatives
- C. The tour by delegates of the AG and NCNC for self government
- D. Removal of power of intervention by the centre

25. Which of the following electoral body conducted the federal elections of 1964?

- A. INEC
- B. NEC
- C. FEDECO
- D. NADECO

26. The action group crisis of 1962 was marked with the following consequences except _____.

- A. a declaration of a state of emergency in the Western region
- B. the creation of the mid-Western region
- C. a charge of conspiracy and treasonable felony on Chief Awolowo and his supporters
- D. the appointment of chief Akintola as the deputy party leader

27. During the 1964 federal elections in Nigeria, there was a total boycott of voting in _____.

- A. Lagos
- B. The Northern region
- C. The Eastern region
- D. The Mid-Western region

28. A problem of Nigerian federalism that was resolved by the supreme court between the federal government and the Littoral States centred on resource _____.

- A. maximisation
- B. control
- C. derivation
- D. generation

29. The Kaduna State executive/legislative crisis of 1981 was provoked by the _____.

- A. governor's refusal to assent to bills
- B. governors refusal to pay salaries of civil servants
- C. failure of PRP to majority seats in the state house of assembly
- D. interference of the president in the state affairs

30. How many days did the Kano riot last?

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

31. What period did the census crisis take place?

- A. 1961/1962
- B. 1962/1963
- C. 1963/1964
- D. 1964/1965

32. The Nigerian civil war broke out on _____.

- A. July 6, 1967
- B. May 30, 1967
- C. May 27, 1967
- D. Jan 4, 1967

33. Which of the following is a cause of the civil war?

- A. The alleged rigging of the Western election of 1965
- B. The boycott by UPGA in the in the federal elections of 1964
- C. The conspiracy and treasonable felony by Chief Awolowo
- D. The abolition of unitary government in place of federal government

34. A court order directing a detainee to be brought to court is called _____.

- A. a referendum
- B. a summons
- C. an injunction
- D. an habeas corpus

35. Which of the following reasons propelled the break out of the Kano riot of 1953?

- A. The demise of the Sardauna of Sokoto
- B. The discrepancy on the issue of self government
- C. The rancour between Northern People's Congress (NPC) and National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons/National Council of Nigerian Citizens (NCNC)
- D. The contradictions in the Macpherson constitution

36. Who proclaimed the eastern region an independent sovereign state of the "Republic of Biafra"?

- A. General Yakubu Gowon
- B. Lt. General J.A. Ankra
- C. Chief Festus Okotie Eboh
- D. Lt. Col. Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu

37. One reason for the Action Group (AG) crisis was the personality clash between ____ .

- A. Chief Obafemi Awolowo and Alhaji Ahmadu Bello
- B. Chief S.L. Akintola and Alhaji Ahmadu Bello
- C. Sir Abubakar Tafawa Bewa and Chief S.L. Akintola
- D. Chief Obafemi Awolowo and Chief S.L. Akintola

38. Which of the following is not a remote and immediate cause of the Nigerian civil war?

- A. Personality clash between Obafemi Awolowo and Lt. Col. Chukwuemeka Ojukwu
- B. The alleged rigging of the Western election of 1965
- C. The abolition of federalism in place of unitary system of government
- D. The refusal of General Ironsi to bring the January 15, 1966 coup plotters to book

39. The Nigerian civil war lasted for ____ weeks and 4 days.

- A. 127
- B. 130
- C. 131
- D. 132

40. How long did the Nigerian civil war lasted?

- A. 21 months
- B. 24 months
- C. 27 months
- D. 30 months

41. The Nigerian civil war was fought in order to _____.

- A. test Nigeria's military strength
- B. preserve the unity of the country
- C. protect Nigeria from external invasion
- D. expel mercenary forces

TOPIC: MILITARY RULE

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Law-making under military regimes is done through _____.
 - A. delegated legislation
 - B. administrative enactment
 - C. the promulgation of decrees
 - D. the ministry of justice
2. The first military coup in Africa took place in _____.
 - A. Nigeria
 - B. Ghana
 - C. Egypt
 - D. Togo
3. The head of the first military government in Nigeria was General _____.
 - A. Murtala Mohammed
 - B. Yakubu Gowon
 - C. Johnson Aguiyi Ironsi
 - D. Olusegun Obasanjo
4. All the following are reasons for the frequent military takeover of power in Nigeria except _____.
 - A. election malpractice
 - B. corruption amongst top government functionaries
 - C. check on communist penetration of government
 - D. embezzlement of public fund

5. The second Nigeria head of state to be assassinated in a military coup d'etat was _____.

- A. General Aguiyi Ironsi
- B. Major-General Maman Vatsa
- C. Col. B. S. Dimka
- D. General Murtala Mohammed

6. The capital of Nigeria was relocated under which of the following military government?

- A. Muhammadu Buhari / Babatunde Idiagbon regime
- B. Murtala Muhammed / Olusegun Obasanjo regime
- C. Ibrahim Babangida's regime
- D. Sani Abacha's regime

7. The following are reasons for military intervention in politics except_____.

- A. corrupt practices by civilian administration
- B. tribalism and nepotism
- C. election malpractices
- D. regular promotion of military officers

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

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

9. The first military government in Nigeria was headed by general _____.

- A. Yakubu Gowon

- B. Aguiyi Ironsi
- C. Murtala Mohammed
- D. Olusegun Obasanjo

10. The first military coup in Africa took place in _____.

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

11. The first military government in Nigeria was headed by general _____.

- A. Yakubu Gowon
- B. Aguiyi Ironsi
- C. Hassan Katsina
- D. Olusegun Obasanjo

12. Which of the following military regime in Nigeria played a prominent role in the liberation of colonised African States?

- A. Aguiyi Ironsi/Murtala Muhammed
- B. Murtala Muhammed /Olusegun Obasanjo
- C. Muhammadu Buhari/Aguiyi Ironsi
- D. Ibrahim Babangida/Ernest Shonekon

13. When did the federal military government abolish the four regions in Nigeria?

- A. 1963
- B. 1966
- C. 1970
- D. 1976

14. The second Military coup in Nigeria occurred on _____.

- A. July 1, 1975
- B. July 29, 1975
- C. August 14, 1975
- D. July 1, 1976

15. The first coup d'etats in West Africa took place on _____.

- A. January 13, 1960
- B. February 13, 1963
- C. January 13, 1963
- D. June 13, 1961

16. Major General Buhari's administration was overthrown on _____.

- A. August 20, 1985
- B. August 27, 1985
- C. September 1, 1985
- D. September 5, 1985

17. In what year did the first military coup in Africa take place?

- A. 1952
- B. 1961
- C. 1960
- D. 1966

18. How many years did Lt. Colonel Yakubu Gowon rule Nigeria?

- A. Eight
- B. Nine
- C. Six

D. Seven

19. The first military president of Nigeria is _____.

- A. Lt. General Olusegun Obasanjo
- B. General Murtala Mohammed
- C. Major General Ibrahim Babangida
- D. General Yakubu Gowon

20. Katsina and Akwa Ibom states were created in _____.

- A. 1967
- B. 1976
- C. 1986
- D. 1987
- E. 1988

21. The major factors underlying the first military coup in Nigeria was _____.

- A. economic depression
- B. break down of law and order
- C. public opinion
- D. bribery and corruption

22. The first military head of state in Nigeria was General _____.

- A. Muhammed Buhari
- B. Yakubu Gowon
- C. Aguiyi Ironsi
- D. Murtala Mohammed

23. All of the following were created by the military administration in Nigeria except the _____.

- A. creation of state
- B. adoption of the imagination policy
- C. imagination of operation feed the nation
- D. introduction of the green revolution

24. Yakubu Gowon was overthrown when he was attending Organisation of African Unity (OAU) meeting in which of the following countries?

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

25. Military government are likely to be _____.

- A. democratic
- B. civilized
- C. dictatorial
- D. accountable

26. All the following achievements are credited to the military administration in Nigeria except the _____.

- A. introduction of the Green Revolution
- B. adoption of the indigenisation policy
- C. establishment of the National Youth Service Corps
- D. inauguration of the operation feed the nation

27. The first military coup in Nigeria was carried out on _____.

- A. January 15, 1966

- B. October 1, 1966
- C. July 29, 1966
- D. July 29, 1975
- E. February 13, 1976

ANSWERS

TOPIC: DEVELOPMENT OF MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES IN NIGERIA

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The establishment of the Action Group (AG) took place in _____.

- A. January, 1951
- B. March, 1951
- C. October, 1951
- D. October, 1952

The correct answer is option [B]

2. The chairman of the third republic political party - Social Democratic Party (SDP) was _____.

- A. Chief M.K.O. Abiola
- B. Chief Bola Ige
- C. Chief Tony Anenih
- D. Chief Ernest Shonekan

The correct answer is option [C]

3. The third republic political party - National Republican Convention (NRC) had its chairman as _____.

- A. Chief Tony Anenih
- B. Alhaji Babagana Kingibe
- C. Chief Tom Ikimi
- D. Alhaji Ibrahim Waziri

The correct answer is option [C]

4. Pre-independence political parties in Nigeria had all of the following problems except _____.

- A. ethnic loyalty
- B. carpet crossing
- C. intra-party conflict
- D. issue oriented manifesto

The correct answer is option [D]

5. The party which produced the first Nigerian Prime Minister in 1959 is the _____.

- A. National Convention of Nigerian Citizens
- B. Northern People's Congress (NPC)
- C. Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNDP)
- D. Nigerian Youth Movement (NYM)

The correct answer is option [B]

6. Which of the following was prominent in the formation of the Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNDP)?

- A. Herbert Macauley
- B. Aminu Kano
- C. Tafawa Belewa
- D. Nnamdi Azikiwe

The correct answer is option [A]

7. The presidential candidate who contested the 1999 elections in the platform of Alliance for Democracy (AD) is _____.

- A. Alhaji Muhammadu Buhari
- B. Chief Olu Badejo
- C. Chief Olusegun Obasanjo
- D. Chief Olu Falae

The correct answer is option [D]

6. Which of the following is not an achievement of the Nigerian Youth Movement (NYM)?

- A. It acted as the first nationalist movement with national colouration
- B. It gave birth to modern nationalism in Nigeria
- C. It became Nigeria's first political party
- D. It established a newspaper called the daily service

The correct answer is option [C]

9. Which of the following best reveals political parties of the first republic?

- A. GNPP, UPN, NNNDP, NPC
- B. NNNDP, NPC, LUF, AG
- C. AG, UPN, NCNC, NNA
- D. NCNC, UPN, AG, NNNDP

The correct answer is option [B].

Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNNDP), Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN), Northern People's Congress (NPC), Greater Nigerian People's Party (GNPP), National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons/National Council of Nigerian Citizens (NCNC), Action Group (AG), Lagos United Front (LUF) etc

10. Which of the following political parties contested the 1998 and 1999 general elections in Nigeria?

- A. ANPP, AD, PDP
- B. PDP, ANPP, AC
- C. APP, PDP, AD
- D. APGA, PDP, ANPP

The correct answer is option [C]

11. Which of the following political parties did not contest the 1979 general elections?

- A. Greater Nigerian People's Party (GNPP)
- B. Northern People's Congress (NPC)
- C. Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN)
- D. People's Redemption Party (PRP)

The correct answer is option [B]

12. The National Party of Nigeria (NPN) was officially launched in _____.

- A. November, 1977
- B. September, 1978
- C. October, 1979
- D. June, 1976

The correct answer is option [B]

13. Free education, free health services and integrated rural development constituted the objectives of which of the following parties?

- A. Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN)
- B. NAC
- C. People's Redemption Party (PRP)
- D. National Party of Nigeria (NPN)

The correct answer is option [A]

14. The main objective of the Action Group (AG) as a political party was to _____.

- A. co-operate and strengthen all tribal organisations in the western region
- B. challenge the political dominance of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroon (NCNC)
- C. contest and win elections and control western region
- D. correct the abnormalities of the Richard's constitutions

The correct answer is option [C]

15. Which of the following political parties was not in the first republic?

- A. Northern Element Progressive Union (NEPU)
- B. Unity Party of Nigeria
- C. United Middle Belt Congress(UMBC)
- D. Lagos United Front (LUF)

The correct answer is option [B]

16. In the 1983 election, which of the following political parties did not win any of the gubernatorial seat?

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

The correct answer is option [A]

17. One of the pursuit of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroon (NCNC) among other things was to _____.

- A. arouse the political consciousness of the masses
- B. seek a change in the discrimination policy of recruitment into civil service
- C. correct the abnormalities of the Clifford constitution
- D. lead the campaign against government's privatisation

The correct answer is option [A]

18. Which of the following political parties was most influential in the second republic?

- A. Northern People's Congress (NPC)
- B. National Party of Nigeria (NPN)

- C. Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN)
- D. Nigerian People's Party (NPP)

The correct answer is option [B]

19. Which of the following political parties introduced free primary education into its region in 1955?

- A. Northern People's Congress (NPC)
- B. Northern Element progressive Union (NEPU)
- C. Unity Party of Nigeria (UNP)
- D. Action Group (AG)

The correct answer is option [D]

20. Which of the following pre-independence political party was a product of cultural organisation?

- A. The Nigerian Youth Movement (NYM)
- B. The Alliance for Democracy (AD)
- C. The Action Group (AG)
- D. The National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroon (NCNC)

The correct answer is option [C]

21. Which of the following classification suggest political parties in the second republic?

- A. UMBC, NPP, NPN, UPN
- B. NAP, UMBC, NPP, NPN
- C. NPN, UPN, NAP, GNPP
- D. NNP, UPN, GNPP, NPP

The correct answer is option [C]

22. The National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroon (NCNC) came into existence in _____.

- A. 1940
- B. 1941
- C. 1942
- D. 1944

The correct answer is option [D]

23. The Nigerian Youth Movement came into being in _____.

- A. 1935
- B. 1936
- C. 1937
- D. 1938

The correct answer is option [A]

24. The decree that ushered in the third republic political parties is known as _____.

- A. transition to civil rule decree
- B. democratic participation decree
- C. civil defence decree
- D. democracy for all decree

The correct answer is option [A]

25. The Nigeria's People's Party (NPP) drew most of its members from the _____.

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

The correct answer is option [D]

26. The body that conducted the second republic election was addressed as _____.

- A. Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO)
- B. National Democratic Commission (NADECO)
- C. National Electoral Commission
- D. Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC)

The correct answer is option [A]

27. The Nigerian National Democratic Party was established in _____.

- A. 1933
- B. 1923
- C. 1953
- D. 1943

The correct answer is option [B]

TOPIC: FOREIGN POLICY OF NIGERIA

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The non-alignment policy was highly contradicted in the first republic as a result of _____.

- A. Nigeria's emergence as a republican state
- B. the signing of the Anglo-Nigeria defence pact
- C. the independence of India
- D. the parliamentary system of government in practice

The correct answer is option [B]

2. Nigeria's support of UPLA was motivated by which of her foreign policy principle?

- A. Non alignment
- B. Africa as the centre-piece
- C. Respect for territorial integrity of other states
- D. Peaceful resolution of disputes

The correct answer is option [B]

3. Which of the following is not a foreign policy issue?

- A. Redenomination of the naira
- B. Creation of more states
- C. Hosting of the world cup
- D. Establishment of election tribunal

The correct answer is option [C]

4. Which of the following is not a principle of Nigeria's foreign policy?

- A. Africa as a centre-piece
- B. Non-alignment policy

- C. Sovereign equality of states
- D. Western bloc policy

The correct answer is option [D]

5. Which of the following was not a non-aligned nation?

- A. India
- B. Poland
- C. Nigeria
- D. Tanzania

The correct answer is option [B]

6. The foreign policy of a country is best defined as _____.

- A. her national interests
- B. sum of all policies which have an effect upon a natural government's relations with other nations
- C. the definite decisions to identify with numerous international organisations
- D. relations among nations

The correct answer is option [B]

7. Which of the following instrument of foreign policy can be regarded as the last resort?

- A. Trade boycott
- B. Propaganda
- C. Cultural instrument
- D. Military action

The correct answer is option [D]

8. Which of the following tool was adopted in the settlement of the 1990s border dispute between Cameroon and Nigeria?

- A. Propaganda
- B. Diplomacy
- C. Economic sanction
- D. Militarism

The correct answer is option [B]

9. Which of the following is the most influential actor of Nigeria's foreign policy?

- A. The general public
- B. Minister of foreign affairs
- C. The head of state
- D. Diplomats

The correct answer is option [C]

10. The manipulation and distortion of information in order to achieve one's interest and defeat the interest of an opponent in international relations is known as _____.

- A. gerrymander
- B. propaganda
- C. diplomacy
- D. arbitration

The correct answer is option [B]

11. The height of Nigeria's foreign policy took place and witnessed a radical change during the ____ era.

- A. Murtala Muhammed's
- B. Yakubu Gowon's
- C. Olusegun Obasanjo's
- D. Ibrahim Babangida's

The correct answer is option [A]

12. The British prime minister who opposed the cancellation of Nigeria's debt was _____.

- A. Margret Thatcher
- B. Edward Heath
- C. John Major
- D. Harold Wilson

The correct answer is option [A]

13. Nigeria's foreign policy in the early years of her independence was highly influenced by _____.

- A. American influence
- B. military power
- C. war of succession
- D. colonial ties

The correct answer is option [D]

14. Which of the following is not a determinant of Nigeria's foreign policy?

- A. Non-aligned movement
- B. Her political structure
- C. Structure of the economy
- D. Character of political leadership

The correct answer is option [A]

15. The gulf war was basically a contention between _____.

- A. Nigeria and Britain
- B. Russia and Iraq
- C. Iraq and America

D. America and Russia

The correct answer is option [C]

16. Which of the following statement best describes Nigeria's foreign policy between 1960 and 1966?

- A. Cautious and relatively inactive
- B. Truly non-aligned
- C. Heavily dependent on Eastern bloc countries
- D. Dynamic and active

The correct answer is option [A]

17. Which of the following Nigerian leader took a foreign policy direction of nationalising foreign companies?

- A. Murtala Muhammed's regime
- B. Yakubu Gowon's regime
- C. Olusegun Obasanjo's regime
- D. Abubakar Tafawa Belewa's regime

The correct answer is option [A]

18. Features of Nigeria's foreign policy does not include _____.

- A. regard for national interest
- B. promotion of world peace
- C. alignment with any power bloc
- D. defence of justice

The correct answer is option [C]

19. Nigeria was admitted into the United Nations as the _____ member.

- A. 99th

- B. 20th
- C. 56th
- D. 59th

The correct answer is option [A]

20. The principle of non-alignment means that a country _____.

- A. is neutral in international trade
- B. does not belong to any world organisation
- C. does not belong to any of the power blocs
- D. has no diplomatic mission abroad

The correct answer is option [C]

21. Which of the following is not an economic instrument for conducting inter state relations?

- A. Trade boycott
- B. Withdrawal of aids
- C. Propaganda
- D. Economic sanction

The correct answer is option [C]

22. The conduct of inter-state relations by means of negotiation is known as _____.

- A. conciliation
- B. concession
- C. diplomacy
- D. propaganda

The correct answer is option [C]

23. Nigeria was declared a pariah state under the regime of _____.

- A. Ibrahim Babangida
- B. Sanni Abacha
- C. Yakubu Gowon
- D. Murtala Mohammed

The correct answer is option [B]

24. Nigeria's relation with other countries are determined largely by _____.

- A. national interest
- B. political culture
- C. opinion of exporters
- D. trade union

The correct answer is option [A]

25. Under the independence constitution of Nigeria, the Head of State was _____.

- A. the Queen of England
- B. the British Prime Minister
- C. Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa
- D. Sir James Robertson

The correct answer is option [A]

Sir James Robertson was the last colonial governor of Nigeria.

26. The end of the cold war terminated the relevance of _____.

- A. non-alignment policy
- B. diplomatic ties
- C. gulf war
- D. decolonisation of Africa

The correct answer is option [A]

27. Professor Joy Ogwu was appointed minister of foreign affairs by _____.

- A. Olusegun Obasanjo on October 1, 2006
- B. Olusegun Obasanjo on August 30, 2006
- C. Olusegun Obasanjo on September 30, 2006
- D. Olusegun Obasanjo on May 1, 2006

The correct answer is option [B]

28. Non-alignment as a movement suggests that a country should not _____.

- A. involve herself in international affairs
- B. be a member of the United Nations
- C. commit herself both to the major power blocs
- D. support USA's positions

The correct answer is option [C]

29. On attainment of independence, Nigeria declared that she would adopt the policy of non-alignment. This meant that Nigeria _____.

- A. believed in cooperation as a means of promoting Africa unity
- B. would take side with any country that offers aid to her
- C. would not take sides with any of her contending power blocs in the international system
- D. would not interfere in the internal affairs of her neighbours

The correct answer is option [C]

30. Africa as the centre-piece of Nigeria's foreign policy means that _____.

- A. Nigeria must give attention to West Africa in its external relations
- B. Nigeria should identify with and defend the legitimate interests of Africa
- C. Nigeria should promote African Unity
- D. Nigeria views all African states as equal and sovereign

The correct answer is option [B]

31. Nigeria relates with other nations of the world for all of the following reasons except for _____.

- A. cultural exchanges
- B. economic reasons
- C. language barrier
- D. world peace

The correct answer is option [C]

32. The adoption of the principle of non-alignment by Nigeria in its foreign policy was motivated by the ____war.

- A. first world
- B. second world
- C. cold
- D. gulf

The correct answer is option [C]

33. The most peaceful instrument for conducting Nigeria's foreign policy is _____.

- A. propaganda
- B. diplomacy
- C. militarism
- D. trade boycott

The correct answer is option [B]

34. Which of the following is an objective of Nigeria's foreign policy?

- A. Sovereign equality of all states
- B. Promotion and protection of the national interest

- C. Emerging as a world power
- D. Promotion of free and fair elections

The correct answer is option [B]

35. Which of the following is not a function of the ministry of external affairs in Nigeria?

- A. Conduct of Nigeria's foreign policy and international relations
- B. Helping in coordinating international conference both at home and abroad
- C. Assisting human traffickers in carrying out their deeds
- D. Technical assistance to foreign countries

The correct answer is option [C]

36. The minister of foreign affairs as at February 2008 was _____.

- A. Professor Joy Ogwu
- B. Chief Ojo Maduekwe
- C. Professor George Obiozor
- D. Ambassador Ayo Adeniji

The correct answer is option [B]

37. Nigeria's boycott of the Montreal olympic games in 1976 in order to protest the tour of apartheid South Africa by New Zealand is an example of _____ instrument of foreign policy.

- A. economic
- B. cultural
- C. demographic
- D. diplomatic

The correct answer is option [B]

38. Economic diplomacy was a foreign policy principle of _____ regime.

- A. Gowon's
- B. Abacha's
- C. Murtala's
- D. Babangida's

The correct answer is option [D]

39. 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. settling of disputes in Africa

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The 'Uniting for Peace' resolution of the UNO was adopted in _____.

- A. 1945
- B. 1947
- C. 1950
- D. 1960
- E. 1966

The correct answer is option [C]

1960 was when Nigeria had her independence 1966 was when the first military coup took place in Nigeria.

2. The main deliberative organ of the United Nations Organisation is the _____.

- A. International court of Justice
- B. Secretariat
- C. Economic and social council
- D. General assembly

The correct answer is option [D]

3. Nigeria was admitted into the United Nations Organization (UNO) as the _____ member.

- A. 80th
- B. 89th
- C. 99th
- D. 100th

The correct answer is option [C]

4. The highest or supreme organ of the commonwealth is today known as the _____.

- A. junior ministers conference
- B. prime ministers' conference
- C. authority of heads of state
- D. general assembly

The correct answer is option [B]

5. Which of the following is not a condition for the adoption of unitary government?

- A. Political expediency
- B. Size of the country
- C. Fear of domination
- D. Common language and culture

The correct answer is option [C]

6. Which of the following is not an organ of the United Nations?

- A. The security council
- B. The trusteeship council
- C. The international court of justice
- D. The assembly of heads of state and government

The correct answer is option [D]

7. The Secretary-General of the United Nations who succeeded Dag Hammarskjold was _____.

- A. Trygve Lie
- B. U Thant
- C. Kofi .A. Annan
- D. Kurt Waldheim

The correct answer is option [B]

8. Which of the following is not a member of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)?

- A. Kuwait
- B. Saudi Arabia
- C. Nigeria
- D. Britain

The correct answer is option [D]

9. Officially, ECOWAS operates three co-equal languages. Which of the following is NOT an official ECOWAS language?

- A. English
- B. French
- C. Portuguese
- D. Swahili

The correct answer is option [D]

10. The official language of the commonwealth is _____.

- A. French
- B. Spanish
- C. Dutch
- D. English

The correct answer is option [D]

11. To which of the following did Nigeria belong before the formation of the OAU?

- A. OPEC group
- B. Monrovia group
- C. West African group

D. Brazaville group

The correct answer is option [B]

12. The United Nations secretariat headquarters is in _____.

- A. Geneva
- B. New York
- C. Lagos
- D. Akra

The correct answer is option [B]

13. The members of the International Court of Justice of UNO can serve for _____ terms.

- A. eight
- B. nine
- C. eleven
- D. Five

The correct answer is option [B]

14. The launching of the African Union to mark the demise of the OAU by African heads of state took place on _____.

- A. July 9, 2002
- B. May 26, 2001
- C. October 1, 2001
- D. September 7, 2002

The correct answer is option [A]

15. The Organisation for African Unity was set up in _____.

- A. 1960

- B. 1957
- C. 1963
- D. 1975
- E. 1979

The correct answer is option [C]

16. Which of the following is NOT an official language of the Economic Community of West African States (E.C.O.W.A.S.)?

- A. French
- B. Spanish
- C. Portuguese
- D. English

The correct answer is option [B]

17. Which of the following is not a specialised agency of the United Nations Organisation?

- A. United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
- B. Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)
- C. The International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- D. The General Assembly

The correct answer is option [D].

All except the General assembly are UNO specialised agents but the general assembly is an administrative body.

18. Which of the following bodies may be regarded as a regional organisation?

- A. ECOWAS
- B. U.N.O
- C. Common Wealth
- D. UNESCO

The correct answer is option [A]

19. Which of the following countries is a permanent member of the security council of UNO?

- A. India
- B. Canada
- C. China
- D. Korea

The correct answer is option [C].

The security council of UNO has five permanent members and six non-permanent members. The permanent members are USA, Britain, USSR, France and China.

20. The headquarters of the international court of justice as at 1996 was at _____.

- A. New York
- B. Geneva
- C. Paris
- D. The Hague

The correct answer is option [D]

21. Which of the following is not an organ of the United Nations Organisation (UNO)?

- A. The general assembly
- B. The secretariat
- C. The economic and social council
- D. The council of ministers

The correct answer is option [D]

22. Which of the following is not a function of the Secretary - General of the United Nations Organisation?

- A. Supervising the secretariat

- B. Interpreting the treaties
- C. Alerting the security council on any matter that may threaten international peace
- D. Making annual report

The correct answer is option [B]

23. The world organisation which existed before the United Nations Organisation was the _____.

- A. League of Nations
- B. European Economic Community
- C. Organisation of African Unity
- D. Commonwealth of Nations

The correct answer is option [A]

24. Which of the following links commonwealth countries together?

- A. Currency
- B. Electoral system
- C. The political system
- D. The English language

The correct answer is option [D]

25. The administrative headquarters of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) as at February 2008 is in _____.

- A. Banjul
- B. Accra
- C. Bamako
- D. Abuja

The correct answer is option [D].

The executive secretariat of ECOWAS is the administrative headquarters and it is located in Abuja (formerly in Lagos) Nigeria

26. The headquarters of the defunct League of Nations was located in _____.

- A. Geneva
- B. San Francisco
- C. New York
- D. Paris

The correct answer is option [A]

27. The League of Nation was formed in _____.

- A. 1914
- B. 1916
- C. 1918
- D. 1919

The correct answer is option [D]

28. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) was formed on May 25, 1963 in _____.

- A. London
- B. Nigeria
- C. Ethiopia
- D. Cameroun

The correct answer is option [C]

29. Which of these is not a special agent of UNO?

- A. Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS)
- B. World Health Organisation (WHO)
- C. International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- D. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

The correct answer is option [A]

30. The main deliberation organ of UNO is the _____.

- A. International Court of Justice
- B. Secretariat
- C. Economic and social council
- D. General Assembly

The correct answer is option [D]

31. Citizenship of a country may be acquired by an individual through _____.

- A. naturalisation
- B. nomination
- C. nationalization
- D. neutralization

The correct answer is option [A]

32. Which of the following countries is not a member of the commonwealth?

- A. Lesotho
- B. Guyana
- C. Angola
- D. Malaysia

The correct answer is option [C]

33. The United Nations Secretary General as at March 2008 was _____.

- A. Dr. Kofi Annan
- B. Dr. Brutros Brutros Ghali
- C. Mr. Ban Ki Moon
- D. Mr. Dag Hammarskjold

The correct answer is option [C]

34. One of the objectives of the United Nation Organisation (UNO) is to _____.

- A. develop the African states
- B. maintain international peace and security
- C. provides ammunition for any warring state
- D. ensure that the meeting of the organisation are held regularly

The correct answer is option [B]

35. The aims of the Organisation for Africa Unity (OAU) includes the following except _____

- A. promotion of unity
- B. united front
- C. eradication of colonialism
- D. reduce the living standard of member nations

The correct answer is option [D]

36. Which of the following is not an organ of the African Union (AU)?

- A. The commission of mediation, conciliation and arbitration
- B. The council of ministers
- C. The general secretariat
- D. The commission

The correct answer is option [D]

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

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

The correct answer is option [B]

38 As at February 2004, the headquarters of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) was located in _____.

- A. New York, U.S.A
- B. Hague, Netherlands
- C. Paris, France
- D. Geneva, Switzerland

The correct answer is option [B]

39. Which of the following countries was not involved in the peace keeping effort in Liberia?

- A. Ghana
- B. Nigeria
- C. Sierra Leone
- D. Cameroon
- E. Togo

The correct answer is option [D]

40. The followings are departments that make up the OPEC secretariat except _____ department.

- A. information
- B. economic
- C. administration
- D. operation

The correct answer is option [D]

41. The supreme policy-making organ of the organisation of Africa unity (OAU) is the _____.

- A. council of ministers
- B. general secretariat
- C. defence commission
- D. assembly of heads of state and government

The correct answer is option [D]

42. The commission for Mediation, conciliation and arbitration is an organ of the _____.

- A. ECOWAS
- B. OAU
- C. UNESCO
- D. OPEC

The correct answer is option [B]

43. The headquarter of Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) was established in _____.

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

The correct answer is option [C]

44. To which of these groups did Nigeria belong before the formation of the Organisation of African Unity?

- A. The Brazzaville group
- B. The West Africa group
- C. The Monrovia group
- D. The Casablanca group

The correct answer is option [C]

45. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was found in ____.

- A. 1960
- B. 1958
- C. 1963
- D. 1967

The correct answer is option [A]

46. Which of the following combination rightly indicates the permanent members of the UN Security Council?

- A. U.S.A, Britain, Japan, France, China
- B. U.S.A, Britain, Italy, Australia, China
- C. U.S.A, Russia, Britain, France, China
- D. U.S.A, Britain, France, Russia, Japan

The correct answer is option [C]

47. ECOWAS was set up purely for _____.

- A. political advantages
- B. geographical advantages
- C. economic advantages
- D. historical advantages

The correct answer is option [C]

48. The most representative organ of the United Nation Organisation is the _____.

- A. economic and social council
- B. security council
- C. trusteeship council
- D. General Assembly

The correct answer is option [D].

General assembly is the central organ comprising of representative of each members state equally made up of 5 representatives or delegates

49. Nigeria became a member of OPEC in _____.

- A. 1969
- B. 1970
- C. 1971
- D. 1985

The correct answer is option [C]

50. The headquarters of the International Court of Justice as at 2003 was in _____.

- A. Paris
- B. the Hague
- C. London
- D. Washington D.C

The correct answer is option[B]

51. Which of the following is not an organ of the UNO?

- A. Security council
- B. World health Organisation
- C. Secretariat
- D. Economic and social council

The correct answer is option [B].

WHO is a specialised agency of UNO not an organ

52. As at December 2007, the United Nations Security Council was made up of 5 permanent and ____ non-permanent members.

- A. 6
- B. 7
- C. 9
- D. 10

The correct answer is option [D]

53. The principal organ of the UNO established by its charter is _____.

- A. four
- B. five
- C. six
- D. seven

The correct answer is option [C]

54. The following are organs of Organisation of African Unity (OAU) except the _____.

- A. general assembly
- B. council of ministers
- C. general secretariat
- D. assembly of head of state and government

The correct answer is option [A].

While UNO has general Assembly as its organ, OAU has the assembly of head of state and government

55. The Non-permanent members of the security council of the United Nations Organisation (UNO) are appointed for a period of ____ years.

- A. ten
- B. two
- C. three

D. four

The correct answer is option [B].

They are elected for two year term and cannot be immediately be re-elected for another term

56. Who was the Nigerian diplomat that was elected president of the United Nations General Assembly?

A. Professor Ibrahim Gambari

B. Professor Adebayo Adedeji

C. Alhaji Maitama Sule

D. General Joseph Garba

The correct answer is option [D]

57. In 1991, the African Economic Community treaty was signed in _____.

A. Addis Ababa

B. Abuja

C. Lome

D. Tripoli

The correct answer is option [B]

58. Nigeria broke diplomatic relations with Israel because of _____.

A. raid on a Ugandan town

B. occupation of Arab territories, including Egypt,

C. non-support of Nigeria during the Nigeria civil war

D. support for South Africa

The correct answer is option [B]

59. Which of the following Nigerian leader was instrumental to the formation of ECOWAS?

- A. General Murtala Muhammed
- B. General Olusegun Obasanjo
- C. Major Gen. Aguiyi Ironsi
- D. General Yakubu Gowon

The correct answer is option [D]

60. The United Nations Organisation (UNO) was founded in 1945 as a successor to the _____.

- A. Warsaw Pact
- B. World Trade Organisation (WTO)
- C. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
- D. League of Nations

The correct answer is option [D]

61. Which of the following bodies may be regarded as regional organisation?

- A. OAU
- B. UNO
- C. UNESCO
- D. ECOWAS

The correct answer is option [D]

62. The draft of the UNO was prepared under the auspices of four nations at a conference held in Dumbarton. Which country was not a part of the four?

- A. China
- B. United States of America
- C. Switzerland
- D. United Kingdom

E. Soviet Union

The correct answer is option [C]

63. The veto power in the United Nation Organisation (UNO) is exercised by _____.

- A. all members of the security council
- B. staff of the general secretariat
- C. the permanent member of the security council
- D. all members of the general assembly

The correct answer is option [C]

64. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) is an agency of the _____.

- A. OAU
- B. OPEC
- C. UNO
- D. NATO

The correct answer is option [A]

65. Which of the following state is not a member of the Organisation of Africa Unity (OAU)?

- A. South Africa
- B. Switzerland
- C. Lesotho
- D. Angola

The correct answer is option [B]

66. The world organisation which existed before the United Nation Organisation was the _____.

- A. League of Nations

- B. European Economic Community (EEC)
- C. Organisation of Africa Unity (OAU)
- D. Commonwealth of Nations

The correct answer is option [A]

67. An international organisation which has mainly economic matters as its objectives is the _____.

- A. Commonwealth of Nations
- B. League of Nations
- C. United Nations Organisation
- D. Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
- E. Organisation of African Unity

The correct answer is option [D]

68. Nigeria's diplomatic representatives in Britain is known as _____.

- A. high commissioner
- B. ambassador plenipotentiary
- C. charged Affaires
- D. ambassador

The correct answer is option [A]

Penipotentiary is a diplomat who is fully authorised to represent his or her government.

69. The chairman of the UN conciliation commission on the 1960 Congo crisis was _____.

- A. Dag Hammarskjold
- B. Kwame Nkrumah
- C. Jaja Nwachukwu
- D. Tubman of liberia

The correct answer is option [A]

70. The organ of the United Nations responsible for negotiating agreements with the specialised agencies is the _____.

- A. general assembly
- B. security council
- C. economic and social council
- D. trusteeship council

The correct answer is option [C]

71. Which of the following International Organisation has no formal charter governing it?

- A. The Commonwealth of Nations
- B. The African Union
- C. The Economic Community of West African States
- D. The United Nations

The correct answer is option [A]

72. The first Secretary-General of the commonwealth was _____.

- A. Joseph Lindsay
- B. Lan Smith
- C. Arnold Smith
- D. Winston Churchill

The correct answer is option [C]

73. All the following organs agencies of the United Nations Organisation have their headquarters situated in New York except the _____.

- A. United Nation Development Projects (UNDP)
- B. World Health Organisation (WHO)

- C. International Court of Justice (ICJ)
- D. International Labour Organisation (ILO)

The correct answer is option [C].

While all of the rest have their headquarters in New York, the headquarters of (ICJ) International Court of Justice is in Hague in the Netherlands.

74. Which of the following links the commonwealth countries together?

- A. Currency
- B. Electoral systems
- C. The political systems
- D. The english language

The correct answer is option [D]

75. The Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries was founded in _____.

- A. 1955
- B. 1959
- C. 1960
- D. 1964
- E. 1972

The correct answer is option [C]

76. Which of these is not an organ of OPEC?

- A. The conference
- B. The trusteeship council
- C. The board of governors
- D. The secretariat

The correct answer is option [B]

77. The first secretary-general of the commonwealth was _____.

- A. Joseph Lindsay
- B. Winston Churchill
- C. Arnold Smith
- D. Clement Atlee

The correct answer is option [C]

78. The administrative headquarters of the Organisation of African Unity is in _____.

- A. Addis Ababa
- B. Lagos
- C. Accra
- D. Nairobi

The correct answer is option [A]

79. The secretary General of the United Nation Organisation (UNO) is appointed for a period of _____ years.

- A. three
- B. five
- C. seven
- D. nine

The correct answer is option [B]

80. Which two countries are the Busophone countries in ECOWAS?

- A. Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau
- B. The Gambia and Guinea
- C. Benin Republic and Burkina Faso
- D. Niger and Cote de l'voire

The correct answer is option [A].

Busophone are Portuguese speaking countries

81. The organ of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) responsible for the appointment of the secretary general is the _____.

- A. appointment commission
- B. liberation committee
- C. assembly of heads of state and government
- D. economic and social commission

The correct answer is option [C]

82. The ECOWAS monitoring group (ECOMOG) was organised to maintain peace in _____.

- A. Cote d' Ivore
- B. Benin Republic
- C. Liberia
- D. Chad

The correct answer is option [C]

83. Which of the following heads of state initiated the formation of ECOWAS?

- A. Yakubu Gowon and Gnassingbe Eyadema
- B. Dauda Jawara and Abdoul Diouf
- C. Thomas Sankara and Samuel Doe
- D. Sekou Toure and Joseph Momoh

The correct answer is option [A].

It was Yakubu Gowon of Nigeria and Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo that initiated the formation of ECOWAS in May 28th 1975

84. Which of the following countries is a permanent member of the Security Council?

- A. India

B. Canada

C. China

D. Korea

E. Italy

The correct answer is option [C]

TOPIC: MAJOR POLITICAL CRISES IN NIGERIA

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. During the Action Group (AG) crisis, a state of emergency was declared in the _____ region.

- A. eastern
- B. western
- C. northern
- D. eastern and western

The correct answer is option [B]

2. The Action Group (AG) crisis led to the formation of two coalition parties. Which are the two parties?

- A. Action Group (AG) and Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNDP)
- B. Nigerian National Alliance (NNA) and National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroon (NCNC)
- C. Nigerian National Alliance (NNA) and United Progressive Grand Alliance (UPGA)
- D. Northern Peoples Party (NPP) and United Progressive Grand Alliance (UPGA)

The correct answer is option [C]

3. How many days did the census controversy paralyse the federal parliament?

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 7

The correct answer is option [B]

4. Which of the following is not a concrete reason for the outbreak of the Nigerian civil war?

- A. The personality clash between Ojukwu and Gowon
- B. The adoption of unitary system of government by Aguiyi Ironsi
- C. The infusion of ethnicity into the Nigerian army
- D. The lawlessness of the Eastern region

The correct answer is option [D]

5. One outcome of the Action Group (AG) crisis was the carving out of _____.

- A. the mid west region from the eastern region
- B. the middle belt from the northern region
- C. the south-south region from the eastern region
- D. 19 states from 12 states

The correct answer is option [A]

6. During the Action Group (AG) crisis, who was in charge with the plot to overthrow the federal government?

- A. Chief S.L. Akintola
- B. Alhaji Ahmadu Bello
- C. Sir Abubakar Tafawa Belewa
- D. Chief Obafemi Awolowo

The correct answer is option [D]

7. Who intervened during the census crisis?

- A. Chief S.L. Akintola
- B. Alhaji Ahmed Bello
- C. Sir Abubakar Tafawa Belewa
- D. Chief Obafemi Awolowo

The correct answer is option [C]

8. The Action Group crisis mainly emanated from _____.

- A. personality clash between its prominent leaders
- B. ideological differences
- C. mal-administration
- D. its failure at the election tribunal

The correct answer is option [A]

9. The Nigerian civil war came to an end in _____.

- A. July, 1970
- B. May, 1970
- C. January, 1970
- D. July, 1969

The correct answer is option [C]

10. One reason for the Action Group (AG) crisis was personality clash between Chief Obafemi Awolowo and his deputy. Who was his deputy?

- A. Chief S.L. Akintola
- B. Alhaji Ahmadu Bello
- C. Sir Abubakar Tafawa Bewewa
- D. Senator Dr M.A. Majekodunmi

The correct answer is option [A]

11. The crisis that followed the general election of 1983 was majorly because of _____.

- A. disqualification of Mallam Aminu Kano
- B. the allegation of rigging by NPN

- C. the admission of NAP as the 6th political party which contested the election
- D. the sack of Justice Ovie Whisky as the FEDECO chairman

The correct answer is option [B]

12. What was the remote cause of the Kano riot?

- A. The strained relationship between the northern and southern leaders over the issue of self governance
- B. The movement for the motion for adjournment by a northern member of the house
- C. The walking away of all members of the Action Group (AG) and the NCNC as a result of the adjournment by a Northern member of the house
- D. The eight point programme in the northern regional legislative house

The correct answer is option [A]

13. How long did the state of emergency that was declared during the Action Group (AG) crisis last?

- A. 2 months
- B. 4 months
- C. 6 months
- D. 8 months

The correct answer is option [C]

14. The unofficial census result which triggered the census crisis showed _____.

- A. decrease in the population of the west over the north and east
- B. decrease in the population of the east and west over the north
- C. increase in the population of the north over the east and west
- D. increase in the population of the east and west over the north

The correct answer is option [D]

15. The Kano riot had the following implications except _____.

- A. Action Group (AG) and National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroon (NCNC) temporary formation of alliance against Northern People's Congress (NPC)
- B. granting of greater regional autonomy to the three regions
- C. promotion of the relationship between the North and South
- D. removal of power of intervention by the centre in all residual matters

The correct answer is option [C]

16. Which of the following political crisis in Nigeria took the longest periods?

- A. The Kano riot of 1953
- B. The census crisis of 1962
- C. The Action Group crisis of 1963
- D. The Nigerian civil war of 1967

The correct answer is option [D]

17. In 1993, Nigerian troops were on peace keeping assignment to _____.

- A. Liberia and Burundi
- B. Rwanda and Liberia
- C. Chad and Liberia
- D. Liberia and Somalia

The correct answer is option [D]

18. The Kano riot of 1953 broke out on _____.

- A. May, 15
- B. May, 16
- C. May, 17
- D. May, 18

The correct answer is option [B]

19. Which of the following persons was the speaker of the house when the Kaduna state executive/legislative crisis of 1981 broke out?

- A. Alhaji Balarabe Musa
- B. Mallam Aminu Kano
- C. Alhaji Maminan Dan Musa
- D. Mallam Dan Tofa

The correct answer is option [C]

20. The dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon was as a result of _____.

- A. trade
- B. exploration rights
- C. oil distribution
- D. territory

The correct answer is option[D]

The territory here is the Bakassi Peninsular.

21. The famous Kano riot broke out on _____.

- A. May 26, 1953
- B. May 13, 1953
- C. May 12, 1953
- D. May 16, 1953

The correct answer is option [D]

22. The controversy that greeted the general elections of 1979 was as a result of _____.

- A. the mobility of candidates to win 25% in the two-third states of the federation
- B. rigging by Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN)
- C. disqualification of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) candidate

D. the coalition of Greater Nigerian People's Party (GNPP) with People's Redemption Party (PRP)

The correct answer is option [A]

23. When was the Republic of Biafra declared?

- A. May 30, 1967
- B. May 27, 1967
- C. Jan 5, 1967
- D. Jan 4, 1967

The correct answer is option [A]

24. What was the immediate cause of the Kano riot?

- A. The confrontation of the Northern delegates by the hostile crowd in Lagos
- B. The delay tactics of the NPC house representatives
- C. The tour by delegates of the AG and NCNC for self government
- D. Removal of power of intervention by the centre

The correct answer is option [C]

25. Which of the following electoral body conducted the federal elections of 1964?

- A. INEC
- B. NEC
- C. FEDECO
- D. NADECO

The correct answer is option [C]

26. The action group crisis of 1962 was marked with the following consequences except ____.

- A. a declaration of a state of emergency in the Western region

- B. the creation of the mid-Western region
- C. a charge of conspiracy and treasonable felony on Chief Awolowo and his supporters
- D. the appointment of chief Akintola as the deputy party leader

The correct answer is option [D]

27. During the 1964 federal elections in Nigeria, there was a total boycott of voting in _____.

- A. Lagos
- B. The Northern region
- C. The Eastern region
- D. The Mid-Western region

The correct answer is option [C]

28. A problem of Nigerian federalism that was resolved by the supreme court between the federal government and the Littoral States centred on resource _____.

- A. maximisation
- B. control
- C. derivation
- D. generation

The correct answer is option[B]

29. The Kaduna State executive/legislative crisis of 1981 was provoked by the _____.

- A. governor's refusal to assent to bills
- B. governors refusal to pay salaries of civil servants
- C. failure of PRP to majority seats in the state house of assembly
- D. interference of the president in the state affairs

The correct answer is option [C]

30. How many days did the Kano riot last?

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

The correct answer is option [D]

31. What period did the census crisis take place?

- A. 1961/1962
- B. 1962/1963
- C. 1963/1964
- D. 1964/1965

The correct answer is option [B]

32. The Nigerian civil war broke out on _____.

- A. July 6, 1967
- B. May 30, 1967
- C. May 27, 1967
- D. Jan 4, 1967

The correct answer is option [A]

33. Which of the following is a cause of the civil war?

- A. The alleged rigging of the Western election of 1965
- B. The boycott by UPGA in the in the federal elections of 1964
- C. The conspiracy and treasonable felony by Chief Awolowo
- D. The abolition of unitary government in place of federal government

The correct answer is option [A]

34. A court order directing a detainee to be brought to court is called _____.

- A. a referendum
- B. a summons
- C. an injunction
- D. an habeas corpus

The correct answer is option [D]

35. Which of the following reasons propelled the break out of the Kano riot of 1953?

- A. The demise of the Sardauna of Sokoto
- B. The discrepancy on the issue of self government
- C. The rancour between Northern People's Congress (NPC) and National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons/National Council of Nigerian Citizens (NCNC)
- D. The contradictions in the Macpherson constitution

The correct answer is option [B]

36. Who proclaimed the eastern region an independent sovereign state of the "Republic of Biafra"?

- A. General Yakubu Gowon
- B. Lt. General J.A. Ankra
- C. Chief Festus Okotie Eboh
- D. Lt. Col. Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu

The correct answer is option [D]

37. One reason for the Action Group (AG) crisis was the personality clash between _____.

- A. Chief Obafemi Awolowo and Alhaji Ahmadu Bello
- B. Chief S.L. Akintola and Alhaji Ahmadu Bello
- C. Sir Abubakar Tafawa Belewa and Chief S.L. Akintola
- D. Chief Obafemi Awolowo and Chief S.L. Akintola

The correct answer is option [D]

38. Which of the following is not a remote and immediate cause of the Nigerian civil war?

- A. Personality clash between Obafemi Awolowo and Lt. Col. Chukwuemeka Ojukwu
- B. The alleged rigging of the Western election of 1965
- C. The abolition of federalism in place of unitary system of government
- D. The refusal of General Ironsi to bring the January 15, 1966 coup plotters to book

The correct answer is option [A]

39. The Nigerian civil war lasted for _____ weeks and 4 days.

- A. 127
- B. 130
- C. 131
- D. 132

The correct answer is option [B]

40. How long did the Nigerian civil war lasted?

- A. 21 months
- B. 24 months
- C. 27 months
- D. 30 months

The correct answer is option [D]

41. The Nigerian civil war was fought in order to _____.

- A. test Nigeria's military strength
- B. preserve the unity of the country
- C. protect Nigeria from external invasion

D. expel mercenary forces

The correct answer is option [B]

TOPIC: MILITARY RULE

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Law-making under military regimes is done through ____.

- A. delegated legislation
- B. administrative enactment
- C. the promulgation of decrees
- D. the ministry of justice

The correct answer is option [C]

Delegated legislation is law made by individuals and institutions acting under a grant of legislative authority from Parliament

Administrative enactment simply means legislative law.

2. The first military coup in Africa took place in ____.

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

The correct answer is option [C]

3. The head of the first military government in Nigeria was General ____.

- A. Murtala Mohammed
- B. Yakubu Gowon
- C. Johnson Aguiyi Ironsi
- D. Olusegun Obasanjo

The correct answer is option [C]

4. All the following are reasons for the frequent military takeover of power in Nigeria except _____.

- A. election malpractice
- B. corruption amongst top government functionaries
- C. check on communist penetration of government
- D. embezzlement of public fund

The correct answer is option [C]

5. The second Nigeria head of state to be assassinated in a military coup d'etat was _____.

- A. General Aguiyi Ironsi
- B. Major-General Maman Vatsa
- C. Col. B. S. Dimka
- D. General Murtala Mohammed

The correct answer is option [D]

6. The capital of Nigeria was relocated under which of the following military government?

- A. Muhammadu Buhari / Babatunde Idiagbon regime
- B. Murtala Muhammed / Olusegun Obasanjo regime
- C. Ibrahim Babangida's regime
- D. Sani Abacha's regime

The correct answer is option [B]

7. The following are reasons for military intervention in politics except_____.

- A. corrupt practices by civilian administration
- B. tribalism and nepotism
- C. election malpractices
- D. regular promotion of military officers

The correct answer is option [D]

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

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

The correct answer is option [D]

9. The first military government in Nigeria was headed by general _____.

- A. Yakubu Gowon
- B. Aguiyi Ironsi
- C. Murtala Mohammed
- D. Olusegun Obasanjo

The correct answer is option [B]

10. The first military coup in Africa took place in _____.

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

The correct answer is option [C]

11. The first military government in Nigeria was headed by general _____.

- A. Yakubu Gowon
- B. Aguiyi Ironsi
- C. Hassan Katsina
- D. Olusegun Obasanjo

The correct answer is option [B].

He rule between January 15th to July 29th 1966.

12. Which of the following military regime in Nigeria played a prominent role in the liberation of colonised African States?

- A. Aguiyi Ironsi/Murtala Muhammed
- B. Murtala Muhammed /Olusegun Obasanjo
- C. Muhammadu Buhari/Aguiyi Ironsi
- D. Ibrahim Babangida/Ernest Shonekon

The correct answer is option [B]

13. When did the federal military government abolish the four regions in Nigeria?

- A. 1963
- B. 1966
- C. 1970
- D. 1976

The correct answer is option [B]

This was the same year the first military coup in Nigeria was experienced.

14. The second Military coup in Nigeria occurred on _____.

- A. July 1, 1975
- B. July 29, 1975
- C. August 14, 1975
- D. July 1, 1976

The correct answer is option [B]

15. The first coup d'etats in West Africa took place on _____.

- A. January 13, 1960

- B. February 13, 1963
- C. January 13, 1963
- D. June 13, 1961

The correct answer is option [C]

16. Major General Buhari's administration was overthrown on _____.

- A. August 20, 1985
- B. August 27, 1985
- C. September 1, 1985
- D. September 5, 1985

The correct answer is option [B]

17. In what year did the first military coup in Africa take place?

- A. 1952
- B. 1961
- C. 1960
- D. 1966

The correct answer is option [A]

18. How many years did Lt. Colonel Yakubu Gowon rule Nigeria?

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

The correct answer is option [B]

19. The first military president of Nigeria is _____.

- A. Lt. General Olusegun Obasanjo

- B. General Murtala Mohammed
- C. Major General Ibrahim Babangida
- D. General Yakubu Gowon

The correct answer is option [C].

It was major general Ibrahim Babangida who adopted the title of president instead of the usual head of state associated with the military government.

20. Katsina and Akwa Ibom states were created in _____.

- A. 1967
- B. 1976
- C. 1986
- D. 1987
- E. 1988

The correct answer is option [D]

21. The major factors underlying the first military coup in Nigeria was _____.

- A. economic depression
- B. break down of law and order
- C. public opinion
- D. bribery and corruption

The correct answer is option [D]

22. The first military head of state in Nigeria was General _____.

- A. Muhammed Buhari
- B. Yakubu Gowon
- C. Aguiyi Ironsi
- D. Murtala Mohammed

The correct answer is option [C]

23. All of the following were created by the military administration in Nigeria except the _____.

- A. creation of state
- B. adoption of the imagination policy
- C. imagination of operation feed the nation
- D. introduction of the green revolution

The correct answer is option [D].

Green revolution was introduced by Sehu Shagari regime and his was a civilian government.

24. Yakubu Gowon was overthrown when he was attending Organisation of African Unity (OAU) meeting in which of the following countries?

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

The correct answer is option [A]

25. Military government are likely to be _____.

- A. democratic
- B. civilized
- C. dictatorial
- D. accountable

The correct answer is option [C]

26. All the following achievements are credited to the military administration in Nigeria except the _____.

- A. introduction of the Green Revolution

- B. adoption of the indigenisation policy
- C. establishment of the National Youth Service Corps
- D. inauguration of the operation feed the nation

The correct answer is option [A]

27. The first military coup in Nigeria was carried out on _____.

- A. January 15, 1966
- B. October 1, 1966
- C. July 29, 1966
- D. July 29, 1975
- E. February 13, 1976

The correct answer is option [A].

Option [C] was the army mutiny where Aguiyi - Ironsi was killed.

Option [D] was when Gen. Yakubu Gowon was removed from office while attending an O.A.U meeting in Kampala, capital of Uganda.

Option [E] was the day Gen. Mohammed was assassinated after 200 days in office in an abortive military coup that was spear-headed by Lt.-Col. Buka Sukar Dimka.

