

GOVERNMENT

Government Question Paper Type: A

1. Which Question Paper Type of Government is given to you?
A. Type A. B. Type B. C. Type C. D. Type D.
2. The development of attitudes and beliefs about a political system is
A. political participation B. political orientation C. political emancipation D. political socialization
3. Political behaviour is governed by
A. political economy B. Political culture C. political socialization D. Political ideology.
4. In a nation, sovereignty is vested in the
A. elite B. electorate C. community D. state.
5. Which of the following is a feature of democracy?
A. Power vested in minority parties. B. Popular consultation.
C. Interdependence of states. D. State responsibilities to society.
6. Private ownership of the means of production is central to
A. capitalism B. communism C. fascism D. feudalism
7. A system based on hierarchies of land ownership is
A. communism B. fascism C. feudalism D. totalitarianism.
8. Which of the following performs quasi- legislative functions?
A. The Civil Service. B. The Executive. C. The Judiciary. D. The Traditional Institutions.
9. A major weakness of confederation is
A. lack of local independence B. lack of common currency
C. over-concentration of authority D. tendency towards secession.
10. Members of a parliament are required to report the proceedings of the house to their
A. traditional rulers B. political parties C. constituencies D. local government chairmen.
11. Which of the following countries is a unitary state?
A. United States of America. B. Ghana. C. Nigeria. D. India.
12. Ending a session of parliament by royal proclamation means the
A. adjournment of parliament B. dissolution of parliament
C. expiration of parliament D. prorogation of parliament
13. A main feature of the parliamentary system is that
A. electoral commissioners leave at the end of their tenure B. the executive consists of all party members
C. judges are drawn from the ruling party.
14. Socialist economy, private accumulation of wealth is
A. limited B. encouraged C. prohibited D. regulated.
15. The earliest classification of constitutions was the work of
A. K.C Wheare B. Plato C. Aristotle D. J.J. Rousseau.
16. Constitutionalism refers to
A. the process of operating a constitution B. strict adherence to a constitution
C. the process of drafting a constitution D. amendment of an existing constitution.
17. An advantage of delegated legislation is that
A. ministers and lawmakers work together B. it hastens the implementation of policy
C. much time is saved in the process D. technical issues are handled by experts.
18. One essential duty of a citizen to his state is to
A. pays his tax B. encourage other citizens to be loyal
C. support the government in power D. recite the pledge.
19. Franchise in an electoral process means the
A. the sovereignty of a nation B. rights and duties of citizens
C. right to vote D. ownership of means of production.

20. The type of party system in practice is defined by the
 A. manner in which the parties operate B. number of political parties in a country
 C. relationship between the parties and the electorate D. structure of the political parties.
21. Pressure groups harmonize different individual concerns through
 A. interest mobilization B. interest aggregation C. interest formulation D. interest manipulation.
22. Opinion polls are organized to find out the
 A. people's expectations from government B. feelings of people about particular issues and policies
 C. benefits derived by people from government D. people are thought about a particular government policy.
23. In pre-colonial Igbo land, autocratic rule was made difficult by the
 A. pressure from age-grades B. activities of cult societies
 C. fear of dethronement D. absence of a centralized system of authority.
24. The Yoruba traditional system of government was
 A. monarchical B. egalitarian C. republican D. democratic.
25. Under the pre-colonial Sokoto Caliphate system, the next in command to the Sultan was the
 A. Madaki B. Waziri C. Alkali D. Galadima.
26. Which of the following societies was classified as acephalous?
 A. Igbo. B. Ijaw. C. Benin. D. Ibibio.
27. Indirect rule encouraged
 A. inter-communal cooperation B. the rise of nationalism
 C. communal integration D. exploitation and oppression.
28. The main achievement of the nationalists in Nigeria was
 A. political liberation of the nation B. building the nation
 C. registration of political parties D. economic liberation of the nation.
29. The major external factor that promoted nationalism in Nigeria was
 A. the Second World War B. Anti-apartheid Movement
 C. Pan-Africanism D. the Yom Kippur War.
30. The presidential system of government was introduced in Nigeria with the Constitution of
 A. 1960 B. 1979 C. 1999 D. 1999
31. The Action Group crises of 1963 led to the formation of
 A. NPC B. NCNC C. UPP D. NEPU.
32. Under the 1963 Republican Constitution, the power of judicial review was vested in the
 A. Supreme Court B. Parliament C. President D. Chief Justice.
33. The rules and regulations of the civil service are called
 A. Service Order B. Administrative Order C. General Order D. Bureaucratic Order.
34. The Code of Conduct Bureau was essentially established to
 A. enhance probity and accountability in public service B. ensure the independence of the public service
 C. reduce corruption in public life D. protect the rights of public servants.
35. Which of the following political parties was the first to be formed when the ban on politics was lifted in 1978?
 A. NPN. B. UPN. C. NPP. D. PRP.
36. The principle of federal Character was adopted in order to promote equitable allocation of
 A. opportunities between males and females B. revenue between groups in the country
 C. positions and appointments among people of various regions D. appointments between the North and the South.
37. The component units of the Nigerian federation comprise
 A. federal, state, local government and federal capital territory
 B. federal capital territory, national assembly, supreme court and civil service
 C. national assembly, military, police and civil service
 D. constituency, ward, emirate and chiefdom.
38. In Nigeria, privatization and commercialization policies were introduced

- A. divest government major control of commercial ventures B. allow government control of the private sector
C. hand over the control of commercial ventures to citizens D. increase the asset base of government.
39. An example of a public corporation in Nigeria is
A. National Population Commission B. First Bank of Nigeria
C. National Universities Commission D. Nigerian Television Authority.
40. Following the reform of the Native Authority system in Northern Nigeria, traditional rulers became
A. Prefects B. Chief-in-council C. Council D. Chief-and-council.
41. Under whose regime were Akwa Ibom and Katsina States created?
A. Gen. Sani Abacha. B. Gen. Yakubu Gowon. C. Gen. MurtalaMithammed. D. Gen. Ibrahim Babangida.
42. Under the 1999 Constitutions of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the appointment and posting of members of election tribunal on the elections conducted by INEC is the responsibility of the
A. Chief Justice of Nigeria B. President, Court of Appeal
C. Chairman, Independent National Electoral Commission D. President of Nigeria.
43. Rhodesia was the former name of
A. Zambia B. Namibia C. Zimbabwe D. Swaziland.
44. The adoption of non-alignment as a principle of Nigeria's foreign policy was aimed at
A. fulfilling a basic requirement for acceptance in the UN Security Council
B. insulating Nigeria against having to take side in the Cold War
C. promoting Nigeria's leadership aspiration in Africa
D. attaining equal status with the world powers.
45. In 1979, the non-aligned member states were
A. 37 B. 19 C. 21 D. 27
46. Which of the following was a Secretary General of OPEC?
A. Dalhatsu Bayero. B. Rilwan Lukrnan. C. Jibril Aminu. D. Aret Adams.
47. Which of the following countries pioneered the idea of ECO WAS alongside Nigeria?
A. Coted'Ivoire. B. Mali. C. Liberia. D. Togo.
48. Which of the following international organizations was in existence before the Second World War?
A. The League of Nations. B. The ECO WAS. C. The UNO. D. The OAU.
49. The organ of the United Nations responsible for the approval of its annual budget is the
A. General Assembly B. Economic and Social Council C. Secretariat D. Security Council.
50. Each member state is represented on the Board of Governors of OPEC for a period of
A. 4 years B. 1 year C. 2 years D. 3 years.

GOVERNMENT ANSWER

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|----------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 11. D | 21. A | 31. B | 41. D |
| 2. B | 12. A | 22. B | 32. A | 42. C |
| 3. D | 13. B | 23. D | 33. D | 43. A |
| 4. B | 14. C | 24. D | 34. A | 44. A |
| 5. B | 15. C | 25. B | 35. A | 45. C |
| 6. A | 16. A | 26. B | 36. C | 46. B |
| 7. C | 17. B | 27. D | 37. A | 47. A |
| 8. C | 18. A | 28. A | 38. A | 48. A |
| 9. 19. D | 29. C | 39. A | 49. A | |
| 10. C | 20. C | 30. D4 | 0. B | 50. C |

Government (SET D) 2011

- Nigeria's support for the south-south cooperation is based on her desire to
(a) assert her leadership role in Africa. (b) promote her non aligned policy.
(c) promote economic understanding in the third world d) counter the political and military domination by major powers.
- The permanent members of the security council of the united nations are

25. The principle of separation of powers was made popular by
 (a) Thomas Hobbes (b) John Locke (c) Niccolo Machiavelli (d) Baron de Montesquieu

PART A

1. A19 14 was the amalgamation of North and South protectorates after the first merger in 1906 Lagos and southern protectorate.
2. D=
3. B=
4. B=Civil service/servant are not allowed to be partisan politics.
5. B=Capitalism is enhanced by privatization of public cooperation where the individual is allowed to participate in the economic development process
6. A=the primary reason why a political party is established different from a political association is to acquire consolidate and control state power.
7. D=
8. B=Ban kimono is the current sec Gen of U.N.
9. B=Unitary system of government is that type where political power is concentrated at the centre.
10. A=
11. B= in feudal system of Govt we have two classes namely the feudal lords and the serfs
12. C=Voting by proxy is process of exercising voting right on behalf of another person.
13. D=first agent of political socialization is the family.
14. C=
15. A=
16. B=An example of a liberal Democracy state is Britain and united state where the masses are allowed to participate and to contribute in the political system through the various existing political parties.
17. B=
18. C= red tapism is another name for bureaucracy.
19. A =the executive arm of Govt is that arm that formulates and implement the policies of Govt.
20. D=the concept of sovereignty is only applicable to state force from external control/influence (it's the supreme and formal authority above which no other power exist).
21. C=
22. C=
23. D=Gabon is not a member of the common wealth of nation.
24. B=a cephalous means without a head.
25. C=

PART B

1. C=
2. B=Yoruba pre-coloural/tradition system of governance have a remarkable/distinguished system of government perculat to what we have in Nigeria today .the power of the Oba is separate from that of the council of chiefs and that of the are.
- 3.
4. D= motion of censure is used to debate.
- 5.
6. D=the judiciary arm consist of the chief justice, judges and magistrates.
7. C=tradition rulers only performs advisory role to the govt.
8. B=
9. D=
10. A=Richards constitution brought north and south together under one legislature different from that of Clifford.
11. A=Karl max propounded and defined the concept of socialism.
12. D=charismatic authority is that is gotten through personal features (e.g. physical built and hand sameness.) Intelligence.
13. B=Sir Henry will ink commission
14. B=
- 15.
16. A=U.S.A.
17. B=Communalism is a mode of production that encourage collectivism (it is the first mode of production).
18. C=
19. C=
20. A=

22. B=
 23. C=Egypt won the cup.
 24. C=
 25. D=certificates of Nationality was issued to members of colonial territory that empowered this to become citizens of France.

PART C

1. C=
 2. C=local govt. exercise resdral power.
 3. D=1976 was local govt. reform.
 4. B=A consular is an ambassador to England.
 5. A=
 6. B=
 7. B=electoral malpractices includes any inducement on the electorate by politicians to win election.
 8. D=
 9. D=
 10. D=political power is subject matter of govt membership comprise.
 11. C=the O2 leader of clans in the traditional Igbo society.
 12. A=loyalty to the govt.
 13. A=proportional representation is a term coined to address the problem of minority in govt.
 14. D=
 15. B=Geny maundering tempering/manipulating boundering of constituency in favour of a party to win an election.
 16. C=
 17. B=
 18. C=
 19. A=Lyttleton constitution introduced the concept of federalism in Nigeria.
 20. D=family is the first agent of political socialization.
 21.
 22. A=coalition govt. can only be formed in a multiparty system of govt.
 23. C=
 24. D=swine flu broken out from Mexico.
 25. C=Baron de Montesquieu is the father of the theory of separation of power.

ANSWERS GOVERNMENT SET D 2011

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|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 11. D |
| 2. D | 12. C |
| 3. A | 13. D |
| 4. D | 14. A |
| 5. C | 15. A |
| 6. D | 16. B |
| 7. C | 17. C |
| 8. D | 18. B |
| 9. D | 19. D |
| 10. A | 20. A |
| | 21. C |
| | 22. D |
| | 23. D |
| | 24. A |
| | 25. D |