QUESTIONS -1978

1: When did Nigeria gain her Independence?
A. 1st October 1963 **B.** 31st October 1690 **C.** 1st October 2012 **D.** 1st October 1960
E. 12th October 1992

2: Democracy means a system of government in which
A. the majority rules **B.** the minority rules **C.** there is no party system **D.** the people rule
E. none of the above

3: A constitution is federal if
A. it provides for a presidential system **B.** it is unwritten **C.** it is not unitary
D. the central and component units or authorities are co-ordinate and equal
E. there is a division of powers between a central and a number of other component authorities

4: The Executive is
A. a committee of the legislature **B.** the body that makes laws **C.** the body that executes the policies of government **D.** the highest organ of government **E.** none of the above

5: The Judiciary is
A. an arm of the Executive **B.** the body which makes the law **C.** a body of lawyers
D. the body which interprets the law **E.** the body which enforces the law

6: The separation of powers means the same as
A. a presidential system of government **B.** checks and balances **C.** the rule of law
D. supremacy of the judiciary **E.** none of the above

7: Rights are
A. claims which the law allows **B.** claims against the state **C.** claims against other individuals **D.** claims which are natural to men **E.** what are written in the constitution

8: Pressure groups are
A. Organization which wants to overthrow the government
B. organizations which seek to influence the policies of the government
C. associations of people who share the same ideology **D.** political parties **E.** religious orders

9: A cabinet system of government is practiced in
A. the USSR **B.** the USA **C.** the People's Republic of China **D.** the United Kingdom
E. North Korea

10: The citizen's obligations are
A. what the government orders **B.** duties the individual imposes on himself
C. what the law requires of the individual **D.** what the military decrees
E. what political parties demand of their members

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11: An electoral system is the system which governs
A. the appointment of the Pope elections **B.** how people vote **C.** the conduct of elections **D.** the appointment of cabinet ministers **E.** the appointment of judges

12: An unwritten constitution is one which
A. is not subject to judicial review **B.** is only partially written **C.** is not written at all
D. is made up solely of a set of conventions **E.** none of the above

13: Delegated legislation is legislation
A. which is not submitted to parliament **B.** made by judicial tribunals **C.** made by a minister acting an Act of Parliament **D.** made by local government **E.** made by parastatals

14: Before colonial rule, Yoruba traditional rulers were appointed by
A. the people acting through their representatives **B.** the Ogboni **C.** Ifa (oracle)priests
D. Odudwa **E.** Kingmakers

15: The first political party properly so-called was formed in Nigeria in
A. 1916 **B.** 1923 **C.** 1944 **D.** 1948 **E.** 1951

16: The Lol Cadres, a major factor in the constitutional development of the French colonial territories, was introduced in
A. 1940 **B.** 1946 **C.** 1950 **D.** 1956 **E.** 1960

17: The Coussey Commission Report laid the groundwork for the eventual independence of
A. Gambia **B.** Gold Coast (Ghana) **C.** Sierra Leone **D.** Liberia **E.** Nigeria

18: The (former) Western Region of Nigeria became internally self-governing in
A. 1955 **B.** 1957 **C.** 1958 **D.** 1956 **E.** 1959

19: The first Pan African, conference was held in
A. Paris **B.** Brussels **C.** London **D.** New York **E.** Manchester

20: The Public Service Commission (Nigeria) is responsible for the appointment of all,
A. judges of the High Court **B.** officials of public corporations **C.** civil servants **D.** military personnel **E.** university teachers
21: Constitutional cases in Nigeria can only be raised in the first instance in
A. the Supreme Court **B.** the High Courts **C.** the Courts of Appeal **D.** the Sharia Court of Appeal **E.** none of the above

22: Which of the following would act for the Head of state when he is out of the country?
A. the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court **B.** the Chief of Staff, Army **C.** the Chief of staff, supreme Military Head Quarters **D.** the Chief of Staff, Air Force **E.** the General Officer Commanding, First Division

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23: To raise funds, local governments can levy
A. import duties **B.** income taxes **C.** Excise duties **D.** rates **E.** profits tax

24: The Economic Commission for Africa is an agency of
A. the OAU **B.** the Commonwealth **C.** the United Nations **D.** the OCAM **E.** the African Development Bank

25: Nigeria is not a member of
A. the OAU **B.** the Security Council of the UN **C.** the African Development Bank
D. the Commonwealth **E.** the OCAM

26: The primary political parties is to
A. oppose the government **B.** Aggregate interest **C.** mobilize public opinion
D. provide welfare for their member **E.** provide support for the military

27: The OAU was formed in
A. 1946 **B.** 1956 **C.** 1960 **D.** 1963 **E.** 1965

28: All members of the newly constituted local government councils in Nigeria were
A. Directly elected **B.** indirectly elected **C.** appointed by the State Governors
D. appointed by the Head of State **E.** none of the above

29: Which of the following is true as a major function of elections?
A. Elections serve the purpose of recruitment of the leaders to office in a modern state
B. the elections give the people a chance to eliminate opponents who are in office
C. they are means of testing the popularity of politicians of politicians
D. politicians use elections as tools to deceive the populace
E. Elections are a means by which politicians keep themselves in power

30: The first Governor General of Nigeria was
A. Lord Lugard **B.** Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe **C.** Sir James Robertson **D.** the late Major General Aguiyi Ironsi
E. the Oni of ife

31: The supreme policy-making organ in the Organization of African Unity is
A. the Council of ministers **B.** the Assembly of Head of State and government
C. the general secretariat **D.** the specialized commissions **E.** none of the above

32: In which of these organs of the United Nations Organization is veto power exercised by some countries
A. the world health organization **B.** the security council **C.** the general assembly
D. the UN committee against apartheid **E.** the international court of justice

33: In a federal system such as Nigeria the local governments are directly responsible
A. to the federal or central government **B.** to the state government

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C. to no other level of government **D.** to the federal and state governments
E. to any level of government which can provide money for its programs

34: The 1946 constitutions in Nigeria and the Gold Coast (Ghana were the results of
A. pressures from nationalists within the colonies **B.** pressures by united states of America
C. pressures from the British government **D.** pressures from within and from outside these colonies
E. none of the above

35: If the rights of the individual are violated or threatened, where can he go for redress?
A. the Executive branch of government **B.** the Legislative branch of government
C. the Local government council **D.** the Judicial branch of government
E. the Ministry for internal of Home Affairs

36: In the Presidential system of government the president is elected to office by
A. the cabinet **B.** the parliament or legislature **C.** the military **D.** the people through direct elections
E. the political party

37: The military take overpowers from politicians in West African countries
A. when politician have become corrupt and are reckless in their use of power
B. when there is a breakdown of law and order in the country
C. for reasons which touch on the interest of the military
D. because of the personal ambitions of some politicians
E. all of the above

38: By establishing public corporations' governments are trying to
A. eliminate private enterprises **B.** compete with private enterprise
C. render crucial services to the public in areas which the civil service cannot effectively handle
D. make quick profit at the expense of the people **E.** B and D

39: The constitution of any given country must provide for
A. the distribution of powers **B.** the rights and duties of the individual **C.** the rule of law
D. none of the above **E.** A, B and C

40: In a modern state, pressure Groups find that the most effective way of achieving their purposes is by **A.** causing trouble among the populace **B.** influencing decisions of government **C.** forming political parties **D.** rigging elections to offices of the state
E. A and C

41: Which of the following would you consider the most famous among the leaders of nationalist movement in Nigeria?
A. Kwame Nkurumah **B.** General Olusegun Obasanjo **C.** Herbert Macaulay **D.** Anthony Enahoro
E. Dauda Adegbenro

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42: The idea of collective responsibility in the Executive branch of government means that
A. no single member of the executive can take any responsible decision
B. a member of the executive has no way out of decisions made in that body
C. a member executive cannot publicly criticize decisions collectively made without first resigning
D. responsibility within the executive is not unilateral **E.** parliament must ratify executive decision collectively reached

43: Indirect Rule as practised by the British in their West African colonies
A. did not attempt to reform existing traditional institutions
B. was over glorified and expedient nonsense **C.** satisfied neither the rulers nor the ruled
D. had nothing in common with the reality of French rule in their colonies
E. meant ruling through existing rulers and attempting to check excesses

44: The French idea of assimilation as applied in their colonies
A. was to make Frenchmen out of African subjects
B. would have been allowed to produce more Frenchmen in the colonies than in traditional African
C. recognized real value in traditional African culture and was merely aimed at upgrading it
D. produced nothing but African puppets in the colonies
E. was abandoned within a couple of years of its operation

45: The most remarkable thing about post-independence political development in the Gambia is
A. that the country has been swallowed up by the much bigger country of Senegal
B. the relatively untarnished reputation of sir Dauda Jawara **C.** that without reliance on overwhelming force, the government has remained in power and tolerated opposition
D. the uniquely robust economy which the government has succeeded in establishing for the country and distributed fairly among its people **E.** the existence of opposition parties

46: The dominant idea behind the establishment of the organization of African Unity is
A. that Africa must unite **B.** to show the world that Africa can also do what Latin American and Asian countries have done **C.** to provide a framework and opportunities for-co-operation on common Africa problems **D.** to promote economic development of Africa
E. to have its Secretary-General co-ordinate the foreign policies of member states

47: The new local government reforms in Nigeria
A. seek to establish uniformity in type, purpose and functions local authorities
B. make traditional rulers more powerful than ever before **C.** are a waste of time and the federal government's money **D.** promote unity but allow for some diversity in the structure of local governments **E.** would definitely establish clean and efficient governments at the local level

48: The principle of universal adult suffrage refers to
A. the right of all adult people to vote **B.** the structure of political parties
C. the legal nature of a constitution **D.** the right to free speech **E.** all of the above

49: A constituency

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A. is the same as a legislature **B.** is part of the campaign process
C. is an area or district in which the inhabitants can send a representative to parliament
D. is an important part of every monarchy **E.** consists of party executives and freewheelers

50: The treaty establishing the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was
A. concluded in Lomé (Togo) in December 1976 after hard and extensive negotiations
B. designed as the main pillar on which an eventual African common market would be built
C. the brainchild of Togo and Ghana **D.** signed in Lagos in May 1975 to promote trade and other economic co-operation in the region as a whole **E.** to immediately eliminate tariffs and other barriers to trade among members

ANSWERS -1978

1.D, 2.A, 3.E, 4.C, 5.D, 6.B, 7.A, 8.B, 9.D, 10.C, 11.C, 12.B, 13.C, 14.E, 15.B, 16.D, 17.B, 18.B, 19.C, 20.C, 21.B, 22.C, 23.B, 24.C, 25.E, 26.B, 27.D, 28.A, 29.A, 30.A, 31.B, 32.B, 33.B, 34.D, 35.D, 36.D, 37.E, 38.C, 39.E, 40.B, 41.C, 42.C, 43.E, 44.A, 45.C, 46.C, 47.A, 48.A, 49.A, 50.D

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QUESTIONS -1979

1: Which of the following is not a fundamental human right?
A. Freedom of speech **B.** Freedom of religion **C.** Freedom of the press **D.** Freedom of association **E.** None of the above

2: Which of the following are pressure groups?
A. the Nigeria Chamber of Commerce **B.** the Nigeria Union of Teacher **C.** the National Union of Nigerian Students **D.** all of the above **E.** A and C

3: Pressure groups are really
A. Nuisances which most governments would like to ignore
B. people with sinister motives who pretend to serve the public interest
C. Greedy citizens who pursue purely selfish interests
D. organized bodies which try to influence legislation or government decisions in their favour
E. organized bodies that are vulnerable to giant companies who use them to promote their interests

4: The major role of national legislature is to
A. scrutinize and criticize the executive branch **B.** step into political vacuum created by weak executives **C.** Expose and supervise the government **D.** make laws for the general welfare of citizens **E.** find ways and means to get money for governments

5: The essence of the United States of America's Constitution is that
A. it is based on the concept that all men are created equal and are endowed with rights
B. the supreme Court is the most politically powerful branch of government in the country
C. it is a peculiarly North American document **D.** it protects black Americans at all times
E. it provides checks and balances between the states and federal government

6: A constitution of any country is basically
A. a mere piece of paper **B.** a guide to how the country should be governed
C. a document stating what the leaders should do **D.** a document stating how to acquire power **E.** C and D

7: In general constitutions are designed to provide
A. legal remedies for all political problems **B.** Clear alternative to military take-overs of elected governments **C.** general arrangement rules and national objectives within which political activities are conducted **D.** codes of ethic for politicians and punishment for those who break the laws of the land **E.** rigid ideological frameworks for nations that operate the constitutions

8: The main function of the legislature is
A. to implement law **B.** to enforce law **C.** to make law **D.** to interpret law **E.** to nullify law

9: The franchise is

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A. the receipt given to taxpayer **B.** an order of the court **C.** the paper which a voter casts at elections **D.** the right to vote **E.** none of the above

10 A good example of a country with a largely unwritten constitution is
A. the United States of America **B.** the Soviet Union **C.** Nigeria **D.** the United Kingdom **E.** Sierra Leone

11: The Queen can do no wrong means
A. the Queen is above the law **B.** the Queen acts on the advice of her minister on matters of policy
C. the Queen is the effective center of power in the United Kingdom
D. the Queen has the loyalty of a vast number of the British population
E. the Queen is intelligent and therefore can distinguish between right and wrong

12: The term rule of law means
A. nobody is above the law **B.** everybody is equal before the law **C.** we are being governed by lawyers **D.** A and B **E.** none of the above

13: A Congressional bill can become a law without presidential assent when
A. the president is careless enough to forget to sign the bill into law within a certain number of days
B. a bill was, in the first instance passed by both Houses of Congress with a two thirds majority
C. each of the two Houses voting with a two-thirds majority passes a bill which has been vetoed by the president **D.** the country is at war **E.** in none of the conditions stated above

14: Another name for delegated legislation is
A. Administrative legislation **B.** Executive legislation **C.** Subordinate legislation **D.** all of the above **E.** none of the above

15: Persons legally qualified to vote for parliamentary candidates from
A. public opinion **B.** political parties **C.** the electorate **D.** the upper house **E.** the executive

16: Separation of power is primary a
A. means of ensuring parliamentary supremacy **B.** Restriction on the powers of the executive
C. device to limit the powers of the executive to enhance individual freedom **D.** means of guaranteeing the independence of the judiciary **E.** means of institutionalizing opposition

17: The distinction between a flexible and a rigid constitution is based on
A. entrenched clauses **B.** distribution of powers **C.** amendment procedure
D. written and unwritten aspects **E.** whether it is unitary or federal

18: The primary obligation of citizenship is
A. loyalty to one's ethnic group **B.** loyalty to the state and participation in the political process
C. loyalty to one's school and church **D.** loyalty to one's local government council
E. voting during local government council elections

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19: All Federal systems of government have
A. flexible constitutions **B.** industrialized economic **C.** written constitutions
D. four layers of government **E.** heads of states who are also heads of government

20: The independence of the judiciary can be best safeguarded by
A. the Public Service Commission **B.** a charismatic leadership **C.** a liberal government
D. a well-informed public **E.** a system of checks and balances

21: Which of the following governs a state in between meetings of the legislature?
A. The Legislative Organ **B.** The Upper House **C.** The Lower House **D.** The Executive
E. The Judiciary

22: When a government sincerely strives to make justice and fair treatment the foundations of law and order in its society, we say that the government observes
A. the rule of Gerontocracy **B.** the rule of Bureaucracy **C.** the rule of Law **D.** the rule of Oligarchy **E.** the rule of Popular Sovereignty

23: The Legislature is
A. the body which administers the law **B.** the body which makes law **C.** a body of local government council **D.** the body which interprets the law **E.** none of the above

24: The cabinet system of government embodies the principle of separation of powers because
A. it does not encourage the appointment of a president **B.** the executives do not separate from the legislature **C.** it gives less powers to a prime minister than a president **D.** the executive is not directly appointed by the electorate **E.** the speaker controls the activities of the house

25: When we talk about adult male suffrage, we mean
A. all adults can vote **B.** all adult males can vote **C.** all men who pay tax can vote
D. all adult males who pay tax can vote **E.** all men can vote

26: Islam was introduced in Northern Nigeria
A. before the 13th century **B.** in the 17th century **C.** after the Jihad of Uthman Dan Fodio
D. by the British in the early 20th century **E.** none of the above

27: Indirect Rules was introduced into Nigeria by
A. Dame Margery Perham **B.** Sir Donald Cameron **C.** Sir Frederick Lugard **D.** Sir Arthur Richards
E. the Sultan of Sokoto

28: The French pattern of colonial administration in West Africa
A. was basically the same as the British **B.** had as its primary objective, the development of colonial territories **C.** was based on the principle of assimilation **D.** included the policy of indirect rule
E. involved the settlement of a very large number of French people in West Africa

29: Which of the following did not take part in the early nationalist movement of Nigeria?

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A. the Lagos weekly record **B.** Macaulay's National democratic party **C.** the Nigerian youth movement **D.** the Democratic party of Nigeria and the Cameroun's **E.** the west African pilot

30: In the pre-colonial Igbo political system, which of the following was the most democratic organ of government?
A. the Umuada **B.** Eze **C.** Izu **D.** Oha-na Eze **E.** Otu-Ebiri

31: When was the emirate system of government introduced in Nigeria?
A. Nineteenth Century **B.** Twentieth Century **C.** Eighteenth Century **D.** Seventeenth Century **E.** Sixteenth Century

32: In the organization of British colonial rule in West Africa, which of these was the lowest level of government and administration?
A. The District Commissioner **B.** the Lieutenant Governor **C.** Chief Secretary **D.** the Provincial Commissioner **E.** the Governor

33: The colonial administration in Nigeria was
A. authoritarian **B.** Democratic **C.** Development oriented **D.** dominated by Nigerians **E.** none of the above

34: The system of Indirect Rule failed in the former Eastern Nigeria Primary because
A. of the fragmented political structure **B.** the Chiefs refused to co-operate with colonial officers **C.** of the high incidence of taxation **D.** the colonial officers-imposed warrant chiefs on the people **E.** of the forced labour

35: The three largest political parties in Nigeria between 1951 and 1966 were
A. Northern People's Congress (NPC), Action Group (AG), Northern Elements Progressive Union (NEPU) **B.** United National Independent Party (UNIP), National Council of Nigerian Citizens (NCNC) and NPC **C.** NCNC, NPC, and AG **D.** Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT), AG NEPU **E.** United Middle Belt Congress (UMBC), NPC and NCNC

36: Which of the following people was one of the founding members of the National Congress of British West Africa?
A. Bode Thomas **B.** Osita Agwnda Savage **C.** Nwafor Orizu **D.** Dr Akiwande Savage **E.** Aminu Kano

37: The Mid- Western Region was created in Nigeria in
A. 1961 **B.** 1962 **C.** 1963 **D.** 1964 **E.** 1965

38: In Nigeria, appellate cases from Courts of Appeal go to
A. the Supreme Military Council **B.** the Privy Council **C.** the Supreme Court **D.** the Judiciary Advisory Council **E.** the House of Lords

39: Which is the supreme organ of the OAU?

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A. the council of ministers **B.** the administrative secretary general **C.** the assembly of the heads of state and government **D.** none of the above **E.** all of the above

40: Which UN organ has primary responsibility for the maintenance of World peace and security?
A. the general assembly **B.** the secretariat **C.** the international court of justice **D.** the economic and social council **E.** the security council

41: Sir Henry Willinck of Britain was the chairman of a commission which investigated one of the following problems of Nigeria in 1958.
A. commercial banking problems **B.** minority problems and fears **C.** problems of political parties **D.** problems of public corporations **E.** problems of higher education

42: The OAU has its headquarters in
A. Freetown **B.** Dar es Salaam **C.** Nairobi **D.** Addis Ababa **E.** Khartoum

43: Which of the following countries in West Africa has not experienced military intervention in politics?
A. Upper Volta **B.** Sierra Leone **C.** Mali **D.** lvory Coast **E.** Togo

44: COWAS represents
A. the English- speaking equivalent of the Franco phone economic community in West Africa **B.** an attempt to progressively eliminate obstacles to free movement of goods, services and people throughout West Africa **C.** the West African regional arm of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) **D.** a continent- wide economic dimension of pan-Africanism **E.** a concrete achievement by the Economic Commission for Africa (EGA)

45: In the OYO traditional political system the Alaafin of Oyo was elected or chosen by a group known as
A. Tributary Chiefs **B.** Bales C. Obas **D.** Ogboni **E.** Oyomesi

46: Colonialism was successfully imposed on West Africa because
A. the colonial people thought colonialism was divinely inspired and therefore readily welcomed the imperial power with open arms **B.** the colonial people believed the white man to be superior to the black man and they were in Africa on a civilizing mission **C.** the colonial people believed they were being liberated from the autocratic rule of the indigenous ruling elite **D.** all of the above **E.** the colonial people could not withstand the technological superiority of the colonial power

47: In the history of Nigeria 1914 was the
A. year of British established their rule over Nigeria **B.** beginning of the First World War **C.** year Lugard effected the amalgamation of Nigeria **D.** year of the first election into the legislative council **E.** year the railway system was completed

48: Which of the leaders rejected Charles de Gaulle's Constitutional proposals in 1958?
A. Senghor **B.** sekou Toure **C.** Houphouet Boigny **D.** Olympio **E.** Diori

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49: The first country in West Africa to become independent was
A. Nigeria **B.** Guinea Bissau **C.** Ghana **D.** Benin **E.** Republic of Guinea

50: In their deliberations on the Sharia issue, the Constituent Assembly in Nigeria
A. threw out the entire issue from the proposed constitution
B. accepted the recommendations of the constitution Drafting Committee (CDC)
C. United the country over the issue of sharia **D.** accepted the principle of sharia law and justice but modified the provision in the Draft Constitution **E.** through its debate clearly educated the majority of the people of Nigeria on the principles of Sharia law and Justice

ANSWERS -1979

1E, 2D, 3D, 4D, 5A, 6B, 7C, 8C, 9D, 10D, 11A, 12C, 13D, 14D, 15C, 16B, 17C, 18B, 19C, 20E, 21D, 22C, 23B, 24B, 25B, 26A, 27C, 28C, 29D, 30D, 31C, 32A, 33A, 34A, 35C, 36A, 37C, 38C, 39E, 40C, 41B, 42D, 43D, 44B, 45E, 46C, 47C, 48B, 49C, 50D

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QUESTIONS -1980

1: An electoral district is
A. a polling booth **B.** A constituency **C.** award **D.** a local government area **E.** a subdivision of the state

2: Pressured groups' politics are usually directed to
A. limited or sectoral goals **B.** national objectives **C.** the interest s of the Nigerian Medical Association **D.** the goals of the Nigeria Union of Teachers **E.** none of the above

3: The principle of separation of powers ensures
A. the erosion of executive power **B.** that the legislature is supreme **C.** the preservation of the fundamental liberties of the citizens **D.** that all the branches of government have equal powers and functions **E.** that the rights of the ethnic minorities are safeguarded

4: A democratic system of government is
A. an efficient government **B.** a mass government on behalf of the people **C.** a government that grants absolute freedom to all citizens **D.** a patriotic government
E. a government of the people by the people and for the people

5: When we talk about the constitution of any given country, we mean
A. the general body of rules and principles controlling the distribution of governmental power **B.** a guidebook containing the functions of trade union movements **C.** a document embodying rules and principle regulating the exercise of government power **D.** a document defining the relations between the rulers and ruled **E.** A, C and D

6: The concept of Indirect Rule in Nigeria is usually associated with
A. Sir George T. Goldie **B.** Sir Donald Cameron **C.** Major Claude Macdonald **D.** Lord Lugard
E. Sir Arthur Richards

7: In a Parliamentary system of government, a Bill is almost certain to be passed after the
A. second reading **B.** third reading **C.** fourth reading **D.** fifth reading
E. none of the above

8: A good example of a country which operates a cabinet system of government is
A. France **B.** the United Kingdom **C.** the USA **D.** the Soviet Union **E.** none of the above

9: A presidential system of government is one
A. Where the Head of State possesses real power **B.** Where the principal of separation of power is inapplicable **C.** Which provides for a ceremonial Head of State **D.** In which the president is not accountable to any one **E.** In which the parliament cannot remove the president from office before the expiration of his term in office.

10: A constitution is a document
A. drafted by the Constituent Assembly **B.** which states in written form the basic laws governing a country **C.** which spells out how the president is to elected **D.** which forms the basic upon which a

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government rules a given state **E.** which states that the central government is superior to state governments

11: The legislative arm of a government is always
A. the Parliament **B.** the Cabinet **C.** the highest organ of government **D.** the body that makes laws **E.** the body that interprets laws

12: The Executive is the body that
A. executes armed robbers **B.** interprets laws **C.** implements laws **D.** enacts laws **E.** none of the above

13: The principle of separation of powers implies that
A. the Executive is supreme **B.** the Executive is powerless **C.** power is shared by different but co-ordinate organs in the state **D.** the rule of law obtains **E.** power is shared by competing departments in the state

14: The term rule of law is applicable only
A. in western-type democracies **B.** in socialist countries **C.** in developing countries **D.** in state where laws are supreme **E.** if the regime is not military

15: Fundamental human rights of citizens are provided for in
A. the United Nations Charter **B.** the North Atlantic Treaty Organization **C.** the OAU Charter **D.** Amnesty International Edict **E.** the constitutions of states

16: It is the duty of every citizen
A. to go to school **B.** to participate in the operation feed the nation scheme **C.** to perform his civic responsibilities **D.** not to jump queues **E.** to sing the national anthem every day

17: A one party state is a state where
A. there are no general elections **B.** the president cannot be opposed **C.** there is complete agreement on issues among party members **D.** the ruling party is the only legal one **E.** all of the above

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18: The term 'franchise' refers to
A. French speaking people **B.** property owners **C.** the right to choose representatives to the legislature **D.** the educated electorate **E.** the voting card

19: The doctrine of the Dual Mandate was put forward to justify
A. apartheid in South Africa **B.** Neo-colonialism **C.** the introduction of Islam in Africa **D.** slavery **E.** colonialism

20: Delegated legislation
A. means sharing responsibility between central and local government on a fifty-fifty basis

B. decentralizes responsibility for law making subject to agreed controls from the center
C. has advantages and disadvantages **D.** once permitted is almost impossible to control
E. decentralizes problems without providing suitable solutions

21: The main role of pressure groups is to
A. influence the Legislature and the Executive to make decisions favourable to them
B. inject emotional and selfish issues into national debates C. influence the general public
D. use all means including bribery to achieve their objectives **E.** assist selected multinational corporations in fulfilling their objectives

22: Within a democracy, Citizens
A. can use all and any means to overthrow an offensive government **B.** have the right and duty to be involved in the political process **C.** have the duty to eliminate their political opponents
D. are advised to be eternally vigilant **E.** have the positive right to physically prevent military coups from taking place

23: The concept of Parliamentary Government in Britain is
A. turning into Prime ministerial and Whitehall government in practice
B. now a complete myth **C.** in fact identical with the Presidential system in the USA
D. supported by a tiny segment of the population **E.** rejected by the aristocracy of that country

24: The basic element of the United State Constitution is that
A. it presupposes and relies upon the existence of a highly educated and very articulate electorate
B. Presidents like Richard Nixon cannot get away with gross abuse of power
C. it guarantees the enjoyment of equal rights and protection by every citizen
D. murderers who are found guilty by law courts are executed on electric chairs
E. it embodies the concept of separation of powers

25: Which of the following constitutes the political sovereign in a democracy?
A. the Executive **B.** the Judiciary **C.** the Press **D.** the Legislature **E.** the Electorate

26: The principle of the Separation of powers in the new Constitution of Nigeria is different from that of the USA because
A. traditional rulers can play dominant role B. there are two houses of the National Assembly
C. the President is above the law D. the Vice President is not the President of the Senate
E. the Senate has the power of veto

27: The determination of issues before the courts in accordance with the body of rules backed by the organized force of the community, refers essentially to
A. judicial revision **B.** human rights **C.** the rule of law **D.** habeas corpus **E.** certiorari

28: The five political parties recognized by the Nigerian Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) for the 1979 elections were

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A. UPN, GNPP, NPN, PRP and NPC **B.** GNPP, PRP, UPN, NPP and NAP **C.** PRP, UPN, MOP, GNPP and NPP **D.** NPN, NPP, UPN, PRP and GNPP **E.** NPP, PRP, GNPP, NPN and NEPU

29: The common colonial institution in British West Africa included
A. tie West African Research Council and Gambia police Force
B. the West African Universities Commission and West African Joint Admission and Matriculation Board **C.** the West African Currency Board and the West African Airways Corporation **D.** the West African Teachers Association and West African Labour Union
E. None of the above

30: An ideology is essentially
A. a guide to political action **B.** a manual for revolution **C.** a curse on political actors
D. a non-political concept **E.** negative in connotation

31: In all countries, the roles of law making, and law interpretation revolve respectively on
A. the Executive and Judiciary **B.** the Judiciary and Legislature **C.** the Judiciary and Executive
D. the Legislature and Judiciary **E.** the Legislature and Executive

32: The (former) Northern Region of Nigeria became internally self-governing in
A. 1956 **B.** 1957 **C.** 1958 **D.** 1959 **E.** 1960

33: The Convention People's party was a popular political party in
A. Sierra Leone **B.** Senegal **C.** Ivory Coast **D.** Ghana **E.** Nigeria

34: Which of the following political movements had the greatest impact on Nigerian nationalists before the 1950s?
A. Universal Negro Improvement Association **B.** the African People's Union **C.** National Congress of British West Africa **D.** the African Congress **E.** None of the above

35: The abolition of the indignant was affected in French colonies in
A. 1943 **B.** 1944 **C.** 1946 **D.** 1956 **E.** 1958

36: The ratification of the appointment of an Emir in the pre-colonial Fulani Society was done by the
A. Galadtma **B.** the Emir of Sokoto **C.** the Emir of Gwandu **D.** Uthman Dan Fodio
E. B or C above

37: Sekou Toure is famous having said
A. that he preferred independence with difficulty than heavy colonial rule
B. no to de Gaulle's idea of a French community and opting instead for immediate independence for Guinea **C.** seek ye first the political kingdom and all else will follow given right combination of leadership and national ideology' **D.** that power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely **E.** none of the above

38: Nationalist movements in West Africa

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A. began earlier in the French colonies than in the British ones
B. were given all necessary support by the colonial governors who were liberal at heart
C. were assisted by indigenous individuals educated in Europe and North America
D. were in fact encouraged and later led by traditional rulers who had the much-needed foresight and courage **E.** were parochial and did not really influence one another

39: The French policy of Assimilation
A. Enabled Europeans to assimilate and come to terms with African cultural values
B. produced radical African leaders who were anxious to terminate cordial relationships with France
C. was aimed at converting Africans into Frenchmen **D.** was the same in theory as the British policy of Indirect Rule **E.** was a device to transfer French technology to Africa

40: The crisis in the.... contributed to the breakdown of the Macpherson Constitution
A. Action Group **B.** National Council of Nigeria and the **C.** Cameroons Northern Elements Progressive Union **D.** Northern People's Congress **E.** United Middle Belt Congress

41: It was through the activities of that the Niger area became a British sphere of influence
A. Lord Lugard **B.** the United Africa Company **C.** Herbert Macaulay **D.** the Royal Niger Company
E. Ajayi Crowther

42: The 1976 local government reforms provide for a... term of office
A. 4-year **B.** 5-year **C.** 2-year **D.** permanent **E.** 3-year

43: Under the regulations for the conduct of the 1979 elections in Nigeria a candidate could be declared ineligible if
A. he did not pay his tax as and when due **B.** he did not pay his tax annually **C.** he did not pay his Federal Tax **D.** he did not pay his State Tax **E.** none of the above

44: The major problems that confront public corporations in Nigeria included
A. Management problems corruption and ethnic loyalty **B.** excessive government directives and lack of funds **C.** red tape and manpower shortage **D.** lack of public patronage and excessive competition from the private sector **E.** A, B and C

45: The highest Court in Nigeria is called the
A. Federal Court of Appeal **B.** High Court **C.** Upper Area Court **D.** Supreme Court
E. Sharia Court of Appeal

46: The government of Nigeria from 1960 to 1964 was formed by the
A. NCNC (National Council of Nigerian Citizens) **B.** NPC (Northern People's Congress)
C. Action Group **D.** NCNC/NEPU (Northern Elements Progressive Union) alliance
E. B and D above

47: The Economic Community of West African State (ECOWAS) came into being
A. through the combined efforts of Gambia Ivory Coast and Liberia

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B. to promote economic growth and development through freer and expanded trade between its members **C.** to enable the sixteen member states surrender their sovereignties to a supranational regional community **D.** to help the poorest countries in the region catch up with the richer one **E.** to establish mutual defence and security arrangements between members

48: Which of the following bodies is the most representative organ of the United Nations Organization?
A. The Security Council **B.** the Trusteeship Council **C.** the General Assembly **D.** the International Court of Justice **E.** the Economic and Social Council

49: Which of the following bodies in Nigeria performs the function of an Ombudsman?
A. the Public Service Commission **B.** the National Economic Planning Commission
C. the National Security Organization **D.** the Public Complaints Commission
E. the Civil Service Commission

50: Military coups are a common feature of many African countries. Which of the following pairs of West African countries have not experienced a military coup?
A. Mali, Cameroun **B**. Gambia, Liberia **C**. Togo, Libya **D.** Benin, Ethiopia
E. Upper Volta, Ghana

ANSWERS -1980

1B, 2A, 3C, 4E, 5E, 6E, 7B, 8B, 9A, 10D, 11D, 12C, 13C, 14D, 15E, 16C, 17D, 18C, 19E, 20B, 21A, 22B, 23A, 24E, 25E, 26D, 27E, 28D, 29C, 30A, 31D, 32D, 33D, 34C, 35C, 36E, 37B, 38C, 39C, 40B, 41D, 42E, 43A, 44E, 45D, 46E, 47B, 48C, 49D, 50B

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QUESTIONS -1981

1: A permanent civil service
A. makes continuity in government possible **B.** makes civil servants arrogant **C.** promotes ethnic domination **D.** is undemocratic **E.** undermines the authority of government

2: The philosophy and fundamental laws of a
A. constitution **B.** party programme **C.** manifesto **D.** decrees **E.** edicts

3: The main role of pressure groups is to
A. Oppose oppressive legislation **B.** protect the interest of the country against foreign power **C.** resist temptation of gifts made by multi-national companies to influence their political parties **D.** to influence their judgement **E.** influence legislation in order to benefit their members

4: The power of British Trade Unions now constitutes
A. a real threat to the Queen and the British Establishment **B.** a danger to the Judiciary **C.** a threat to the House of Lords **D.** a challenge to the idea of Parliamentary Sovereignty **E.** a menace to the Confederation of British Industries

5: Collective responsibility means that
A. all ministers are collectively responsible to the prime minister **B.** ministers are collectively responsible to the parliament **C.** no minister may publicly criticize decisions made collectively in cabinet without first resigning **D.** ministers must first clear their public statements on policy matters with the cabinet office before delivering them **E.** ministers must always show a sense of responsibility towards one another

6: Under the Presidential system of government in Nigeria
A. there is no formal opposition in the national legislature **B.** the Majority that of the President **C.** State governments do not have any powers except those allowed by the Central Government **D.** the President has absolute power **E.** the personal staff of the President are civil servants

7: Under the United States Constitution
A. Congress is supreme **B.** the Supreme Court is dominant **C.** the presidency is clearly superior in practice to the other two branches of government **D.** Black Americans enjoy preferential treatment to compensate for past injustices **E.** no branch of government can function without co-operating with the others

8: The British constitution, by being unwritten
A. Encourages the dominance of the Prime Minister **B.** gives room for the development of conventions **C.** makes the parliamentary system unworkable **D.** allows unquestionable parliamentary sovereignty **E.** enables the queen to do no wrong

9: Constitutions are useful documents because they

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A. suppress individual rights and liberties **B.** provide ammunition to different sides in ideological disputes **C.** reward the patriotic and punish traitors **D.** lay down broad guidelines for national political interaction **E.** highlight the procedures for the creation of new states

10: Franchise means
A. ability to speak French **B.** the right to choose representatives to the Legislature
C. the right to vote **D.** voters' cards **E.** membership of the Franco phone community

11: The Nigerian electoral system gives voting rights to
A. aliens **B.** Africans above the age of twenty-one **C.** children over twelve years old
D. Nigerian citizens who are 18 years old and above **E.** Friends of Nigerian

12: The inalienable rights of the citizens are best protected through
A. mass participation in political processes **B.** an independent and fearless judiciary
C. a cabinet system of government **D.** a good head of state **E.** a written constitution

13: The primary function of the judiciary is to
A. interpret laws **B.** make laws **C.** safeguard independence **D.** regulate behaviour
E. executes

14: The main function of the National Assembly is to
A. fix salaries for all the state governors **B.** make laws for the country
C. pass motions on the welfare of the legislators **D.** direct public attention to the excesses of public officials **E.** condemn the south African government for its policy of apartheid

15: The decision of the Supreme Court of Nigeria is
A. subject to appeal **B.** subject to judicial review **C.** final **D.** B and C **E.** none of the above

16: The doctrine of the separation of powers is based on the assumption that
A. those who hold power many encroach on the liberties of the powerless
B. power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely **C.** man is a political animal
D. man has inalienable rights **E.** A and B

17: Constitutions have been classified as rigid or as flexible according to
A. whether they were written or unwritten **B.** whether they were popular or unpopular
C. the relative ease or difficulty of the writing process **D.** the relative ease or difficulty of the amending process **E.** all of the above

18: The first nationalist political party in post-world War-ll Nigeria was
A. NEPU **B.** NPC **C.** NCNC **D.** AG **E.** UMBC

19: Lord Lugard is widely regarded as

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A. The most imaginative governor in the British colonies **B.** The originator of the durbar ceremony in Northern Nigeria **C.** The best friend which Southern Nigerian nationalist leaders ever had **D.** the father of indirect rule **E.** an anti-imperialist

20: The first Pan-African Conference took place in
A. 1920 **B.** 1945 **C.** 1958 **D.** 1960 **E.** 1963

21: Nationalism in West Africa aimed at
A. working out an alliance with the colonial regimes **B.** bringing all the educated elite together
C. the attainment of political independence from Britain **D.** the attainment of political independence from the colonizers **E.** founding an economic union like ECOWAS

22: The Nigerian Youth Movement was founded in
A. 1920 **B.** 1922 **C.** 1937 **D.** 1936 **E.** 1945

23: The Richards Constitution in Nigeria provided for the
A. total independence of the country **B.** introduction of self-government
C. unification of the territories ruled by Britain in West Africa **D.** division of Nigeria into three administrative units **E.** replacement of the colonial governor within Nigeria

24: One important aspect of the Lyttleton Constitution was the
A. abolition of the regional Houses of Assembly **B.** granting of greater regional autonomy
C. declaration that Nigeria would be independent in 1960 **D.** enormous powers given to the colonial governors **E.** creation of the post of a Federal Prime Minister

25: The Guggisberg Constitution of 1925 in Ghana
A. strengthened the authority of natural rulers **B.** weakened the authority of national rulers
C. enhanced the status of the educated elite **D.** abolished the post of colonial governor
E. made no provision for unofficial members in the legislative Council

26: The three well-known national leaders in Nigeria between 1948 and 1966 were
A. Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, Chief Obafemi Awolowo and Alhaji Ahmadu Bello
B. Lord Lugard, Sir Arthur Richards and Sir John Macpherson **C.** Herbert Macaulay, Ernest Okoli and Okokon Ndem **D.** Alhaji Isa Kaita Dr K.O Mbadiwe and Chief S.L Akintola
E. Mallam Aminu Kano, Sir Mobolaji Bank-Anthony and J.S Tarka

27: The four British colonial territories in West Africa were
A. Ivory Coast, Gambia, Nigeria and Senegal **B.** Nigeria, Ghana, Gambia and Sierra Leone
C. Gabon, Cameroon, Nigeria and Gambia **D.** Senegal, Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Ghana
E. Nigeria, Ghana, Gambia and Senegal

28: The system of Indirect Rule in Nigeria

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A. Enhance the attainment of political Independence **B.** Provided employment for educated Nigerians **C.** slowed down the nationalist movements **D.** suited the traditional political systems of Eastern Nigeria **E.** was based on democratic principles

29: The main goals of colonial administration in Nigeria were the
A. industrialization and expansion of the economy **B.** education and employment of Nigerians **C.** preservation and protection of traditional heritage **D.** maintenance of law, order and exploitation of the national wealth **E.** introduction and protentional of human rights

30: The 1958 Constitutional Conferences responded to the fears of minorities by recommending the
A. creation of the Mid-Western Region **B.** Formation of a national government
C. regionalization of the public service **D.** entrenchment of fundamental human rights
E. creation of the office of inspector-General of Police

31: The breakdown of the Macpherson Constitution was party caused by the crisis within the
A. Action Group **B.** National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroon **C.** Northern People's Congress
D. Democratic Party **E.** Nigerian National Democratic Party

32: Cultural assimilation was a feature of
A. French colonial policy in Africa **B.** the Portuguese rule in Angola **C.** the British rule in Africa
D. King Leopold's rule in the Congo **E.** A and B

33: In order to qualify for membership of the House of Representatives in Nigeria, a citizen must have attained the age of
A. 21 **B.** 18 **C.** 30 **D.** 54 **E.** 25

34: Which former Head of State of Ghana was executed during the rule of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC)?
A. General J.A Ankrah **B.** General A.A Afrifah **C.** Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings
D. Dr. Kwarne Nkrumah **E.** Dr Kofi Busia

35: Where is the Headquarters of the fund of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)?
A. Lagos **B.** Accra **C.** Cotonou **D.** Abidjan **E.** Lomé

36: The President of Nigeria
A. has a tenure of seven years **B.** has to be elected every four years **C.** has a tenure of five years
D. cannot seek re-election **E.** is elected for life

37: President Shehu Shagari was elected
A. by the Election Tribunal **B.** By the supreme Court **C.** on the first ballot **D.** by the federal Electoral Commission **E.** by the National Assembly

38: The Organization of Africa Unity was established for the main purpose of

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A. opposing imperialism in all its forms and manifestations
B. establishing an African High Command **C.** Protecting the human rights of all Africans wherever they may live **D.** creating an African Common Market **E.** encouraging cooperation and unity among African States

39: Once a country changes from military to civilian rule, future military rule becomes
A. Impossible **B.** a matter of time **C.** question only of the wishes of senior military officers
D. difficult if the civilian regime pursues popular and widely beneficial policies
E. possible through foreign military intervention

40: The headquarters of registered political parties in Nigeria must be located in
A. the federal capital **B.** the state where most of their supporters come from **C.** any state capital
D. the Northern and Southern parts of Nigeria **E.** none of the above

41: The head of the Judiciary in every state of the Federal Republic of Nigeria is called
A. Honourable Chief Justice **B.** Head of Judicial Service **C.** Grand Khadi **D.** President Customary Court of Appeal **E.** Chief Judge

42: Which the adoption of the presidential system of government, Nigeria ceased to
A. have a representative government **B.** be a, member of the Commonwealth
C. have different persons as Head of State and Government **D.** operate a bicameral legislature
E. operate the principle of separation of powers

43: Public corporations are set up to
A. make profits **B.** compete with the private sector **C.** cater for those businesses that cannot be left entirely to private enterprise **D.** get board appointments for politicians
E. enhance the prestige of the government

44: The Commonwealth is an organization
A. of all states formerly in the British Empire **B.** of most of the states in the defunct British Empire
C. of all English-speaking countries of the world **D.** of only Asian and African countries
E. which effectively coordinates the policies of its members

45: The highest legislative body in Nigeria is the
A. National Council of States **B.** State Assembly **C.** House of Representatives **D.** Senate
E. National Assembly

46: Under the constitution of the Second Federal Republic of Nigeria, statutory allocation of revenue to local government councils is the responsibility of the
A. President **B.** Governor **C.** National Assembly **D.** House of Assembly **E.** National Economic Council

47: In 1964, the National Council of Nigerian Citizens and the Action Group formed the
A. Coalition Government **B.** Nigerian Advance Party **C.** Nigerian National Alliance
D. United Progressive Grand Alliance **E.** National Emergency Committee

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48: The local government reforms of 1976 in Nigeria were designed to
A. decentralize authority **B.** increase political socialization **C.** enlist grassroot support
D. achieve even development **E.** all of the above

49: The use of the veto in the Security Council is
A. limited only to permanent members **B.** the prerogative of all its members
C. the exclusive right of the two superpowers the U.S.S.R. and the U.S
D. on a rotational basis **E.** all of the above

50: Which pair of West African countries influenced each other's post-independence political development most?
A. Nigerian and Gambia B. Ghana and Sierra Leone C. Togo and Liberia D. Nigeria and Ghana
E. Gambia and Togo

ANSWERS -1981

1A, 2B, 3E, 4D, 5C, 6A, 7E, 8B, 9D, 10D, 11D, 12B, 13A, 14B, 15C, 16E, 17D, 18C, 19D, 20B, 21D, 22C, 23D, 24B, 25A, 26A, 27B, 28C, 29D, 30D, 31B, 32E, 33C, 34B, 35E, 36B, 37C, 38E, 39D, 40A, 41A, 42C, 43C, 44B, 45E, 46C, 47D, 48E, 49A, 50D

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QUESTIONS -1982

1: Universal Suffrage means
A. Adult participation in politics **B.** giving voting right to women above the age of 21
C. property ownership **D.** citizens who understand why they vote **E.** the right of qualified adults to vote

2: In the Parliamentary System of government executive powers are vested in
A. The President **B.** Parliament **C.** the Party in government **D.** the Cabinet
E. a few powerful men in the country

3: In a federal system, powers that are allocated to both Central and State governments are called
A. Exclusive **B.** Concurrent **C.** Arbitrary **D.** Copyrights **E.** Residual

4: In a democracy, political power is exercised by
A. the majority **B.** the literate public **C.** the few wealthy **D.** one person **E.** the monarchy

5: The purpose of registration before elections is to
A. know the total population of a country **B.** know the names of all taxable adults
C. know the number of people that support each political party **D.** Guard against fraud at elections
E. identify citizens and non-citizens of a state

6: In a parliamentary system of government the head of government is usually
A. the head of state **B.** selected from the upper chamber **C.** a graduate of a university
D. the prime minister **E.** elected by the whole country

7: In the presidential system in Nigeria the Chief Executive remains in office for
A. a period of eight years **B.** a fixed term **C.** as long as he enjoys popular support **D.** two terms
E. a period of six years

8: The idea of democracy as a system of government was inherited from
A. the USA **B.** Italy **C.** England **D.** Greece **E.** China

9: We say that a constitution is rigid if
A. the sources are too many **B.** the constitution is foreign **C.** it has no chapter on human rights
D. the provisions are too detailed **E.** the process of changing it is too cumbersome

10: All of the following are obligations of citizens except
A. Giving money to beggars **B.** Obedience to laws **C.** Voting **D.** Paying of taxes
E. Loyalty to the nation
11: Anonymity of the civil servant means that civil servants must
A. serve any government impartially **B.** be politically neutral **C.** have job security
D. avoid nepotism and favouritism **E.** not receive the credit or blame for any good or bad policy

12: A court order directing a detainee to be brought to court is called

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A. referendum **B.** summons **C.** injunction **D.** habeas corpus **E.** prerogative

13: To say that a country has a multi-party system means that
A. there are only two political parties in existence **B.** only two parties can contest elections **C.** the constitution recognizes more than one party **D.** more than one party should from the government at a time **E.** manifesto of all political parties are the same

14: Pressure groups are important because they
A. enjoy publicity **B.** manage political crisis for their members **C.** sponsor candidates for election **D.** represent groups who may otherwise be ignored **E.** are not interested in the welfare of the state

15: A constituency is the same as
A. a local government area **B.** a region in a federal system of government **C.** an electoral district **D.** any large town where people vote **E.** the ward

16: In the British parliamentary system, if parliament passes a vote of no confidence on the government, the Prime Minister
A. must change some ministers **B.** can ask the Queen to resign **C.** can dismiss some top civil servants **D.** and his cabinet may feel obliged to resign **E.** can Dissolve the opposition party

17: Which of these is NOT a method of election?
A. Co-option **B.** Second ballot **C.** Proportional representation **D.** Primary election **E.** Simple majority

18: An unwritten constitution is the one where
A. no part of the constitution is ever written down **B.** the whole constitution is not contained in any one document **C.** the constitution is based on the wishes of the prime minister **D.** the constitution can be amended by a simple majority

19: A body of people and institutions that make and enforce laws for a particular society is called
A. government **B.** dictatorship **C.** anarchy **D.** totalitarianism **E.** democracy

20: A constitution refers to
A. any written legal document **B.** basic rules for conducting the affairs of any organization **C.** the doctrine that the power of government must be limited **D.** rules adopted in legislative procedures **E.** the separation of powers

21: The idea of putting everyone under two levels of government at the same time is called
A. dual policy **B.** dual mandate **C.** dual citizenship **D.** federalism **E.** nationalism

22: One of the fundamental features of capitalism is
A. that the major factors of production are privately owned **B.** the predominance of the public sector in the economy **C.** the elimination of all forms of competition **D.** the rule of the few **E.** the entrenchment of social rights

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23: A Federal system of government is the one in which
A. power is concentrated in the hands of one of the governments **B.** Subordinate units of government exercise sovereign power **C.** the state governors can sue the central government
D. power is shared between the central government and local governments **E.** power is shared between the central and state governments

24: The membership of pressure groups is limited because they
A. pursue specific and narrow objectives **B.** are mainly concerned with public interests
C. promote other people's interests **D.** are not friendly **E.** are not patriotic

25: The OAU was founded to
A. effect an immediate political union of African States **B.** end colonialism in Africa in 1970
C. promote the unity and solidarity of African states **D.** create a common market in sub-Saharan Africa **E.** prevent other regional groups from being set up in Africa

26: Under the present local government system in Nigeria, local councils get the bulk their finances from
A. rates and taxes **B.** state governments **C.** the federal government **D.** self-help schemes
E. fines and penalties by the courts

27: The United Nations Organization was founded to
A. end the Second World War **B.** end the Nigerian Civil War **C.** promote World peace
D. Co-ordinate the activities of all its members **E.** co-ordinate the activities of regional organizations

28: Before it became effective, the 1979 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria was finally approved by
A. The Nigeria Labour Congress **B.** the National Assembly **C.** the Supreme Military Council
D. a referendum **E.** all adult voters in Nigeria

29: Byelaws are usually made and enforced by
A. state governments **B.** trade union **C.** local authorities **D.** the Chief Inspector of police
E. the Senate

30: One of the earliest political institutions set up in the colonial period to allow for local participation in politics was the
A. Supreme Military Council **B.** Legislative Council **C.** Federal Executive Council
D. Willink's Commission **E.** Public Service Commission

31: The organization of African Unity was set up in
A. 1960 **B.** 1957 **C.** 1963 **D.** 1975 **E.** 1979

32: The Nigeria 1979 Constitution gives the right to vote to
A. every resident alien in Nigeria **B.** every Nigerian child **C.** all secondary school children
D. all Nigerians below the age of seventeen **E.** all Nigerians of eighteen years and above

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33: The Nigeria 1981 Revenue Allocation Act entitled the local governments to?
A. 20 percent **B.** 12 percent **C.** 31 percent **D.** 58.5 percent **E.** 10 percent

34: The Nigeria Federal Legislature is
A. bicameral **B.** Unicameral **C.** called the House of Assembly **D.** Called the House of Representatives **E.** the Senate

35: Ghana was led into independence by
A. Dr J. B Danquah **B.** Dr Kwame Nkrumah **C.** Dr K. A Busia **D.** Mr. Akuffo Addo **E.** Mr. Krobo Edusei

36: Which of the following was the last Constitution formulated for Nigeria without Nigeria participation?
A. The Clifford (1922) Constitution **B.** The Richards (1946) Constitution **C.** The Macpherson (1951) Constitution **D.** The Lyttleton (1954) Constitution **E.** The Independence Constitution

37: Which of the parties listed below was founded by Herbert Macaulay in 1923?
A. The Nigerian Youth Movement **B.** The Action Group **C.** The Northern People's Congress **D.** The Nigerian National Democratic Party **E.** The National Council of Nigerian Citizens

38: In which of the following institutions does the 1979 Constitution of Nigerian provide for the representation of traditional rulers?
A. The Senate **B.** National House of Chiefs **C.** The Population Bureau **D.** Council of States **E.** National Economic Council

39: The Economic Commission for Africa is an agency of
A. ECOWAS **B.** the OCAM **C.** the Commonwealth **D.** the OAU **E.** the United Nations

40: Where is the administrative headquarters of ECOWAS?
A. Lomé **B.** Accra **C.** Abidjan **D.** Lagos **E.** Cotonou

41: Under the 1979 Nigerian Constitution, State Electoral Commissions are to conduct
A. gubernatorial election **B.** elections into state Houses of Assembly **C.** Local government elections **D.** all elections **E.** Presidential elections

42: The body whose responsibility it is to recruit the senior staff of local government councils in Nigeria is the
A. Public Service Commission **B.** State Ministry of Local Government **C.** Emirate or Council of Chiefs **D.** President **E.** Local Government Council

43: The Richards Constitution in Nigeria provided for the
A. unofficial majority in the Legislative Council **B.** appointment of Nigerians as Chief Judges **C.** House of Chiefs in the Western Region **D.** House of Chiefs in the Eastern Region **E.** banning of the Trade Union Movement

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44: Which of following countries operates a single party system?
A. Ghana **B.** Nigeria **C.** Tanzania **D.** Uganda **E.** France

45: The main function of the Legislative Council in British Colonial West Africa was to
A. advise the Governor on policy **B.** make the law **C.** execute the law **D.** interpret the law
E. act as a disciplinary body for the civil servants

46: The judicial organ of the United Nations is the
A. Security council **B.** Trusteeship council **C.** International court of justice **D.** General Assembly
E. European court

47: Which of the following countries has the right to veto the decision of the Security Council
A. Australia **B.** Switzerland **C.** China **D.** Canada **E.** Japan

48: The primary function of the Economic and social council of the UN is to
A. improve the social relationship between the USA and the Soviet Union
B. maintain world peace and security **C.** assist in the development of member states
D. lift customs barriers between petroleum producing and non-petroleum producing countries
E. encourage trade between Third World and European countries

49: Which of the following countries voted 'no' in the referendum conducted by France in 1958?
A. Ivory Coast **B.** Togo **C.** Cameroon **D.** Republic of Benin **E.** Guinea

50: Which of the following terms is different from the others?
A. Totalitarianism **B**. Fascism **C**. Dictatorship **D**. Authoritarianism **E**. Constitutionalism

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ANSWERS - 1982

1E, 2D, 3B, 4A, 5D, 6D, 7B, 8D, 9E, 10A, 11E, 12B, 13C, 14D, 15C, 16D, 17A, 18B, 19A, 20B, 21D, 22A, 23E, 24A, 25C, 26C, 27C, 28C, 29C, 30B, 31C, 32E, 33E, 34A, 35B, 36B, 37D, 38D, 39E, 40D, 41C, 42A, 43A, 44C, 45A, 46C, 47C, 48C, 49E, 50E

QUESTIONS - 1983

1: Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the parliamentary system of government?
A. ministers are usually members of parliament **B.** the Prime Minister is politically responsible to the parliament **C.** the Head of State is the most powerful organ of government
D. the Head of Government may advise the Head of State to dissolve parliament
E. the Party in opposition provides the Shadow Government

2: Capitalism is an economic system in which
A. the economy of the State is centrally planned, and controlled **B.** private persons are permitted to undertake enterprises **C.** accumulation of private property is forbidden
D. the means of production are owned and controlled by the state
E. all big industries and the land are publicly owned for the common good

3: The process of depriving person of the right of voting is called
A. Enfranchisement **B.** Disqualification **C.** Dismissal **D.** Prohibition **E.** Disenfranchisement

4: Bicameralism refers to
A. a one chamber legislature **B.** the process of voting in the legislature **C.** the upper chamber in a legislature **D.** two-chamber legislature E. legislatures in all sovereign states

5: The principle of, the separation of powers implies that the three main organs of government work
A. separately **B.** independently and co-operatively **C.** against one another **D.** reluctantly and gradually for the executive **E.** together in the interest of other nations

6: The main function of the judiciary is to
A. serve as the watchdog of the executive **B.** enact laws **C.** execute the laws of the land
D. interpret the laws **E.** protect the interest of accused persons

7: A totalitarian government is
A. government that aspires to control every aspect of a citizen's life **B.** a government of the people by the people, and for the people **C.** a government masses **D.** a weak government
E. controlled by the rich

8: An unwritten constitution operates in
A. Guinea **B.** USA **C.** Great Britain **D.** China **E.** Nigeria

9: A sovereign state is one
A. whose constitution can only be changed by a military government **B.** where its citizens can speak without fear or favour **C.** in which sovereignty is invested in the military
D. whose citizens are free to evade responsibility
E. whose government decisions are made independent of foreign interference

10: Representative Democracy is best characterized by

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A. free elections and proper register of voters **B.** proper constituencies and a real choice of candidates **C.** a politically educated electorate **D.** representation only for the poor
E. rule by the interest groups

11: The primary function of a legislature is
A. appointing a president **B.** law making **C.** vetoing bills **D.** monitoring the judiciary
E. re-assigning civil servants

12: According to Marxist theory, those who own and control the means of production in a capitalist society are
A. Exploiters **B.** Colonialists **C.** Workers **D.** Shareholders **E.** Bourgeoisie

13: While political parties aim at forming a government, pressure groups aim at
A. imposing military rule **B.** causing social unrest **C.** influencing governmental decisions
D. controlling a nation's economy **E.** getting all workers to unite

14: When the electorate vote for representatives who in turn vote on their behalf we say it is
A. an indirect election **B.** an unfair election **C.** a rigged election **D.** a disputed election
E. a biased election

15: An election which is conducted to fill a vacant seat in a legislature is called a
A. by election **B.** general election **C.** referendum **D.** plebiscite **E.** mini election

16: Which of the following countries does NOT operate a federal constitution
A. USA **B.** Canada **C.** Nigeria **D.** France **E.** Switzerland

17: The major advantage of the secret ballot is that
A. it is faster than other systems **B.** nobody can be prevented from voting **C.** it ensures the anonymity of each voter **D.** losers can ask for another secret vote **E.** it extends the franchise to all adults

18: Which of these statements is CORRECT about proportional Representation?
A. it makes the assembly representative of all citizens **B.** it is simple to operate
C. it preserves the party system **D.** it gives the parties seats in proportion to their popular support **E.** it legalizes dictatorship

19: In a one-party State
A. there are no free citizens **B.** communism is banned **C.** the communist party is the only legal party
D. the ruling party the only legal party **E.** elections to the legislature are held at the party's conferences

20: A party system made up of more than two parties may not qualify for the title of multi-party system when

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A. the country in question has a unitary from of government **B.** the country in question has a federal form of government **C.** the parties are not competitive **D.** different parties are supported by distinct political interests **E.** the parties have identical structure

21: A proclamation by the Federal Republic of Nigeria
A. promotes unity in diversity **B.** allows for the dominance of the minority ethnic groups
C. concentrates governmental power at one level of government **D.** advances the interest of the rich
E. ensures the dominance of one political party

22: The transfer of authority to local government council is known as
A. demarcation **B.** delegation **C.** fusion **D.** fragmentation **E.** devolution

23: The principle of anonymity of civil servants means that they
A. have a career **B.** are not the servants of a particular government **C.** are trained for the duties they perform **D.** are not credited or blamed for anything they do **E.** are entitled to pension and gratuity when they retire

24: The six registered political parties in Nigeria in 1982 were
A. UPN, UPN, PPA, PPP, NPP and NAP **B.** NPN, UPN, NPP, PRP, PPP and NNDP **C.** PPA, NCNC.GNPP, NPN, UPN, and PPP **D.** UPN, GNPP, NAP,PRP,NPP and NPN
E. NPC, GNPP, PRP, UPN, NPP and PPA

25: Which of the following is Not a pressure group in Nigeria
A. Farmers **B.** The Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT) **C.** The Catholic Church
D. Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) **E.** Nigerian Medical Association (NMA)

26: The N.C.N.C sent a delegation to London in 1947 to protest against the
A. Burns Constitution **B.** Republication Constitution **C.** Richards Constitution **D.** Lyttleton Constitution
E. Macpherson Constitution

27: A popular principle of colonial administration in British West Africa was
A. Association **B.** Indirect rule **C.** Paternalism **D.** Westernization **E.** Assimilation

28: The three great Nigerian nationalists between 1950 and 1966 were
A. Herbert Macaulay, Nnamdi Azikiwe, and Obafemi Awolowo, **B.** Ahmadu Bello, Nnamdi Azikiwe and Theophilus Danjuma **C.** Obafemi Awolowo, Herbert Macaulay and Ahmadu Bello
D. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Obafemi Awolowo and Ahmadu Bello **E.** K.O. Mbadiwe, S.L Akintola and Herbert Macaulay

29: The first Governor General of colonial Nigeria was
A. Sir Hugh Clifford **B.** Sir James Robertson **C.** Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe **D.** Sir Ralph Moore
E. Lord Lugard

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30: The legislature in every state of the Federal Republic of Nigeria is called the
A. State National Assembly **B.** State Legislative Council **C.** State Traditional Council
D. House of Assembly **E.** State House of Representatives

31: The 1979 Nigeria Constitution is unique because it
A. provides for a head of government **B.** introduces the participation of women in politics
C. provides for a head of state who is also head of government **D.** provides for a House of Chiefs
E. makes all men equal before the law

32: The supreme organ of the UNO is the
A. General Assembly **B.** Security Council **C.** Secretary General **D.** World Court **E.** World Bank

33: Which public commission was not established by the 1979 Nigerian Constitution?
A. Udoji Commission **B.** Federal Electoral Commission **C.** Public Service Commission
D. Public Complaints Commission **E.** National Population Commission

34: Local Government Reforms were carried out by the Federal Military Government in
A. 1970 **B.** 1976 **C.** 1967 **D.** 1966 **E.** 1979

35: Lagos became a Crown Colony in
A. 1900 **B.** 1914 **C.** 1886 **D.** 1861 **E.** 1862

36: Nigerian elites agitated against colonial rule
A. by guerrilla warfare **B.** by civil war **C.** through television **D.** through newspapers
E. by bribing colonial governors

37: The first political party in Nigeria was formed after the introduction of the
A. Richards Constitution **B.** Clifford Constitution **C.** Bourdillon Constitution
D. Macpherson Constitution **E.** Lyttleton Constitution

38: The ECOWAS treaty was signed in 1975 in
A. Accra **B.** Banjul **C.** Freetown **D.** Abidjan **E.** Lagos

39: The major innovation of the Republican Constitution of 1963 was that
A. the Prime Minister ceased to be Head of State **B.** The Governor's office as the representative of the Queen was abolished **C.** the Cabinet was no longer responsible to the legislature **D.** it introduced the Executive Presidential system
E. the Prime Minister was nominated by the Executive Council

40: Which of these was NOT a demand of the nationalist movements in Nigeria?
A. Promotion of Africans to senior service positions **B.** Increased Africans representation in the legislative assemblies **C.** Improved conditions of service and salaries for Africans

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D. Withdrawal of military bases from Africa **E.** Reduction of the dictatorship of colonial officers

41: Under the 1979 Nigerian Constitution, each state allowed to elect
A. two senators **B.** five senators **C.** as many senators as the state can finance
D. from two to five senators depending on the population of the state **E.** ten senators

42: The Independence Constitution
A. provided for republican status for the country **B.** created a unitary state **C.** was negotiated by Nigerians **D.** was imposed on Nigerians by the British **E.** introduced the military into Nigerian politics

43: The 1979 Nigeria Constitution provides for presidential elections every
A. four years **B.** eight years **C.** time the military hands over the reins of government
D. time the incumbent is impeached or dies **E.** time the Vice-President is impeached

44: The first general election in Nigeria was held in
A. 1933 **B.** 1955 **C.** 1952 **D.** 1959 **E.** 1964

45: In Nigeria, the institution that preserves civil liberty is the
A. public complaints commission **B.** federal electoral commission **C.** law courts
D. national security organization **E.** police commission

46: Nigeria became a federation under the new constitution of 1954 because the constitution
A. provided for equal representation between the North and the South **B.** created the post of a prime minister **C.** provided for a division of members of parliament **D.** provided for division of functions between the centre and component units **E.** abolished the practice of nominating some members of parliament

47: The Economic Commission for Africa is an agency of the
A. OAU **B.** ECOWAS **C.** OPEC **D.** UNO **E.** NATO

48: A cabinet system of government is practiced in
A. Britain and Canada **B**. Nigeria **C**. The Soviet Union **D**. All European countries including Britain
E. The United States of America.

49: The constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
A. Promotes unity in diversity **B.** Allows for the dominance of the minority ethnic groups
C. concentrates governmental power at one level of government **D**. Advances the interest of the rich
E. Ensures the dominance of one political party

ANSWERS - 1983

1C, 2B, 3E, 4D, 5B, 6D, 7A, 8C, 9E, 10A, 11B, 12E, 13C, 14A, 15A, 16D, 17C, 18D, 19D, 20A, 21A, 22B, 23D, 24D, 25C, 26C, 27B, 28D, 29E, 30D, 31C, 32B, 33A, 34B, 35D, 36D, 37B, 38E, 39B, 40D, 41B, 42C, 43A, 44D, 45C, 46D, 47D, 48A, 49A

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QUESTION - 1984

1: In a presidential system of government, the Executive
A. executes its own laws only **B.** Legislates all binding laws **C.** makes laws for the National Assembly **D.** forms the government **E.** executes all anti-government plotters

2: A constitution is a legal document
A. drawn up by lawyers **B.** enacted by military decree **C.** forming the basis upon which a government rules the country **D.** which must not be altered by any succeeding government
E. only likely to succeed in a country where there is union government

3: One feature of a totalitarian State is the existence of
A. a single recognized party **B.** pressure group **C.** opposition groups **D.** a colonial power
E. fierce political rivalry

4: A system in which a few powerful and rich nobles own land which is hired out to the poor people to farm is called
A. Feudalism **B.** Co-operatives **C.** Socialism **D.** Communism **E.** communalism

5: The principle of checks and balances is necessary because it
A. prevents governments from becoming dictatorial **B.** prevents the Executive from functioning
C. makes the Executive stronger than the other organs **D.** makes the three organs hate each other
E. leaves each organ of government independent of the Judiciary

6: Which a constitution is difficult to amend we say it is
A. federal **B.** unitary **C.** written **D.** fragile **E.** rigid

7: A political authority which maintains sovereign power over a specific geographical area is termed
A. the nation **B.** the nation state **C.** the state **D.** nationalism **E.** imperialism

8: A government in which control of ultimate power is by a few who rule in their own selfish interests is classified as
A. a democracy **B.** a dictatorship **C.** an aristocracy **D.** a monarchy **E.** an oligarchy

9: The most basic property of pressure groups which differentiates them from political parties is that they
A. are not as interests in politics **B.** do not have permanent organizations **C.** do not support candidate in elections **D.** do not seek to influence public opinion **E.** do not nominate candidate as their own official representatives

10: In a presidential system of government ministers are
A. collectively responsible to the Senate **B.** collectively responsible to the President **C.** individually responsible to the President **D.** individually responsible to no one
E. individually responsible to the electorate

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11: The three principal organs of government are the
A. Legislature the Public Service and Judiciary **B.** Political Parties, the Executive and the Judiciary
C. Executive, the Legislature and the Public Corporation **D.** Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary
E. Judiciary the Local Government and the Legislature

12: The three fundamental rights of citizens are
A. salvation, property, freedom of thought **B.** employment, property, and social security
C. life, liberty and property **D.** free education, peaceable assembly and freedom of though
E. freedom of movement, association and religion

13: In a democracy, franchise is given to all
A. Resident adults **B.** citizens **C.** citizens except members of the armed forces **D.** loyal party members
E. qualified adult citizens

14: The citizenship of a country may be acquired by an individual through
A. Decolonization **B.** Nomination **C.** Nationalization **D.** Neutralization **E.** Naturalization

15: Which of the following is NOT a public corporation in Nigeria?
A. Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board **B.** Nigeria Steel Development Authority
C. Nigerian National Oil Corporation **D.** Nigerian National shipping Line **E.** Nigerian Railway Corporation

16: Government means the machinery established by a state to manage the affairs of the
A. rulers **B.** aliens **C.** civil servants **D.** workers and peasants **E.** people

17: The Judicial organ of government is the body which
A. implements the law **B.** makes the law **C.** punishes law makers **D.** interprets the law
E. rewards law makers

18: A constitutionally defined set of individual rights which governments are obliged to protect constitute
A. statutory rights **B.** equity rights **C.** customary rights **D.** civil rights **E.** natural rights

19: An electoral district is a
A. polling booth **B.** constituency **C.** ward **D.** local government area **E.** subdivision of the state

20: In a parliamentary system of government ministers are
A. collectively responsible to parliament **B.** not members of the legislature **C.** appointed by a two-thirds majority of the legislature **D.** representatives of various interests in the country
E. chosen from the upper House

21: A fascist regime is both
A. Fair and legitimate **B.** responsive and responsible **C.** representative and accountable
D. democratic and constitutional **E.** authoritarian and totalitarian

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22: Capitalism often encourages
A. public **B.** a centrally planned economy **C.** private ownership of the means of production **D.** anarchy **E.** Deconcentration of political and economic powers in the same hands

23: Citizens legally qualified to vote for parliamentary candidates from
A. a ward **B.** the electorate **C.** members of the House of Assembly **D.** a Trade Union Congress **E.** Political parties

24: Elections among candidates from the same party before the final elections are called
A. running mates **B.** electoral colleges **C.** party conventions **D.** primaries **E.** second ballots

25: With whom is fascism associated?
A. Adolf Hitler **B.** Karl Marx **C.** John Locke **D.** Benito Mussolini **E.** Joseph Stalin

26: Which of the following was NOT the responsibility of the Federal Electoral Commission in Nigeria?
A. Supervision of polling **B.** Compilation of electoral register **C.** Delimitation of Constituencies **D.** Counting and publication of election results **E.** Swearing in of members of the Houses of Assembly

27: Which of the following is NOT a civic obligation of every Nigerian citizen?
A. Freedom of conscience and religion **B.** Obedience to laws **C.** Payment to taxes **D.** Voting by adults **E.** Respect for the national flag and anthem

28: The main deliberative organ of the UNO is the
A. Security Council **B.** General Assembly **C.** Economic and Social Council **D.** Secretariat **E.** International Court of Justice

29: The first black African State to gain political independence from a colonial power was
A. Nigeria **B.** Liberia **C.** Ghana **D.** Ethiopia **E.** Guinea

30: The major conflict that threatened the existence of the OAU as an international organization from 1982-3 was the conflict
A. in Chad **B.** Between Namibia and South Africa **C.** between the Polisario Front and Morocco **D.** in Angola **E.** Between Somalia and Ethiopia

31: Voting first started in Nigeria in 1923 because the Clifford Constitution of 1922 because
A. independence **B.** self-government **C.** dominion status **D.** elective principle **E.** decolonization

32: Which organ of the UNO can impose mandatory sanctions on any of its members?
A. the General Assembly **B.** The Security Council **C.** The Secretariate **D.** The Economic and Social Council **E.** The International Court of Justice

33: The Richards Constitution

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A. abolished the elective principle in choosing members of the Legislative Council
B. amalgamated the northern and southern groups of provinces **C.** established a central legislative council **D.** abolished regional assemblies **E.** abolished the system of Indirect Rule

34: The MILITARY WAS LAST IN POWER IN N`IGERIA BETWEEN
A. 1966 AND 1975 **B.** 1960 AND 1966 **C.** 1979 AND 1983 **D.** 1966 AND 1979 **E.** 1966 AND 1975

35: Which of the following was NOT established by the 1979 Nigeria Constitution?
A. police Service Commission **B.** National Universities Commission **C.** Federal Electoral Commission
D. National Economic Council **E.** National Population Commission

36: To which of these groups did Nigeria belong before the formation of the OAU?
A. The Brazzaville group **B.** The Monrovia group **C.** The Casablanca group **D.** The West Africa group
E. The OPEC group

37: The international organization formed after the Second World War to guarantee international peace and security is called
A. the European Common Market **B.** the British Commonwealth of Nations **C.** the League of Nations
D. the United Nations Organization **E.** the World Bank

38: The two parties which formed the coalition government in 1959 were the
A. NCNC and the AG **B.** NPC and the NCNC **C.** NPC and the AG **D.** PRP and the UPA
E. NPC and the NNA

39: The 1953 motion that Nigeria should because independent in 1956 was moved by
A. Chief Anthony Enahoro **B.** Sir Ahmadu Bello **C.** Chief Obafemi Awolowo **D.** Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe **E.** Sir James Robertson

40: Southern Nigeria was divided into Eastern and Western Provinces for administrative purpose in
A. 1935 **B.** 1937 **C.** 1939 **D.** 1941 **E.** 1945

41: Under what constitution did the supreme Court become the highest Court of Appeal in Nigeria?
A. MacPherson Constitution **B.** Clifford Constitution **C.** Richards Constitution **D.** The 1963 Constitution
E. The 1979 Constitution

42: The Constitution which introduce the ministerial system, into the Nigeria political system is the
A. Richards Constitution **B.** Lyttleton Constitution **C.** Macpherson Constitution **D.** Independence Constitution **E.** Republican Constitution

43: The Minorities Commission appointed in Nigeria in 1957 recommended that
A. more States should be created in the Federation **B.** no more States should be created before independence **C.** Nigeria should revert to a unitary structure of government
D. the Federal Legislature should legislate for the minority areas **E.** all the minority areas should constitute one state

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44: The second military coup d'état in Nigeria took place on
A. January 15,1966 **B.** October 1, 1966 **C.** July 29,1966 **D.** July 29, 1975 **E.** February 13, 1976

45: To be elected President of Nigeria, the 1979 Constitution state that one must have attained the age of
A. 21 years **B.** 32 years **C.** 50 years **D.** 60 years **E.** 65 years

46: Which of the following international organization was in existence before the outbreak of the Second World War?
A. The OAU **B.** The League of Nations **C.** The UNO **D.** The Commonwealth of Nations
E. ECOWAS

47: Rates are generally collected in Nigeria by
A. the State Ministry of Finance **B.** the Department of Inland Revenue **C.** The Emirate or Traditional Council **D.** the Local Government Council **E.** Presidential Liaison officers

48: An electoral district for a local government election is a
A. Constituency **B.** Local government area **C.** polling booth **D.** Ward **E.** Market

49: All the following are organs of the OAU EXCEPT
A. the Commission on Mediation Conciliation and Arbitration **B.** The Council of Ministers
C. The Economic Commission for Africa **D.** The Assembly of Heads of State and Government

50: The historic feature of the Legislative council that met in 1923 was that for the first time it
A. Included official members who were Nigerians B. Included only British officers C. Acted in a deliberative capacity D. Included elected African members E. Legislated for the whole country

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ANSWERS -1984

1D, 2C, 3A, 4A, 5A, 6E, 7C, 8E, 9E, 10C, 11D, 12C, 13, 14E, 15A, 16E, 17D, 18D, 19B, 20A, 21E, 22C, 23B, 24D, 25D, 26E, 27A, 28B, 29C, 30C, 31D, 32B, 33C, 34D, 35B, 36B, 37D, 38B, 39A, 40E, 41D, 42C, 43B, 44C, 45B, 46B, 47D, 48A, 49C, 50D

QUESTIONS - 1985

1: Public opinion is important because it
A. tells government what action it must take **B.** let government know what the people want
C. allows the police to determine troublemakers **D.** protects minorities **E.** guarantees a free press

2: Which branch of government is responsible for implementing? the
A. Executive **B.** Legislature **C.** Judiciary **D.** Police **E.** Civil Service

3: Universal Adult Suffrage means all
A. adult citizens can vote **B.** citizens can vote **C.** qualified citizens can vote **D.** literate citizens can vote **E.** males can vote

4: In a democracy, sovereignty is vested in
A. the community **B.** public officials **C.** judges **D.** the Head of Sate **E.** the legislature

5: A bill that applies to the whole population and is intended, to promote the general welfare is called
A. a private bill **B.** a decree **C.** an appropriation bill **D.** a public bill **E.** an edict

6: In federal state, powers are shared
A. between the central government and local governments **B.** between the centre and other co-ordinate units of the state **C.** among the major regions of the country **D.** among the federal ministers **E.** equally among the ethnic groups in the country

7: The rule of law implies
A. the rule by lawyers **B.** that only the Head of State is above the law **C.** the absence of a military government **D.** that no one is above the law **E.** that only the National Assembly can make laws

8: A one-party system of government
A. is found only in Africa **B.** allows no official opposition **C.** does not provide for a legislature **D.** is practiced only where the citizens share identical views about policy **E.** does not accept the doctrine of separation of powers

9: A constitution is classified as unwritten because it
A. is used in Britain **B.** has no written records **C.** makes no provision for a clear-cut separation of powers **D.** does not emanate from the legislature **E.** is not contained in any one document

10: Delegated legislation is the power to make laws by
A. local councils when parliament is in recess **B.** bodies other than parliament **C.** the international Law Commission **D.** military rulers **E.** Parliament

11: In a unitary system of government
A. political power is diffused **B.** there is a high degree of centralization **C.** there is no separation of powers **D.** parliament is very weak **E.** legislative powers cannot be delegated to local councils

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12: Case - laws are made by the
A. Legislature **B.** Executive **C.** Judiciary **D.** Attorney General and Minister of Justice **E.** President

13: The theory of separation of powers was for the first time clearly formulated by
A. Jean Bodin **B.** Jean Austin **C.** Baron de Montesquieu **D.** Lord Bryce **E.** A,V Dicey

14: The deliberate tampering with the delimitation of constituencies in order to win more seats is called
A. gerontocracy **B.** gerrymandering **C.** delimitation **D.** bureaucracy **E.** devolution

15: Fascism developed in
A. France **B.** Germany **C.** Italy **D.** Soviet Union **E.** China

16: Which of the following is good example of a confederal state?
A. USAD, **B.** Nigeria **C.** Switzerland **D.** ECOWAS **E.** Ghana

17: In a simple majority electoral system, the candidate that wins is the one who
A. obtains the greatest number of votes cast **B.** has spent the most amount of money
C. has travelled most widely in the country **D.** is endorsed by the traditional rulers
E. has most support among labour union leaders

18: An election conducted to fill a vacant post in a legislature is known as
A. a primary election **B.** a general election **C.** a by -election **D.** a referendum **E.** an indirect election

19: Constitutionalism means
A. the Constitution is largely made up of conventions **B.** the Constitution is not easy to amend
C. the provisions of the Constitution are strictly adhered to **D.** there is a Constitutional Head of State
E. there is parliamentary supremacy

20: Which of these is NOT a member of the Judiciary?
A. the chief justice **B.** a high court judge **C.** a magistrate **D.** a lawyer **E.** a grand khadi
21: A person who is disenfranchised is
A. allowed to be voted for **B.** allowed to exercise his voting right **C.** not permitted to vote
D. allowed to nominate a candidate **E.** a prohibited immigrant

22: The head of the executive branch in a parliamentary system is called the
A. prime minister **B.** president **C.** majority leader **D.** senate president **E.** governor general

23: The political neutrality of civil servants implies that they
A. are not allowed to join any organization or group **B.** have no dealings with politicians
C. are not allowed to be involved in partisan politics **D.** have permanent tenure
E. are not allowed to vote

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24: The supreme power of a state to make and enforce laws within its jurisdiction is called
A. decolonization **B.** independence **C.** nationalism **D.** sovereignty **E.** enfranchisement

25: Ceremonial and executive powers are usually fused in a
A. unitary system of government **B.** Federal government **C.** democratic system of government
D. presidential system of government **E.** parliamentary system of government

26: The members of the Nigeria Constituent Assembly were elected by
A. bye-election **B.** a general election **C.** electoral colleges **D.** referenda **E.** indirect election

27: The name of the president of the Nigerian Labour Congress elected in 1983 is
A. Mr. Wahab Goodluck **B.** Aihaji Shehu Kangiwa **C.** Alhaji Hassan Sunmonu **D.** Dr Lasisi Osunde
E. Alhaji Ali Ciroma

28: The annual budget of the OAU is approved by the
A. Assembly of Heads of state and Governments **B.** Council of Ministers **C.** Secretary-General
D. General Assembly **E.** Economic Commission for Africa

29: Lagos was first amalgamated with the Western Region as a result of the
A. Clifford Constitution 1922 **B.** Richard Constitution 1946 **C.** Macpherson Constitution 1951
D. Lyttleton Constitution 1954 **E.** Independence Constitution 1960

30: One of the non-permanent members of the united nations Security Council is
A. Britain **B.** USSR **C.** USA **D.** China **E.** Nigeria

31: Local governments in Nigeria are created in order to
A. create more civil service jobs **B.** encourage competition and rivalry among groups
C. bring the government nearer to the people **D.** prevent the creation of more states
E. levy import duties

32The amalgamation of the Northern and Southern Protectorates of Nigeria was in
A. 1914 **B.** 1922 **C.** 1951 **D.** 1953 **E.** 1960

33: ECOWAS IS
A. an international military/defence organization **B.** a regional economic organization
C. a trans-national religious group **D.** a west African English-speaking organization
E. an international organ of the United Nation

34: Which of the following is NOT a member of ECOWAS
A. Nigeria **B.** Togo **C.** Ghana **D.** Burkina Faso **E.** Cameroun

35: The Lyttleton Constitution is important because it
A. confirmed that Nigeria would be independent in 1960 **B.** Confirmed Nigeria federal structure
C. introduced franchise into Nigerian politics **D.** made Nigeria sovereign

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E. abolished the principle of indirect rule

36: The Arthur Richards Constitution introduced into Nigeria
A. federalism **B.** republicanism **C.** regionalism **D.** the multi-party system **E.** the office of prime minister

37: The Macpherson Constitution of Nigeria created a
A. bicameral legislature for Eastern Nigeria **B.** Bicameral legislature for the Central government
C. unicameral legislature for western Nigeria **D.** bicameral legislature for western Nigeria
E. unicameral legislature for Northern Nigeria

38: In 1966 the military intervened in Nigerian politics because
A. the country was not operating a presidential system of government **B.** the number of legislators was too large **C.** crude oil had been discovered in the country **D.** there was a high level of corruption in the country **E.** the political processes had broken down

39: The Nigeria National Democratic Party (NNDP)of the pre-independence era
A. dominated the political scene in Lagos **B.** was formed to replace the Action Group as the ruling party in the Western Region **C.** had branches all over the country **D.** was warmly supported by traditional rulers **E.** was not opposed to indirect Rule

40: The Clifford Constitution
A. provided for universal adult suffrage **B.** made the Governor dependent on the Executive Council
C. provided for African representation on the Executive Council **D.** introduced the elective principle into Nigerian politics **E.** provided for African representation on the Executive Council
41: Under the Independence Constitution
A. the governor-general could appoint any member of the House of Representative prime minister
B. a bicameral legislature was introduced in the country **C.** forty-four members were elected into the Senate **D.** higher education was made the exclusively responsibility of the federal government **E.** the Supreme Court of Nigeria was made the highest judicial authority in the country

42: Which of the following nations does not have veto power in the Security Council of the UNO?
A. Britain **B.** China **C.** France **D.** Germany **E.** USA

43: Public corporations are established mainly to
A. cater for the welfare of their board members **B.** give advice to the government on commerce **C.** co-ordinate the affairs of several ministries **D.** provide essential services and amenities on a commercial basis **E.** develop the rural areas

44: The first Military coup d'état in Nigeria occurred on
A. October 1, 1960 **B.** October 1, 1963 **C.** January 15, 1966 **D.** January 15, 1967
E. December 31, 1983

45: The following six political parties were registered for the 1983 elections

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A. NCNC UPN, NPP, NNDP, UMBC, NAP **B.** NPN, NAP NPP, PRP, GNPP, UPN **C.** NPN, NNA PPP, PRP, PPA, UPN **D.** NPP, Chop Chop, PPP PPA, UPN, PRP **E.** UPN, AG, NNDP, PRP, NAP, PPA

46: Nigeria adopted a republican constitution on
A. October 1960 **B.** October 1, 1963 **C.** October 1, 1966 **D.** May 1, 1967 **E.** October 1, 1979

47: In Nigeria the office of Prime Minister was first created in
A. 1954 **B.** 1957 **C.** 1958 **D.** 1959 **E.** 1960

48: The non-permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations Organization (UNO) ARE ELECTED FOR
A. 5-YEAR TERM **B.** 4- year term **C.** 3-year term **D.** 2-year term **E.** 1-year term

49: The Economic Commission for Africa is an organ of
A. OAU **B.** ECOWAS **C.** UNO **D.** EEC **E.** UNESCO

50: Under the 1979 Nigeria constitution, the supreme court judges were appointed by the
A. Judicial service commission B. President C. Honourable chief justice D. Senate E. National Assembly

ANSWERS -1985

1B, 2A, 3A, 4A, 5D, 6B, 7D, 8B, 9E, 10B, 11B, 12C, 13C, 14B, 15C, 16E, 17A, 18C, 19C, 20D, 21C, 22A, 23C, 24D, 25D, 26E, 27E, 28A, 29A, 30E, 31C, 32A, 33B, 34E, 35B, 36C, 37D, 38E, 39A, 40D, 41B, 42D, 43D, 44C, 45B, 46B, 47B, 48D, 49C, 50B

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QUESTION -1986

1: Aristocracy is the system of government in which the few rule for
A. their own benefit **B.** the benefit of all **C.** the benefit of their friends **D.** the benefit of a few

2: The two primary elements in politics are
A. war and peace **B.** order and conflict **C.** Patriotism and economic sabotage **D.** nationalism and freedom

3: A nation - state is synonymous with a
A. Sovereign state **B.** dependent territory **C.** nation **D.** political community

4: Legislative supremacy exists in
A. Britain **B.** France **C.** Soviet Union **D.** Nigeria

5: Presidentialism is a system of government in which
A. there is elected Head of State who exercises actual executive powers
B. the Head of State is not the chief executive **C.** the executive functions are the responsibility of the entire members of a cabinet **D.** all members of cabinet must also be members of the legislature

6: The main function of the upper chamber in a parliamentary system of government is to
A. Initiate new legislation **B.** execute laws **C.** act as a check on the lower chamber
D. direct the activities of the lower chamber

7: The component unit right to secede is that of
A. the United States **B.** Australia **C.** Brazil **D.** the Soviet Union

8: In a cabinet system, the executive is appointed from the
A. Legislature **B.** Oppointed from **C.** Upper house **D.** Weaker party in the coalition

9: An important advantage of creating more constituent units in a federal state is to
A. enhance the people's participation in government **B.** enable ambitious politicians gain political power **C.** make the state gain more power **D.** curb the powers of the federal government

10: Under the presidential system
A. the party with the majority of seats forms the Executive **B.** there is the principle of collective responsibility **C.** the president may come from any of the parties **D.** the constitution must be unwritten

11: The major function of the legislative assembly is to
A. debate on committee reports **B.** represent the people **C.** make laws **D.** vote on bills

12: In a parliamentary system, who ensures that members are in the House to vote on major issues? The
A. party leader **B.** speaker of the House **C.** clerk of the House **D.** Whip

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13: A system in which no single person serves as the chief executive is known as
A. Republican **B.** Revolutionary **C.** Collegial **D.** parliamentary

14: The idea of democracy was first associated with the
A. Romans **B.** Persians **C.** Greeks **D.** Egyptians

15: According to Marxist theory, those who live by selling their labour are referred to as the
A. bourgeoisie **B.** proletariats **C.** Feudal lords **D.** Slaves

16: A social system in which power is derived from control over land is called
A. oligarchy **B.** feudalism **C.** socialism **D.** presidentialism

17: A system of government in which power derives from total control of the instruments of force is called
A. monarchy **B.** oligarchy **C.** capitalism **D.** fascism

18: Which of the following ideologies emphasizes the abolition of government and law? `
A. totalitarianism **B.** communism **C.** anarchism **D.** socialism

19: The writ of habeas corpus is applied to secure the
A. right to personal liberty **B.** independence of the judiciary **C.** freedom of the press
D. right to own private property

20: Which of the following is NOT a fundamental human right in Nigeria?
A. Right to education **B.** Right to personal liberty **C.** Freedom of thought **D.** Freedom of conscience
E. None of the above

21: Proportional representation is recommended because it
A. favours small parties **B.** is simple to operate **C.** lead's to liberal democracy
D. preserves the party system

22: A system of voting in which the voters are asked a yes' or 'no' question on a major issue is called
A. first past the post **B.** a referendum **C.** an absolute majority **D.** an indirect election

23: A political manifesto is a document which outlines
A. a country's development **B.** a party's programme **C.** the national policy **D.** an ethnic interest

24: One argument against a multi-party system is the
A. inability to develop the nation **B.** encouragement of diverse opinions and opposition
C. ability to attract foreign investment **D.** banning of pressure groups

25: Pre-colonial Igbo society was

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A. centralized **B.** acephalous **C.** feudal **D.** capitalist

26: Which of the following ethnic groups was the pre-colonial political structure Not influenced by the Islamic culture?
A. Kanuri **B.** Nupe **C.** Tiv **D.** Fulani

27: Which of the following ethnic groups had centralized administration in pre-colonial Nigeria?
A. Ibibio **B.** Ijaw **C.** Tiv **D.** Hausa

28: The British Government revoked the charter of the Royal Niger Company and took over the direct administration of Nigeria in
A. 1861 **B.** 1900 **C.** 1906 **D.** 1914

29: The Minorities Commission appointed in 1957 was headed by
A. Sir Henry Willink **B.** Justice UDO UDOMA **C.** Chief Festus Okotie Eboh **D.** Sir Allan Lennox Boyed

30: The Zikist Movement was popular for its
A. philosophy of non-violence **B.** promotion of mass literacy **C.** militant nationalism
D. encouragement of multi-party system

31: Which of the following sets of factors contributed to the development of nationalism in Nigeria?
A. Racial discrimination and oppression **B.** corruption and ethnicity **C.** paternalism and indirect rule
D. election malpractices and party differences

32: Which constitution was created to legislate for the Lagos Colony and the Southern Provinces?
A. The Richard Constitution **B.** The Clifford Constitution **C.** The Lyttleton Constitution
D. The Macpherson Constitution

33: Judges in Nigeria enjoy security of tenure
A. if they are appointed by the president **B.** if they have the support of the Nigerian Bar Association
C. if they are of good behaviour **D.** during the life of the government which appoints them

34: Before the 1963 Constitution, the highest court of appeal for Nigeria was the
A. Supreme Court **B.** Federal Court of Appeal **C.** Privy Council **D.** Federal High Court

35: Which of the following is NOT a function of the Police Force in Nigeria?
A. Traffic control **B.** Arrest of criminals **C.** Making of laws **D.** Prosecution of criminals

36: In Nigeria, the highest court for Muslims is the
A. Alkali Court **B.** Sharia Court of Appeal **C.** Supreme Court **D.** Upper Area Court

37: Who was appointed by the federal government of Nigeria as the administrator of Western Region in 1962?
A. Dr MA Majekodunmi **B.** Chief Odeleye Fadahunsi **C.** Chief S.L Akintola **D.** Chief Remi Fani Kayode

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38: Who was appointed by the federal government of Nigeria as the administrator of Western Region in 1962?
A. Dr MA Majekodunmi **B.** Chief Odeleye Fadahunsi **C.** Chief S.L Akintola **D.** Chief Remi Fani Kayode

39: The head of state in the first republic of Nigeria was
A. an executive president **B.** a nominee of the whole country **C.** a nominal president
D. a party leader

40: Which of the following parties formed the opposition in the House of Representatives during Nigerian First Republic?
A. NCNC and NEPU **B.** ag AND umbc **C.** nfc AND nndp **D.** NCNC and MDF

41: The main objective of the Public Service Review Commission headed by Chief Jerome Udoji was to make the Nigerian public service
A. less corrupt **B.** more attractive financially **C.** more efficient and result oriented
D. superior to the private sector

42: Local government in Nigeria receive the bulk of their financial resources from
A. the state government **B.** the federal government **C.** rates and taxes **D.** local investment projects

43: The term, Chief -in- Council in Nigeria mean that, the Chief
A. is elected by the council **B.** is superior to the council **C.** cannot oppose the decision of the council
D. is nominate by the government

44: Traditional rulers under the 1976 local Government Reforms had
A. executive powers **B.** Chief-in-council status **C.** limited powers **D.** legislative powers

45: Nigeria is NOT a member of
A. the Commonwealth **B.** OPEC **C.** ECOWAS **D.** NATO

46: The greatest achievement of nationalist movements in Africa is the
A. unity of Africa States **B.** love and peace among Africa States **C.** sovereignty of most African State
D. economic independence of African State

47: The administrative headquarters of OAU is in
A. Addis Ababa **B.** Lagos **C.** Accra **D.** Nairobi

48: The organ of the United Nations primarily responsible for maintaining international peace and security is the
A. General Assembly **B.** Security Council **C.** International Court of Justice **D.** Economic and Social Council

49: The world Health Organization is an agency of

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A. the EEC **B.** NATO **C.** ECOWAS **D.** THE UNO

50: Which of these groups of Africa leaders in closely associated with the formation of the OAU
A. Haile Selassie, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, William Tubman **B.** Abubakar Tafawa Belewa, Jean Bokassa, Kwame Nkrumah **C.** Kwame Nkrumah, Nnamdi Azikiwe, Jorno Kenyatta **D.** Julius Nyerere, Kwame Nkrumah, Haile Selassie

ANSWERS -1986

1D, 2B, 3A, 4A, 5A, 6C, 7B, 8A, 9A, 10C, 11C, 12D, 13C, 14C, 15B, 16B, 17D, 18C, 19A, 20E, 21C, 22B, 23B, 24B, 25B, 26C, 27D, 28B, 29A, 30C, 31A, 32B, 33C, 34C, 35C, 36B, 37A, 38A, 39C, 40B, 41C, 42B, 43C, 44B, 45D, 46C, 47A, 48B, 49D, 50C

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QUESTION -1987

1: A confederal system of government means
A. strong regional governments and a weak central authority **B.** a strong central authority and weak regional governments **C.** a strong central authority and strong regional governments
D. a weak central authority and weak regional governments

2: The organs of government which are normally fused in a military regime are the
A. Civil Service and Parastatals **B.** Legislature and the Executive **C.** Executive and the Judiciary
D. Judiciary and the Legislature

3: In a monarchical form of government sovereignty resides with
A. the council of ministers **B.** royalty **C.** peasantry **D.** the entire citizenry

4: A Constitution is rigid if it
A. cannot be amended **B.** is found only in one written document **C.** requires special procedures for amendment **D.** is changed only by judicial interpretation

5: In a unitary state, power is concentrated in the
A. local governments **B.** constituent units of the state **C.** major ethnic groups
D. national government

6: Fundamental rights are best guaranteed by
A. independent judiciary **B.** good leadership **C.** effective legislature **D.** efficient civil service

7: The main objective of pressure groups is to
A. win political power **B.** conduct free and fair elections **C.** mobilize support on behalf of the government **D.** protect the interests of its members

8: Franchise means
A. resident aliens can vote **B.** French people can vote **C.** right to vote **D.** executive order

9: A parliamentary system of government is characterized by
A. separation of powers **B.** fusion of power **C.** delegated legislation **D.** legislative supremacy

10: Under proportional representation, elections are won on the basis of
A. simple majority of votes **B.** absolute majority of votes cast **C.** Two-thirds majority of voters cast
D. votes received relative to those of other parties

11: A special election organised to decide on a political issue is
A. plebiscite **B.** by-election **C.** general election **D.** primary election

12: The electorate means
A. elected members of the Assembly **B.** candidates for election **C.** electoral officers
D. citizens qualified to vote

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13: The term 'Rule of Law' refers to situations is which
A. Lawyers are the rulers **B.** laws are supreme **C.** the judiciary is independent **D.** parliament makes laws

14: Which of the following is NOT a unique feature of federal constitution?
A. Division of powers **B.** at least two levels of government **C.** Supremacy of the constitution
D. Independence of the constitution

15: An important principle of the Civil Service is
A. authoritarianism **B.** Anonymity **C.** Nepotism **D.** Partisanship

16: Which of the following is NOT necessarily a characteristic feature of a state?
A. A territory **B.** An army **C.** A government **D.** A system of laws

17: In a federal system of government
A. the central government shares powers equally with the state governments
B. all the states of the federation are equal in size and population **C.** state courts control federal courts **D.** the central government has exclusive power over defence and foreign affairs

18: Bicameral legislature exists
A. where cameramen are allowed to cover the proceedings of the legislature
B. to prevent the concentration of power in one legislative house **C.** to provide jobs for more politicians **D.** to ensure that just laws are passed

19: Socialism is associated with
A. Kari Marx **B.** Nicolo Machiavelli **C.** Aristotle **D.** Plato

20: The body that selects the head of government following a general election is the
A. Senate **B.** electoral college **C.** electoral committee **D.** supreme court

21: In liberal democracies, elections help to
A. determine the acceptability of the government **B.** unite the country against outside groups
C. create goodwill throughout the nation **D.** identify the richest groups in the country

22: A major feature of the presidential system of government is that the
A. President is not responsible for his minister's mistakes **B.** ministers are not collectively responsible to the president **C.** president do not need the legislature to pass laws
D. president is not a member of the legislature

23: The termination of a session of a legislature by proclamation issued by the head of state is called
A. prorogation **B.** dissolution **C.** plebiscite **D.** summons

24: The forceful domination of one country by another is called

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A. Nationalism **B.** Totalitarianism **C.** Dictatorship **D.** Colonization

25: Which of the following traditional political system was republican?
A. lgbo **B.** Yoruba **C.** Fulani **D.** Bini

26: Which of the following is a function of the local government in Nigeria?
A. Collection of radio and television license fees **B.** Collection of company tax **C.** Appointment of customary court judges **D.** Appointment of traditional rulers

27: An important factor that brought about the introduction of federalism in Nigeria was the
A. existence of three regions **B.** division of powers between the federal and state governments
C. diversity and complexity in social and cultural patterns **D.** existence of cultural bicameral legislature

28: When did Nigeria adopt the nineteen-state structure?
A. 1960 **B.** 1966 **C.** 1976 **D.** 1979

29: Who was the architect of the British rule in Nigeria?
A. George Tubman Goldie **B.** Frederick Lugard **C.** Hugh Clifford **D.** Arthur Richards

30: The head of the first military government in Nigeria was
A. General Murtala Muhammed **B.** General Yakubu Gowon **C.** General Johnson Aguiyi- Ironsi
D. General Olusegun Obasanjo

31: Herbert Macaulay was architect of the president of
A. NCNC **B.** AG **C.** UMBC **D.** NEPU

32: The Nigerian Youth Movement was formed to
A. fight for greater participation of Nigerians in colonial politics **B.** enable the educated elite seize power from the chiefs **C.** establish more schools throughout the country
D. fight for the free movement of youths

33: Under the indirect rule system
A. chiefs were allowed to govern their people **B.** colonial administrators shared power equally with traditional rulers **C.** traditional rulers were encouraged to adopt the British system of government
D. colonial administrators increased the powers of traditional rulers

34: The fundamental objectives and directive principles of state policy in the 1979 Constitution do NOT include
A. democratic and social justice **B.** federal character and inequality **C.** concentration of wealth and provision of maximum welfare **D.** national integration and ethnic loyalty

35: Nigerian federalism before 1966 was be devilled by
A. amendment clauses of the constitution **B.** large number of the local government areas
C. lack of uniformity of the civil service **D.** uneven sizes of the constituent regions

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36: Nigeria attained independence in 1960 through
A. negotiation between the British government and Nigerian nationalists
B. armed struggle by Nigerian nationalists and traditional rulers **C.** negotiation between the British government and the United Nations **D.** negotiation between the British government and traditional rulers

37: The Clifford Constitution was notable for
A. amalgamating the Northern and Southern Provinces **B.** introducing indirect rule
C. establishing the legislative council **D.** creating a Northern majority in the legislative council

38: Under the Macpherson Constitution members of the central legislature were
A. appointed by the governor general **B.** chosen from the regional legional legislature
C. elected directly by the whole country **D.** appointed by the regional Lt Governors

39: The founder of the Universal Negro Improvement Association was
A. Casely Hayford **B.** Herbert Macaulay **C.** Marcus Garvey **D.** W.E.B. Du Bois

40: The foremost nationalist leaders in pre- independent Nigeria were
A. Herbert Macaulay, Nnamdi Azikiwe, Obafemi Awolowo, and Shehu Shagari
B. Herbert Macaulay, Nnamdi Azikiwe/ Obafemi Awolowo and Ahmadu Bello
C. Herbert Macaulay, Nnamdi Azikiwe, Obafemi Awolowo and Muhammadu Ribadu
D. Alvan Ikoku, Samuel Akintola, Herber Macaulay and Ahmadu Bello

41: The 1976 Local Government Reforms declared that traditional rulers should
A. perform executive functions **B.** preside over local government councils **C.** perform advisory roles
D. enact laws

42: By laws are
A. enactments by the legislature **B.** regulations enacted by the local governments
C. fundamental judicial statements **D.** private bills

43: One of the objectives of the OAU is to ensure
A. mutual assistance of member states in suppressing domestic uprising
B. non-interference in internal affairs of member states **C.** constant readjustment of territorial boundaries of member states **D.** unification of liberation movements in Southern Africa

44: The administrative headquarters of ECOWAS is in
A. Lome **B.** Cotonou **C.** Dakar **D.** Lagos

45: The UNO was founded in 1945 to replace the
A. OAU **B.** NATO **C.** Commonwealth of Nations **D.** League of Nations

46: The UNO charter aims at

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A. Ensuring economic equality among nations **B.** protecting the right of refugees **C.** ensuring world peace and security **D.** ensuring fair treatment for prisoners of war

47: The commonwealth of nations is made up of
A. African and Asian states B. Britain and some of her former colonies C. French and some of her former colonies French and English-speaking African countries

48: Which of the following countries belonged to the Casablanca Group?
A. Liberia **B.** Tunisia **C.** Mali **D.** Cote d' Ivoire

49: Public corporations are set up to
A. Make profit **B.** Compete with private sector **C.** Cater for those businesses that cannot be left entirely to private enterprises **D.** Enhance the prestige of government

50: Public corporations are set up to
A. make profit **B.** compete with private sector **C.** cater for those businesses that cannot be left entirely to private enterprise **D.** enhance the prestige of government

51: In Nigeria, the institution that preserves civil liberty is the
A. Public Complaints Commission **B.** Law court **C.** Civil Service Commission
D. Police Commission

52: The principle of two levels of government in a country is called
A. the parliamentary system **B.** dictatorship **C.** Nationalism **D.** Federalism

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ANSWERS -1987

1A, 2B, 3B, 4C, 5D, 6A, 7D, 8C, 9B, 10A, 11A, 12D, 13B, 14B, 15B, 16B, 17D, 18B, 19A, 20B, 21A, 22D, 23A, 24D, 25A, 26A, 27C, 28C, 29B, 30C, 31A,32A, 33A, 34B, 35D, 36A, 37C, 38B, 39B, 39D, 40B, 41C, 42B, 43B, 44D, 45D, 46C, 47B, 48C, 49C, 50B

QUESTIONS - 1988

1: The right to direct and command people is
A. authority **B.** power **C.** opinion **D.** obedience

2: The application of the rule of law can be hindered by
A. independence of the judiciary **B.** irresponsible press **C.** unequal distribution of wealth
D. free access to education

3: When sovereignty rest with component states in a political system the constitution is referred to as
A. flexible **B.** unitary **C.** confederal **D.** federal

4: Constitutions originate from a belief that there I need for
A. limited government **B.** freedom of worship **C.** full employment **D.** judicial independence

5: In a parliamentary system of government, the offices of head of state and head of government are
``
A. fused **B.** separated **C.** not defined **D.** indistinguishable

6: Citizenship may be changed by
A. Renunciation **B.** Remarriage **C.** Divorce **D.** conviction

7: Fascism emphasizes
A. individualism **B.** equality **C.** nationalism **D.** collectivism

8: Government by the few is
A. dictatorship **B.** monarchy **C.** oligarchy **D.** autocracy

9: The doctrine of separation of power is associated with
A. Montesquieu **B.** Locke **C.** Marx **D.** Hobbes

10: The primary function of the judiciary is to
A. make laws **B.** protect the citizens **C.** interpret laws **D.** execute laws

11: Which of the following encourages capitalism?
A. public ownership of all forms of enterprise **B.** even distribution of wealth **C.** private ownership of the means of production **D.** centrally planned economy

12: Which of the following nations operates an unwritten constitution?
A. U.S.A **B.** Canada **C.** Australia **D.** Great Britain

13: The principle of collective responsibility means that ministers
A. are collectively responsible to the head of state **B.** are collectively responsible for cabinet decisions
C. are heads of their respective departments **D.** must always show a sense of responsibility to their fellow ministers

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14: One of the important advantages of federalism is that
A. any component state can secede at any time **B.** each state can develop at its own peace
C. each state can only spend money allocated to it by the centre **D.** citizens cannot be taxed by both state and federal governments

15: A major difference between power and authority is that authority is
A. popularly acquired **B.** more costly to exercise **C.** less dependent on force **D.** exercise more frequently

16: In simple plurality electoral system, the winner receives
A. more than half of the votes cast **B.** overwhelming majority of all votes cast **C.** more votes than those for all other candidates combined **D.** the highest vote cast in favour of any candidate

17: A major weakness of unicameral legislature is that it
A. delays legislation **B.** is unsuitable for a unitary state **C.** breeds struggle for power
D. does not provide a check against hasty legislation

18: An essential feature of democracy is
A. rigid constitution **B.** people's consent **C.** supremacy of parliament **D.** bicameral legislature

19: A characteristic feature of communism is
A. free enterprise **B.** liberal democracy **C.** dictatorship **D.** multi-party system

20: Which of the following is NOT a mode of constitutional change?
A. party manifesto **B.** formal amendment **C.** judicial decision **D.** statutory revision

21: A tax law is a
A. private bill **B.** speaker's bill **C.** public bill **D.** judicial bill

22: Attempts to influence legislation by persuading legislators are known a
A. socialization **B.** gerrymandering **C.** lobbying **D.** electioneering

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23: One main feature of government in many pre-colonial societies in Nigeria was
A. age-grade organization **B.** grade union movement **C.** student's organization **D.** council of obas

24: The Nigerian nationalist movement was greatly assisted by the `
A. Manufacturers' Association of Nigeria **B.** Chamber of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry
C. Trade unions **D.** Traditional rulers

25: Which of the following groups are all public corporations?

A. UAC, NNPC, NPA, NEPA **B.** NITEL, NAA, NUC, NTC **C.** NEPA, NNPC NITEL, NAA **D.** UAC, NTC, NPA, NAA

26: The public complaints commission is empowered to investigate complaints and
A. prosecute false complainants **B.** report findings to appropriate authorities for action
C. reprimand authorities against whom complaints are made **D.** refer complaints to traditional rulers

27: The basic unit of government in pre-colonial Yorubaland was the
A. town **B.** empire **C.** palace **D.** ward

28: The ruling system in pre-colonial Hausa Fulani societies where rulers were both religious and political heads was referred to as
A. meritocracy **B.** oligarchy **C.** theocracy **D.** aristocracy

29: Which of the following governors of Nigeria opposed the demands of the National Congress of British West Africa?
A. Lord Frederick Lugard **B.** Sir Arthur Richards **C.** Sir Hugh Clifford **D.** Sir Alan Burns

30: The major change effected by the government of major General J.T.U Aguyi-Ironsi was the
A. abolition of federalism **B.** reposting of government officials **C.** dissolution of boards of corporations
D. creation of states

31: Which of the following principal officials was NOT a member of the state house of assembly?
A. the leader of the house **B.** the speaker **C.** the deputy speaker **D.** the clerk of the house

32: According to the 1976 local government reforms, the chief executive of a local government council is the
A. supervisory councillor **B.** chairman of the local government council **C.** governor of the state
D. secretary of the local government council
33: One of the major features of the constitution operative in the British West African colonies during the 1920s was the
A. introduction of the elective principal **B.** removal of colonial governors by colonial legislative councils **C.** introduction of the universal adult suffrage **D.** abolition of the local governments

34: The principle of regionalism was introduced into Nigerian politics by the
A. Macpherson Constitution **B.** Lyttleton Constitution **C.** Richards Constitution **D.** Clifford Constitution

35: The Nigerian Council was created by
A. Hugh Clifford **B.** Arthur Richards **C.** Frederick Lugard **D.** Graeme Thompson

36: A landmark of the Lyttleton Constitution was
A. creation of the post of prime minister **B.** creation of a second chamber at the centre
C. creation of the position of speaker of the House of Representatives
D. removal of the governor general as chairman of the federal cabinet

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37: A common provision in the 1963 and 1979 Constitution is the
A. registration political parties by FEDECO **B.** financing local government **C.** judicial service commission **D.** bicameral legislature for the central government

38: Africans were first elected to the legislative council in British West Africa in
A. Ghana **B.** Sierra Leone **C.** The Gambia **D.** Nigeria

39: Under the Independence Constitution, the head of government was the
A. Governor general **B.** President **C.** Prime minister **D.** Premier

40: The Nigeria National Alliance of the First Republic was made up of
A. NCNC and NDP **B.** NPC an AG **C.** NPC and NNDP **D.** NCNC and AG

41: When did the Federal Military Government abolish the Four regions in Nigeria?
A. 1963 **B.** 1966 **C.** 1970 **D.** 1976

42: The headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa is located in
A. Ghana **B.** Kenya **C.** Nigeria **D.** Ethiopia

43: The following are members of the Commonwealth EXCEPT
A. Lesotho **B.** Jamaica **C.** Kenya **D.** Gabon

44: One of the functions of the Ministry of external Affairs the
A. deportation of illegal aliens **B.** issuance of passports **C.** defence of the country's borders **D.** promotion of national interest

45: The five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council are
A. China, UK USSR, USA and France **B.** USSR, GERMANY, Canada, India and China
C. UK, France, USA Brazil and Ethiopia **D.** USA, China, Liberia USSR and Italy

46: Before the OAU was formed in 1963, Nigeria was a member of the
A. Monrovia Bloc **B.** Afro-Arab Bloc **C.** Casablanca Powers **D.** Edem Kodjo

47: Which of the following has NOT been a secretary-general of the OAU?
A. Adebayo Adedeji B. Ide Oumaru C. Diallo Telli D. Edem Kodjo

48: The appointment of the Secretary -General of the OAU is made by the
A. Economic Commission for Africa **B.** OAU Secretariat **C.** Council of Foreign Ministers **D.** Assembly of Heads of State and Government

49: Nigeria is a member of
A. OPEC, NATO and ECOWAS **B.** OAU, the UNO and ECOWAS **C.** ECOWAS, NATO, and OAU **D.** The Commonwealth of Nations, OPEC and the OAS

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50: Which of the following pairs are members of ECOWAS?
A. Nigeria and Cameroon **B.** Liberia and Congo **C.** Senegal and Zaire **D.** Cape Verde and Burkina Faso

ANSWERS 1988

1A, 2B, 3C, 4A, 5B, 6A 7D, 8C, 9A, 10, 11C, 12D, 13B, 14B, 15C, 16D, 17D, 18B, 19C, 20A, 21C, 22C, 23A, 24C, 25C, 26B, 27B, 28C, 29C, 30A, 31A, 32B, 33A, 34C, 35C, 36B, 37D, 38D, 39C, 40C, 41B, 42D, 43C, 44D, 45A, 46A, 47A, 48D, 49B, 50D

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QUESTIONS - 1989

1. Proportional representation favours a
A. multi-party system B. three party system C. two party system D. one party system

2. Capitalism is an economic system which emphasizes

3. A country made up of semi-autonomous units is
A. a confederation B. a federation C. a region D. unitary

4. When a state is subject to no other authority it is said to be
A. powerful B. legitimate C. authoritative D. sovereign

5. One of the factors that led to the decline of feudalism is
A. opposition to the system by the wealthy B. industrialization C. opposition to the system by the oppressed D. the discovery of new lands

6. The major advantage of the principle of separation of powers is that it provides for
A. an executive premier B. a powerful legislature C. a very strong executive D checks and balances

7. The cabinet can be described as a link between the
A. executive and the legislature B. legislature and the electorate C. executive and the judiciary D. legislature and the local government councils.

8. Unicameral refers to
A. a two-chamber legislature B. the process of secret voting in the legislature
C. the lower chamber in a legislature D. a one chamber legislature

9. While pressure groups aim at influencing government
decisions the primary aim of political parties is to
A. promote the welfare of their members B. execute particular programs C. influence legislation in order to benefit their members D. control political powers.

10. Delegated legislation is justified by the
A. superior knowledge if issues by the executive B. fear that public debates in parliaments would endanger national security C. slow and unwieldy process of decision making in legislative houses D. constitutional superiority of the executive over the legislative branch of government

11. The obligation to pay taxes regularly is justified because
A. citizens choose their own government B. citizens enjoy services provided by government
C. government does not discriminate in its provision of services to different parts of the Nations D. taxes are the only source of government revenue

12. An important function of the legislature is

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A. judicial review B. review of executive policies and actions C. lobbying D. defending government policies

13. A common means of influencing public opinion is
A. A public policymaking B. legislation C. propaganda D. lobbying

14. An electoral system in which the candidate who
receives the largest number of votes wins is
A. the preferential ballot B. the second ballot C. proportional system D. plurality system

15. Which of the following is NOT usually associated with the activities of political parties?
A. providing political education B. selecting and supporting candidates for public office
C. forming the government D. controlling the judiciary

16. The political neutrality of civil servants is guaranteed by not allowing them to
A. vote B. be members of any interest group C. engage in partisan politics
D. have dealings with politicians

17: An unwritten constitution is one which
A. embodies only tradition and customs **B.** relies on the memories of elders and priests
C. codifies the basic laws in one document **D.** embodies the basic laws in more than one document

18: Fascism is a system of government which
A. encourages political dissent and opposition **B.** discourages opposition **C.** promotes equality
D. promotes the international brotherhood of man

19: Representative democracy is characterized by
A. free elections and up-to-date register of voters **B.** promotes equality **C.** promotes the international brotherhood of man **D.** discourages opposition

20: In a modern democracy the ultimate source of sovereignty is the
A. legislature **B.** people **C.** supreme court **D.** armed forces

21: Which of these is a common feature of totalitarian regimes?
A. Existence of opposition groups **B.** competing political parties **C.** a single recognized party
D. freedom of association

22: Which of the following according to Marx, is the correct order in which societies progress?
A. Capitalism, feudalism, communism, socialism **B.** Feudalism, socialism, capitalism, communism
C. Communism, socialism, capitalism, feudalism **D.** Feudalism, capitalism, socialism, communism

23: Which of the following is NOT necessarily a characteristic of a nation state?
A. Definite boundary **B.** sovereignty **C.** independence **D.** common language

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24: Public opinion refers to views and ideas expressed by
A. citizens regarding government policies or other issues **B.** government regarding the public interest
C. elites about what the public wants **D.** students about the public

25: An issue over which both the centre and the states can exercise authority in a federal system is
A. shared **B.** split **C.** exclusive **D.** concurrent

26: In traditional Hausa Fulani political system, political authority was vested in the
A. Emir **B.** Talakawa **C.** Alkali **D.** Emirate Council

27: Which of the following per-independence organizations was formed in London in 1945?
A. the Jam' lyyar Mutanen Arewa **B.** the lgbo State Union **C.** the Egbe Omo Oduduwa
D. Urhobo Progressive Union

28: Igbo traditional system of government encouraged participation through
A. Ozo title **B.** Segmentary kinship **C.** divine kingship **D.** town assembly

29: In the 1950s, the Northern Elements Progressive Union was notable in Nigerian politics because it
A. opposed Northern traditional rulers **B.** Agitated for the formation of a unitary form of government
C. allied with the Northern people's Congress to form the regional government
D. won the election to the Northern House of Assembly

30: The author of the famous book Renascent Africa which inspired African nationalism is
A. Obafemi Awolowo **B.** Duse Mohammed AN **C.** Ernest Okoli **D.** Nnamdi Azikiwe

31: The civil service was first regionalized by the
A. Richards Constitution **B.** Clifford Constitution **C.** Lyttleton Constitution **D.** Independence Constitution

32: The motion by Anthony Enahoro demanding independence for Nigeria was moved in
A. 1951 **B.** 1953 **C.** 1956 **D.** 1957

33: The office of the prime minister of Nigeria was first created by the
A. Ibadan Constitutional conference of 1950 **B.** London Constitutional conference of 1953
C. London Constitutional conference of 1957 **D.** London Constitutional conference of 1958

34: Southern Nigeria was divided into Eastern and Western Provinces for administrative purposes in
A. 1935 **B.** 1937 **C.** 1939 **D.** 1941

35: Which of the following aroused and promoted nationalistic feeling among Nigerians?
A. slave trade, indirect rule and amalgamation **B.** economic exploitation, racial discrimination and political parties **C.** communal riots, news media and religious differences
D. traditional rulers district officers and governors - general

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36: The leader of the Northern people's Congress was
A. Yusuf Maitama Sule **B.** Abubakar Tafawa Balewa **C.** Aminu Kano **D.** Ahmadu Bello

37: The Queen of England ceased to be the head of state of Nigeria at **A.** independence in October 1960 **B.** the attainment of self-government by the regions **C.** the adoption of the Republican Constitution in October 1963 **D.** the inception of the presidential system in October 1979

38: Under the 1963 Constitution, federal judges were appointed by the
A. president on the advice of the prime minister **B.** chief justice of the federation
C. prime minister **D.** judicial service commission

39: The 1963 Constitution of Nigeria was
A. written and flexible **B.** written and rigid **C.** flexible and unwritten **D.** unitary and rigid

40: The major political parties in Nigeria during the first Republic were
A. NPC, NCNC, AG **B.** UMBC, AG, NEPU **C.** NNDP, NEPU, NPC **D.** NPC, AG, NNDP

41: The main source of local government finance since the 1976 Reform has been
A. local rates **B.** levies **C.** revenue from court fines and licenses **D.** the federal government

42: Under the 1979 Constitution of Nigeria, the head of the judiciary was the
A. Attorney general and minister of justice **B.** chief justice of the federation
C. solicitor-general and permanent secretary, federal ministry of justice
D. chief registrar of the supreme court

43: Under the 1979 constitution of Nigeria, the head of the judiciary was the
A. Attorney-general and minister of justice B. Chief justice of the federation C. Solicitor-general and the permanent secretary federal ministry of justice D. Chief registrar of the supreme court

44: Ombudsman as an institution in Nigeria is known as the
A. public complaints commission **B.** code of conduct bureau **C.** political service commission
D. political bureau

45: Which of the following sets of nations belong to both ECOWAS and the UNO?
A. Sierra Leone and Uganda **B.** Zimbabwe and Nigeria **C.** Cameroun and Burkina Faso
D. Ghana and Mauritania

46: Fundamental human rights of citizens are provided for in
A. the United Nations Charter **B.** the OAU Charter **C.** the constitution of Amnesty International
D. the 1979 constitution

47: The head of the Commonwealth of Nations is the
A. chairman of the Conference of the Commonwealth Heads of Governments

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B. QUEEN of Great Britain **C.** prime minister of Great Britain **D.** secretary - general of the commonwealth

48: Which of the following principle does NOT govern Nigeria's foreign policy?
A. National interest **B.** Non-alignment **C.** African interest **D.** International terrorism

49: During the struggle for Angolan independence Nigeria supported
A. UNITA **B.** MPLA **C.** FNLA **D.** SWAPO

50: Within the United Nations, the veto power is exercised in
A. UNESCO **B.** WHO **C.** THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY **D.** THE SECURITY COUNCIL

ANSWERS -1989

1A, 2C, 3A, 4D, 5D, 6D, 7A, 8D, 9D, 10C, 11B, 12B, 13C, 14D, 15D, 16D, 17D, 18B, 19C, 20B, 21C, 22D, 23D, 24A, 25D, 26A, 27C, 28D, 29A, 30D, 31C, 32B, 33C, 34A, 35B, 36D, 37C, 38A, 39B, 40A, 41D, 42A, 43B, 44A, 45D, 46D, 47B, 48D, 49B, 50D

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QUESTIONS - 1990

1. Which of the following functions is performed by?
both political parties and pressure groups?
A. Contesting election B. Interest articulation C. Formal opposition to government
D. Working for the interest of their members

2. The exercise of political power involves
A. winning elections B. using the police C. deciding cases D. Allocating values

3. Sovereignty is limited by
A. the criminal case B. decrees C. the legal system D. international law

4. The pronouncement of judges which have the force
of law are called
A. judgement B. judicial oaths C. orders- in-council D. judicial precedents

5. Constitutional disputes between states in a federation can only be settled by
A. parliament B. the Supreme Court C. a tribunal D. the Court of Appeal

6. The second ballot is based on the principle that a successful candidate must obtain
A. absolute majority B. simple majority C. forty percent of the votes D. fifty percent of the votes

7. Which of the following is the least democratic selection process?
A. First past the post system B. Proportional representation C. Indirect Election
D. Co-option

8. An indispensable aspect of the constitution of a democratic state is
A. press censorship B. presidentialism C. fundamental human rights D. socialism ideology

9. A good democratic constitution should aspire to evolve the following EXCEPT
A. a judiciary dependent on the executive B. genuine and truly national political parties
C. a free and fair electoral system D. the establishment of the principle of accountability for public officers

10. Which of the following is NOT characteristic of democracy?
A. Popular sovereignty B. Regular elections C. Majority rule D. Limited franchise

11. The principle of separation of powers is fundamental to the
A. parliamentary system B. presidential system C. totalitarian system D. federal system

12. Under socialism, the control of power resides with the
A. peasants B. bourgeoise C. nobles D. proletariat

13. Marxism is directed against

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A. state ownership of the means of production B. materialism C. the proletariat D. socialism

14. The rule of law implies that
A. judges interpret the law B. lawyers interpret the law C. everyone is subject to the law
D. the legislature makes the law

15. A by-law is made by
A. parliament B. congress C. an electoral college D. the local government

16. The notion of 'carpet-crossing' in a parliamentary democracy involves
A. crossing from the Lower house to the Upper house B. changing party allegiance after election
C. opposing party discipline in parliament D. resigning from parliament.

17. In a parliament, the most extensive amendment to a
bill takes place at the
A. first reading B. committee stage C. second reading C. final stage

18. A set of internalized norms which guides political action is called
A power B. value C. law D. symbol

19. Freedom of speech in a democratic state is limited by
A. law of sedition B. law of trespass C. press censorship D. martial law

20. Habeas corpus is an essential process for safeguarding the right of citizens to
A. vote B. personal liberty C. own property D. freedom of speech

21. The most effective way of monitoring public opinion is
A. by examining the questions asked by journalists B. by the frequency of the press releases of pressure groups C. by referendum D. through opinion poll.

22. In a true democracy, franchise can be limited by
A. sex B. education C. age D. wealth

23. Liberalism is a philosophy underlying
A. socialism B. capitalism C. feudalism D. Nazism

24. Which of the following served as the electoral college during the election into the Constituent Assembly in1978?
A. Local communities B. local government council C. the Federal Electoral Commission D. Traditional councils

25. Traditional rulers in Nigeria exercised the greatest political power sunder
A. the military administrations B. the second republic C. the first republic D. indirect rule.

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26. During the second republic, some local government
councils were created by
A. state governments B. the federal government C. the national assembly D. the judiciary

27. The principal objective of British colonial policy in Nigeria was to
A. Lay a solid foundation for Nigeria independence B. help build a virile Nigeria economy
C. promote missionary activities D. exploit and expropriate Nigeria resources for
British interests.

28 Which of the following factors contributed most to
cash crop production during the colonial administration in Nigeria?
A. Education B. Pacification C. Forced Labour D. Taxation

29. Under the military regime in Nigeria, state enactment
are known as
A. Laws B. Decrees C. Edicts D. promulgations

30. The military normally belongs to the arm(s) of government known as
A. the legislature and the judiciary B. the executive C. the judiciary D. the judiciary and the executive

31. The first political party in Nigeria was the
A. Nigerian National Democratic Party B. Nigeria Youth Movement C. Action Group
D. National Councils of Nigeria and the Cameroons

32. The major problem of the Nigerian federal structure in the first republic was
A. ethnicity B. politicization of the military C. lopsided size of the component units D. rigging of
elections

33. The legislative organ of the Federal Government in the first republic was the
A. parliament B. judiciary C. legislature Council D. national assembly

34. Which of the following is an autonomous government
agency?
A. The Civil Service Commission B. The National Security Council C. The Manpower Advisory
Committee D. The National Emergency Relief Agency

35. Which of the following was the LEAST important rationale for Nigerian federalism?
A. The vastness of the territory and the size of the population B. Diverse cultures C. Economic benefits
D. Bicameral legislature

36. One of the agreements of the 1957 constitutional conference was that
A. Southern Cameroons should constitute a separate region B. a House of Chiefs was to be created in
the Western Region C. the office of the speaker of the House of Representatives was to be created D.

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the police was to be regionalized

37. The two nationalist leaders who led the tour of Northern Nigeria in 1946 to campaign against the Richards Constitution were
A. Ahmadu Bello and Abubakar Tafawa Balewa B. Nnamdi Azikiwe and Obafemi Awolowo
C. Ahmadu Bello and Samuel Ladoke Akintola D. Herbert Macaulay and Nnamdi Azikiwe

38. Indirect election was first introduced in Nigeria by the
A. Lyttleton Constitution B. Macpherson constitutions C. Richards Constitutions
D. Clifford constitution

39. The motion of self-government was moved in 1953 by the
A. Northern People's Congress B. Action Group C. National Council of Nigerian and the Cameroon D. Northern Elements Progressive Union

40. Which of the following had a centralized administration in pre-colonial Nigeria?
A. The Igbos B. The Tivs C. The Ibibios D. The Yorubas.

41. In which of the following states was the governor impeached during the second republic?
A. Borno B. Bendel C. Kaduna D. Anambra

42. The ECOWAS trade liberalization programme excluded trade in
A. unprocessed goods B. crude oil C. traditional crafts D. Industrial products

43. The Economic Commission for Africa is an agency of
A. The OAU B. ECOWAS C. The E.E.C. D. The U.N.O.

44 Which of the following pairs of countries were trust territories of the United Nations
A. Tanganyika and Ghana B. Cameroon and Niger C. Togo and Namibia D. Botswana and Zaire

45. The headquarters of the O.A.U. Liberation Committee is located in
A. Lagos B. Addis Ababa C. Dar-es-Salam D. Harare

46. Which of the following groups advocated for political union of Africa States?
A. The Congo Group B. The Brazzaville Group C. The Casablanca Group D. Th e Monrovia Group

47. Nigeria's first external affair minister was
A. Alhaji Nuhu Ramali B. Prof. Ishaya Audu C. Dr. Okoi Arikpo D. Jaja Wachukwu

48. The first conference of the Non-Aligned Movement was held in
A. Belgrade B. Bandung C. Havana D. Harare

49. Which of these countries is NOT a member of the Commonwealth of Nations?
A. Papua New Guinea B. Sri-Lanka C. Grenada D. Rwanda

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50. In international relations, countries have a right to
A. export oil B. create more states C. diplomatic immunity of their envoys D. own a police force.

ANSWERS 1990

1B, 2A, 3D, 4D, 5B, 6A, 7D, 8C, 9A, 10D, 11B, 12D, 13B, 14C, 15D, 16B, 17B, 18A, 19A, 20B, 21D, 22D, 23B, 24B, 25D, 26A, 27D, 28C, 29C, 30B, 31A, 32A, 33D, 34A, 35D, 36A, 37D, 38C, 39B, 40D, 41C, 42C, 43D, 44C, 45C, 46C, 47D, 48A, 49D, 50C

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QUESTION - 1991

1. Political authority is vested in the
A. state B. judiciary C. government D. armed force

2. An indispensable feature of any government is
A. a written constitution B. the independence of the judiciary C. the separation of powers
D. political power

3. The unrestrained power of a state over its citizens defines the concept of
A. nationalism B. self-determination C. nation – state D. sovereignty

4. Case-law are made by the
A. legislatures B. council of ministers C. judiciary D. president

5. Which of the following undermines the independence of the judiciary?
A. the confirmation of the appointment of the chief justice by the legislature
B. widespread use of tribunals C. payment of the salaries of judicial officers by government
D. making the minister of justice the attorney – general

6. Bicameral legislatures are popular in
A. Unitary systems B. Federal systems C. Confederal systems D. rigid systems

7. One of the weakness of confederation is the
A. over-centralization of authority B. lack of central army C. tendencies towards secession
D. absence of local independence

8. A system of government, which emphasizes co-ordinate status of component units, is referred to as
A. unitary B. federal C. confederal D. communal

9. A flexible constitution is one that is
A. amended periodically B. easy to amend C. amendable with difficulty D. easy to interpret

10. Unlike the British, the United States constitution is
A. rigid, federal and written B. flexible, unitary and unwritten C. rigid written and confederal
D. flexible, federal and unwritten

11. The terms, oligarchy and democracy, identify governments according to
A. the number of people who participate in its B. the philosophy of the state C. formal distribution of power among governmental levels D. institutional structure and relationships

12. Governments whose central concern is the equitable distribution of wealth are said to be
A. feudalist B. capitalist C. socialist D. fascist

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13. The presidential system of government ensures
A. democratic rule more than other systems B. the sharing of executive power with the legislature C. the concentration of power in the chief executive D. the decentralization of executive power

14. The notion of checks and balances guarantees that
A. the executive is able to control the legislature B. the judiciary can stop all executive actions
C. each branch of government acts as a watchdog over other branches D. the legislature is subordinate to the judiciary

15. The principle of collective responsibility implies that
A. the prime minister can dissolve the entire parliament B. the head of state can dismiss the prime minister C. each offending minister can be reassigned D. the cabinet stands or falls together

16. The application of the rule of law may be constrained by
A. securing the tenure of office of judges B. insulating judges from partisan politics
C. employing men of proven integrity as judges D. invoking emergency powers

17. A device for controlling prolonged debates in parliament is called
A. an adjournment B. a prorogation C. a dissolution D. a guillotine

18. In the parliamentary system, when et parliament defeats a major government bill, the
A. prime minister dissolves parliament B. entire cabinet resigns C. speaker resigns
D. opposition immediately forms a new government

19. A bill because an ACT of Parliament after it has been
A. passed by the parliament B. signed by the head of state C. processed through the committee of the house D. debated in the house

20. The primary duty of citizens to the state is
A. loyalty to traditional rulers B. obedience to ministers C. obedience to politicians D. allegiance to the government

21. Individual rights are said to be inalienable if they
A. apply to citizens and aliens alike B. cannot be denied under any circumstances C. can only be denied by the legislature D. can only be denied after due legal process

22. Elections present the electorate the opportunity to
A. control government policies B. control members of parliament C. assess the performances of the previous representatives D. choose among candidates

23. The process of removing an elected official by the electorate after an election is termed
A. impeachment B. plebiscite C. recall D. referendum

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24. Groups which seek to bring about changes in government policies without actually controlling the personnel of government are known as
A. trade unions B. pressure groups C. secret societies D. elite groups

25. The style of government in the Sokoto caliphate was
A. democratic B. authoritarian C. populist D. totalitarian

26. Which of the following traditional political systems was segmentary?
A. Kanem Bornu B. Benin C. Igbo D. Yoruba

27. Which of the following led to the introduction of indirect rule in Nigeria by the British?
A. Need for adequate financial resources B. Desire for rapid development C. Speedy transition to independence D. Manpower and personnel shortages

28. Warrant Chiefs were appointed to
A. prevent tribal war B. supervise native courts C. decide divorce cases D. take charge of local administrations

29. The 1946 Constitution is characterized by
A. official majority in the legislative council B. non-official majority in the legislative council
C. non-official majority in the executive council D. federal system of government

30. The Willink Commission was set up to
A. solve boundary problems B. review revenue allocation formula C. examine issues relating to the welfare of groups D. draw up a new constitution

31. The state legislatures of the second republic in NIGERIA had the following EXCEPT
A. speaker
B. senate leader C. deputy speaker D. clerk of the house

32. Which of these constitutions recognised local government as the third tier of government
A. the 1963 constitution B. the 1960 constitution C. the 1963 constitution D. the 1979 constitution

33. A condition for judicial independence is the appointment of judges by the
A. Civil Service Commission B. Judicial Service Commission C. Law Review Commission
D. Code of Conduct Bureau

34: The federal system of government in Nigeria was abolished in favour of a unitary one by
A. General Yakubu Gowon B. General Muritala Muhammed C. Major-general Johnson Aguiyi Ironsi D. Major-general Muhammadu Buhari

35. One of the measures taken in 1988 to grant more autonomy to the local governments in Nigeria was the
A. abolition of state ministries of local government B. creation of post of supervisory councillors

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C. creation of post of chairmen of local governments D. abolition of its supervision by state government

36. Traditional rulers were restricted to ceremonial rules by the Local Government Reforms of
A. 1966 B. 1976 C. 1984 D. 1987

37. Which of the following is NOT associated with local government elections?
A. Constituency B. Ballot box C. Electoral officer D. Ward

38. The Public Service Review Commission of 1991 made proposals to ensure that the public service was
A. more effective than the private sector B. more attractive than the private sector
C. professionalized D. efficient and result-oriented

39. Under military regime, the branches of government that become fused are the
A. judiciary and the executive B. judiciary and the legislature C. legislature and the executive
D. judiciary, the executive and the legislature

40. Nigeria is NOT a member of the
A. Non-Aligned Nations B. Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
C. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development D. International Monetary Fund

41. Nigeria broke diplomatic relations with France under the Balewa government over
A. the Algerian war of independence B. French policy in the Congo C. atomic tests in the Sahara
D. French involvement in Togolese politics

42. The Obasanjo administration nationalized the assets of the British Petroleum over the British government's policy in
A. Kenya B. Zimbabwe C. Angola D. Botswana

43. Nigerian foreign policy implementation is the responsibility of the
A. Department of Immigration B. Ministry of External Affairs C. Nigerian Institute of International Affairs D. Ministry of Budget and Planning

44. The head of a Nigerian mission in a Commonwealth country is called
A. an Ambassador B. a Consul General C. a High Commissioner D. an Attaché

45. Which of the following is NOT a statutory function of an embassy?
A. issuance of visas B. collection of information C. espionage D. welfare of her citizens

46. ECOWAS is aimed at uniting the West African states
A. politically B. socially C. culturally D. economically

47. Which of the following countries pioneered the idea of ECOWAS alongside Nigeria?

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A. Cote d ' lvoire B. Mali C. LiberiaD. Togo

48. Which of these countries was NOT a foundation member of the Organization of African Unity?
A. Ghana B. Ethiopia C. Zimbabwe D. Tanzania

49. The United Nations was founded with the primary objective of
A. Terminating colonialism in the world B. ending the Second World War C. promoting world peace and security D. Uniting, all nations into a world federation

50. Until her independence, Namibia was a
A. German colony B. South African province C. United Nations Trusteeship D. British protectorate

ANSWERS 1991

1A, 2D, 3D, 4C, 5B, 6B, 7C, 8A, 9B, 10A, 11A, 12C, 13C, 14C, 15D, 16D, 17D, 18B, 19B, 20D, 21C, 22D, 23C, 24B, 25D, 26C, 27D, 28D, 29B, 30C, 31B, 32D, 33B, 34C, 35A, 36B, 37A, 38D, 39C, 40C, 41C, 42B, 43B, 44C, 45C, 46D, 47D, 48C, 49C, 50C

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QUESTIONS - 1992

1: A political authority which exercises sovereign power over a specific geographical area is termed a
A. nation B. state C. dominion D. leviathan

2. The process by which political beliefs and values are transmitted from one generation to another is best known as political
A. socialization B. culture C. training D. decentralization

3. The fusion of the executive and legislative organs of government is associated with
A. monarchy B. the presidential system C. fascism D. the parliamentary system

4. One criticism of delegated legislation is that it
A. subjects' citizens to executive decrees B. makes laws too flexible C. makes laws too technical
D. is not useful in emergency situation

5. A system of government in which the central government is supreme over other levels is
A. totalitarian B. confederal C. federal D. unitary

6: Which of the following defines a constitution?
A. Any written legal document B. Basic laws for the conduct of modern government
C. Rules adopted in legislative proceedings D. The doctrine that limits the power of government

7. Which of the following ideologies advocates governmental control over all sources of power?
A. totalitarianism B. feudalism C. liberation D. democracy

8. Which of the following is NOT an acceptable means of achieving democracy?
A. referendum B. recall C. initiative D. riots

9. In the cabinet system of government individual responsibility of ministers means that
A. only ministers can be held responsible for errors B. a minister must hold his subordinates responsible for his failures C. the prime minister can remove an erring minister
D. no individual can be held responsible for government decisions

10. The principle of collective responsibility does not operate under the presidential system of government because
A. cabinet members are responsible people B. the legislative and the executive work together
C. the executive is elected for a fixed term D. the judiciary will overrule the impeachment of the cabinet

11. Law making under military regimes is done through
A. delegated legislation B. administrative enactments C. the promulgation of decrees
D. the ministry of justice

12. The most critical debates on a bill and amendments to it take place during the

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A. first reading B. second reading C. third reading D. assent

13. The fundamental rights of citizens include
A. social security and free speech B. religious freedom and collective aggression
C. immunity from libel and right to employment D. right to life and liberty

14. Electoral colleges have been criticized because they
A. are very expensive B. create more seats in the legislature C. make the legislature too responsive D. sometimes negate the wishes of the electorate

15. Universal adult suffrage is usually restricted in most political systems to
A. those with landed property B. literates C. citizens D. those not more than 70 years old

16. An election in which citizens are called upon to vote for or against a specified issue is called a
A. mandate B. referendum C. by election D. runoff election

17.The most important objective of political parties is to
A. elect their spokesmen B. lobby the government C. from effective national organizations
D. control the government

18. The primary function of a pressure group is to
A. win and control governmental power B. elect their officials C. influence government policy
D. organize worker to confront government

19. The biased presentation of information in order to influence public opinion is referred to as
A. mobilization B. propaganda C. indoctrination D. distortio

20. Which of the following was a great military and political power before the colonization of Nigeria?
A. the idoma kingdom B. the Nupe kingdom C. the kwararafa empire D. the lgala empire

21. The Yoruba traditional governmental system was
A. Egalitarian B. Republican C. Democratic D. monarchical

22. During the pre-colonial period in Eastern Nigeria autocratic rule was made difficult by the
A. activities of secret societies B. ruler's fear of dethronement C. absence of a system of centralized authority D. demands of pressure groups

23. Vassalage as a political system was practised by the
A. lbibio and lgala B. Tiv C. Hausa Fulani D. lgbo and Efik

24. Which of the following was NOT a feature of colonial administration in Nigeria?
A. forced labour B. low prices for exports C. taxes on the population D. education levy

25. Dual mandate was proposed by

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

26: The Northern people's congress stand during the nationalist struggle for Nigeria's independence was
A. Immediate independence for Nigeria B. Gradual evolution towards independence
C. The constitution of British rule D. Independence in1956

27. The Aba women riot was caused by the attempt to introduce
A. Indirect Rule to Southern Nigeria B. direct taxes C. the warrant chief system
D. forced labour

28. One of the unique innovations of the 1951 constitution was the introductions of
A. Regional premiers B. the office the speaker C. the office of the prime minister
D. regional executives

29. The constitution assembly of 1978 had the primary responsibility of
A. Drafting of a constitution for the second republic B. Deliberating on, debating and amending the draft constitution

30. To qualify to be president of the federal republic of Nigeria under the 1979 constitution, a candidate must
A. be at least 40 years of age B. be a Nigerian by birth C. have the highest number of votes cast at the election D. have not less than 1/4 of the votes cast at the election in each of at least 2/3 of all states in the federation

31. By statute, the main responsibility of the armed forces of Nigeria is to
A. from a military government B. maintain law and order C. defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country D. take part in peace -keeping operations in troubled neighbouring countries

32.The highest court in Nigeria before 1963 was the
A. supreme court B. high court C. judicial committees of the privy council D. court of appeal

33. The highest decision-making body in Nigeria under the Buhari regime was the
A. Armed forces ruling council B. Supreme military council C. National council of states
D. Federal Executive council

35. The primary factor which led to the formation of political parties in colonial Nigeria was
A. introduction of the elective principle and representative institution B. increased wealth of the indigenous elite C. granting of seif government by the colonial administration
D. call by black people all over the world for a final assault on colonialism

36. Three of the principles used in revenue allocation in Nigeria are
A. national interest cultural ethnocentrism and national unity B. land mass, primary school enrolment and Geographical location C. derivation, equality and even development

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D. needs, derivation and relative stability

37. The results of the 1973 census in Nigeria were rejected because
A. the figures were unacceptable to the U.N.B B. the figures were controversial
C. Nigerians were contented with the existing population figures D. there were preparations for a fresh census

38.One of the advantages of privatization is that it
A. relieves government of its liquidity problem B. makes the poor to be richer
C. gives private individuals control over public corporations D. make public corporations more effective

39. The most important aspect of the 1976 Local Government Reforms was the
A. introduction of a uniform system of local government B. introduction of party politics at the local levels C. subordination of local governments to the federal and state governments
D. recognition of local government as autonomous and sovereign government

40. Local governments were created in Nigeria mainly to
A. realise the objective of full employment B. bring government nearer to the people
C. prevent the creation of more states D. encourage competition and rivalry amongst ethnic groups

41. The Nigerian Military Government launched the Second National Development Plan in 1970 purposely
A. to develop all the disadvantaged states B. to accelerate the development of the country
C. for rapid economic and social development of the country after the civil war
D. to further the cause of a united, strong and self-reliant nation

42. A feature unique to General Murtala Muhammed's Supreme Military Council as compared to that of General Yakubu Gowon was the
A. inclusion of civilians as members B. exclusion of military governors from the council
C. inclusion of the chief justice as a member D. exclusion of the Inspector General of Police from the council

43. A major problem of military governments in Nigeria is the
A. absence of proper accountability B. abolition of the post of ombudsman
C. absence of the rule of law D. encouragement of foreign investors

44. In 1973, following an OAU resolution, Nigeria broke diplomatic relations with
A. South Africa B. France C. Israel D. Cuba

45. Nigeria's foreign policy of non-alignment was a reaction to
A. British imperialism B. East-West ideological competition C. militarism of ex-colonial powers
D. Third World poverty

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46. Which of the following countries had a strained relationship country had a strained relationship with Nigeria over the Angolan crisis of 1975?
A. the Soviet Union B. Tanzania C. the United States of America D. South Africa

47. The major liberation organization which fought for Namibia's independence was
A. SWAPO B. ANC C. FRELIMO D. MPLA

48. In first republic, Nigeria was very reluctant to have meaningful interaction with
A. Italy B. The Soviet Union C. the United States of America D. Germany

49. Which of these international organization which the predecessor of the United Nations?
A. the European Economic Community B. the Organisation of American States
C. the League of Nations D. the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

50. The dramatic rise in the membership of the UN during late 1991 and early 1992 is best accounted for by the
A. admission of a large number of newly independent African states B. appointment of the first African as Secretary-General C. break -up of the Soviet Union into independent Republics
D. expansion of the membership of the Security Council

ANSWERS 1992

1B, 2A, 3D, 4D, 5C, 6B, 7A, 8D, 9A, 10C, 11C, 12C, 13C, 14D, 15C, 16B, 17D, 18C 19B, 20C, 21D, 22C, 23C, 24D, 25C, 26B, 27C, 28D, 29B, 30B, 31C, 32C, 33B, 34B, 35A, 36B, 37B, 38D, 39A, 40B, 41C, 42B, 43C, 44C, 45B, 46C, 47B, 48B, 49C, 50C

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QUESTIONS - 1993

1. The sovereignty of a state is determined by
A. economic and legal aspects B. social and political aspects C. political and legal aspects
D. economic and political aspects

2. The civil service belongs to the organ of government called the
A. legislature B. executive C. judiciary D. parastatals

3. Ultimate power in a confederal state is
A. concentrated in the central government B. constitutionally divided between the centre and the units C. exercised by the larger units D. vested in the constituent units

4. Federalism is a constitutional arrangement in which
A. the national and regional governments derive their power from the constitution
B. the national government acts only through the regional governments
C. regional and local authorities exist at the pleasure of national government
D. the national government does not reach individual citizens directly

5. A written constitution is one that
A. cannot be modified or amended B. can only be amended by the highest legislative body
C. is contained in a single document D. is drawn up by draftsmen

6. A federal system of government can exist without
A. division of powers B. supremacy of the written constitution C. an executive presidential system D. a rigid amendment procedure

7. As a political ideology, communism seeks to
A. concentrate national wealth in the hands of a few B. abolish collective ownership of property C. provide adequate opportunities for citizens to make profits
D. eliminate all forms of socio-economic inequality

8. Despite the doctrine of separation of powers, the legislature plays quasi-judicial role as a result of its
A. investigative powers B. financial powers C. emergency power D. appropriation powers

9. Nazism as a doctrine was proposed by
A. Benito Mussolini B. Adolf Hitler C. Karl Mark D. Josef Stalin

10. In the Westminster system of government formal legislation can take the following forms EXCEPT
A. royal proclamations B. orders in council C. act of parliament D. ministerial pronouncement

11. In the presidential system of government, the president is
A. elected only through the electoral college B. empowered to dissolve the legislature

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C. head of state and head of government D. vested with absolute powers

12. Delegated legislature is disadvantageous because it
A. erodes the principle of separation of powers B. make hasty review of legislation possible
C. disallows quick action during emergencies D. increases the work of the legislature

13. The principle of the rule of law stipulates that
A. only judges interpret the law B. law makers are above the law C. everyone is equal before the law
D. lawyers make laws

14. Gerrymandering means
A. the second ballot system B. single transferable vote C. the manipulation of constituency boundaries D. the tyranny of the majority

15. Another term for an electoral district is a
A. ward B. local government area C. politically demarcated area D. constituency

16. Franchise ensures
A. participation in public affairs B. classless democratic system C. the emergence of ideal leadership
D. equal representation

17. Free and fair elections do NOT accommodate
A. obedience to the rules of the game B. equality of all votes C. freedom of choice by voters
D. partial electoral administration

18. Proportional representation is often criticized because it
A. tends to preserve the multi-party system B. is too simple to operate C. ensures that each party has minister D. provides that each state represented according to its population

19. Interest groups are important to democracies because they
A. represent the masses B. do not allow misrule C. represent groups who otherwise would be left out
D. provide a forum for confronting the government

20. In the Haba political system the Sarki was assisted in performing his executive functions by the
A. alkali B. khaddi C. ulama D. Galadima

21. In the Oyo empire, the Alaafin was
A. an absolute monarch B. popularly elected C. a constitutional monarch D. worshipped as a deity

22. Which of these sets represents the disadvantages of colonialism?
A. exposure to western education, culture imperialism and external trade relations
B. cultural imperialism, external manipulations and foreign control of domestic economy
C. external manipulation, civil service evolution and liberal democracy

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D. liberal democracy, foreign domination and cultural imperialism

23. Imperialism was adopted by Europe to
A. expand its economic and political base B. develop the economies of the colonies
C. establish a democratic society similar to that of Europe D. end ethnic rivalries in the colonies

24. The Lagos Colony and the Southern Protectorate of Nigeria were joined in the year
A. 1904 B. 1906 C. 1910 D. 1914

25. Tubman Goldie was famous for the
A. suppression of local rulers B. merger British companies into the United Africa Company
C. Akassa Raid D. treaty of friendship and the race to Nikk

26. Which of the following internal factors did NOT affect the development of nationalist movements in colonial Nigeria?
A. Denial of equal opportunities to Nigerians vis-a-vis their European counterparts
B. the establishment of political parties and newspaper C. the influx of west Indian and American intellectuals D. the development of modern education

27. One significant aspect of the legislative council of 19922 was that
A. Africans were in the majority B. it made laws only for the southern provinces
C. the colony of Lagos and the protectorate of southern Nigeria were merged
D. laws governing land ownership in the north were extended to the south

28. The 1960 independence Constitution could be described as written
A. monarchical and parliamentary B. republican and parliamentary C. monarchical and presidential D. federal and republican

29. The governor - genera of Nigeria at the time of political independence was
A. Lord Frederick Lugard B. Sir John Macpherson C. Sir. Arthur Richards D. Sir James Robertson

30. Before the collapse of Nigeria's First Republic in 1966, the prime minister was both
A. the head of government and a law maker B. the head of state and commander in-chief of the armed forces C. commander in - chief of the armed forces and party leader
D. head of state and party leader

31. In Nigeria, the function of Council of States is
A. judicial B. investigative C. legislative D. advisory

32. Under the military administration, supreme court decisions are subject to review by
A. Sharia Court of Appeal B. no other court of law C. Federal Court of Appeal D. Judicial tribunals

33. Public Commission established under the 1979 constitution were expected to be
A. independence of the executive B. part of the executive C. advisory to the executive

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D. advisory to the legislature

34. Which of the following was an ad hoc Revenue Allocation Commission?
A. Ashby Commission B. Adedeji Commission C. Udoji Commission D. Phillipson Commission

35. The term federal character was popularised by the
A. 1975 Constitution Drafting Committee B. 1979 Constitution C. Murtala / Obasanjo regime
D. Buhari regime

36. In Nigeria, public corporations are also known as
A. multinational corporations B. private enterprises C. parastatals D. co-operative societies

37. In Nigeria, public corporations are also known as
A. multinational corporations B. private enterprises C. parastatals D. co-operative societies

38. The local government is an example of
A. concentration of power B. separation of power C. devolution of power D. delegation of power

39. The body responsible for exercising the functions of local governments in the 1976 reforms was the
A. local government commission B. local government council C. local government committee
D. committee of chairmen and supervisory councillors

40. Diarchy refers to the
A. rule by the government and the opposition parties B. mixture of parliamentary and presidential systems C. rule of political interest D. rule by the military and civilians

41. Nigerian's relations with other nations is determined by her
A. political culture B. political socialization C. national interest D. national consciousness

42. The foreign policy of Nigeria is centred on Africa because of her
A. membership of OAU B. membership of ECOWAS C. concern for and attention to African, problems
D. commitment to end colonization in Africa

43. The major organization through which Nigeria, pursues her economic, political and social interests' in West Africa is
A. ECOWAS B. ADB C. EGA D. OAU

44. A state is admitted into the United Nations on the
A. recommendation of the secretary general to the security council
B. concurrent vote of the security council and the general assembly C. enabling action of the general assembly D. sponsorship of any member of the organization

45. The highest policy making body of the OAU is the

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A. Economic and Social Commission B. Council of Ministers C. General Secretariat
D. Assembly of Heads of State and Government

46. To Which of these bodies did Nigeria belong before the formation of the OAU in 1963?
A. Casablanca Group B. Monrovia Group C. African and Malagasy Union D. Pan African Union

47. Who was the first Nigerian to be appointed President of the International Court of Justice at the Hague?
A. Justice Teslim Elias B. Justice Bola Ajibola C. Justice Daddy Onyeama D. Justice Danley Alexander

48. An agency of the United Nations which specializes in the welfare of children is the
A. WHO B. UNESCO C. UNICEF D. UNDP

49. Financial contributions to the liberation movements in Southern Africa by African governments were channelled through the
A. EGA B. ECOWAS C. OAU D. UNO

50. Prior to 1991, veto power was exercised in the United Nations Security Council by
A. France, Germany, the Soviet Union, Italy and Japan B. Japan, the United State, Italy, Germany and France C. the Soviet Union, People's Republic of China, Great Britain, France and the United States D. Italy the United States, the Soviet Union, Germany and France

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ANSWERS - 1993

1D, 2B, 3D, 4A, 5C, 6C, 7B, 8A, 9B, 10D, 11C, 12A, 13C, 14C, 15D, 16D, 17D, 18A, 19C, 20D, 21C, 22B, 23A, 24B, 25B, 26C, 27B, 28A, 29D, 30A, 31C, 32D, 33C, 34C, 35B, 36C, 37C, 38C, 39A, 40D, 41C, 42C, 43A, 44A, 45D, 46B, 46A, 47C, 48C, 49C

QUESTIONS - 1994

1. A society that is politically organized under a government is called a
A. sovereign state B. community C. national state D. polity

2. Political power is naked force when it is exercised without
A. set objectives B. state apparatus C. governmental legitimacy D. sovereignty

3. The major different between a state and a nation is that the latter presupposes a
A. heterogenous population B. homogenous population C. well defined territory D. more organized system

4. The principle of judicial independence makes sense only when judges
A. have freedom to try any case B. are themselves above the law C. have permanent tenure of office D. can join any political party of their choice

5. A federal system of government has the following three advantages
A. economies of scale, uniform development and political unity B. economies of scale, uniform development and strong army C. strong army, greater security and economies of scale
D. economic co-operation, uniform development and greater security

6. Constitutionalism means
A. promotion of the constitution B. respect for the constitution C. electoral processes based on the constitution D. voting rule and regulations

7. Switzerland is often cited as a classic example of a country with
A. unitary constitution B. quasi unitary constitution C. federal constitution D. confederal constitution

8. What is the major distinguishing characteristic between flexible and rigid constitutions?
A. manner of documentation B. one is unwritten C. amendment procedure D. degree of legality

9. Which of the following best defines democracy?
A. Government based on virtuous principles and laws B. government based on the spirit and letter of the constitution C. government based on the free consent of the governed
D. government which recognizes and respects human rights as enshrined in the constitution

10. An economic system in which the major means of production are owned and controlled by a few individuals is called
A. socialism B. communism C. communalism D. capitalism

11. The essence of checks and balances is to
A. enhance the functioning of government and prevent arbitrary use of power
B. ensure that people have their own rights C. make sure that power is not delegated to other bodies or individuals D. prevent political parties from putting pressure on government

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12. The power of a head of state to dissolve the legislature and order a general election is usually associated with the
A. presidential system of government B. monarchical system of government C. parliamentary system of government D. unitary system of government

13. Accountability in public office means that officers shall
A. keep proper account of state finances B. render good account of their activities
C. not accept bribes and gratification D. declare their assets periodically

14. The act of bringing a legislative session to an end only for business to continue later is called
A. adjournment B. prorogation C. resolution D. abrogation

15. Which of the following violates the principle of the rule of law?
A. arbitrary increase of prices by the press B. criticism of government actions by the press
C. arbitrariness of government policies D. arbitrariness of individuals in the society

16. An electoral system which restricts voting rights to only male adults is termed
A. popular franchise B. male suffrage C. adult suffrage D. limited franchise

17. Which of the following best represents duties and obligations of government?
A. national symbols of B. provision of public utilities C. care of public property D. obedience of laws

18. An electoral process in which candidates for elective offices are selected by party members is known as
A. primary election B. electoral college C. direct election D. preferential voting

19. The principle brought to an end by his constituency is known as
A. rejection B. reference C. recall D. return

20. One of the main functions of a political party is
A. political evaluation B. interest aggregation C. political accountability D. interest determination
21 Which of the following traditional Nigerian societies practiced the system of checks and balances?
A. Tiv B. Yoruba C. Hausa D. Igbo

22. In terms of administrative structure, which of the following sets of pre-colonial Nigerian political systems do NOT match?
A. Igbo and Tiv B. Benin and Igbo C. Sokoto and OYO D. Benin and Sokoto

23. Nationalist activities were earlier in British than in French West Africa because the
A. French West Africans were not interested in having self-government
B. British colonialists were no longer interested in governing their acquired territories
C. French administrative polices did not allow for political agitation
D. nationalists their French counterparts

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24. In British West Africa, the elective principle was first introduced in
A. Nigeria B. Ghana C. Sierra Leone D. The Gambia

25. A thorny issue during the 1957/58 Nigerian constitutional conferences was the
A. leadership of the first post-independence government B. problem of ethnic minorities
C. control of the mid - west by the western region D. status of Lagos

26. In the 1963 Constitution, there was separation of powers between the
A. president and the commander in chief of the armed forces B. executive and the legislature
C. head of state and the president D. head of government and the head of state

27. A major feature which differentiated the 1963 and 1979 constitutions was that in the former,
A. ministers were appointed from the national assembly B. ministers were appointed from outside the national assembly C. the prime minister was elected by the whole country
D. the national assembly comprised the senate and the house of assembly

28. A court order compelling the executive or its agencies to produce an unlawfully detained person is called a writ of
A. mandamus B. subpoena C. habeas corpus D. injunction

29. The primary function of the Armed Forces of Nigeria s to
A. promote and protect the security of the nation B. protect the head of state and commander in chief of the armed forces of the nation C. protect the citizens against corrupt and oppressive politicians D. project the country's image by participating in peace keeping operations

30. Which organ was enshrined in the 1979 Constitution to protect public servants form political interference and arbitrary dismissal?
A. public complaints commission B. code of conduct bureau C. federal judicial service commission D. federal civil service commission

31. The political party that replaced NNDP before independence was
A. NYM B. NCNC C. UNDP D. AG

32. Apart from discussing the draft of the 1979 constitution, what was the major pre- occupation of the constituent assembly in 1978?
A. revenue allocation B. sharia issue C. formation of political parties D. election of a president

33. The first minority state to be created in the Nigerian federation was
A. Benue Plateau B. Cross River C. Kwara D. Mid-West

34. One major constraint on the smooth operation of federalism in Nigeria is the
A. tack of an acceptable revenue allocation formula B. inability to conduct a successful census
C. high cost of administration D. frequent change of government

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35. One of the based differences between ministries and public corporations is that while ministries are not
A. run on rules, public corporations are not B. wholly owned by the government, public corporations are owned by both government and individual C. not established with specific statutes public corporations are D. not important in developmental process, public corporations are

36. Privatization and commercialization of public enterprises in Nigeria will lead to further entrenchment of
A. socialism B. capitalism C. welfarism D. fascism

37 The 1976 Local Government Reforms has
A. reduced political corruption at the local level B. resulted in accelerated development in the rural areas C. created more autonomy for local administration D. reduced the political roles of traditional rulers

38. The Babangida administration's transition to civil rule programme officially started in
A. 1992 B. 1990 C. 1987 D. 1985

39. A major negative impact of military intervention in Nigerian politics is the
A. politicization of the military B. domination of the economy by foreign power
C. poor performance of the military in foreign peace-keeping operations
D. neglected of the welfare of military personnel

40. The committee that recommended Abuja as the new Federal Capital was headed by
A. Graham Douglas B. Mamman Nasir C. Rotimi Williams D. Akinola Aguda

37. The term, comprador bourgeoise has been used by scholars to describe
A. foreign businessmen in Nigerian B. foreign diplomats working in Nigeria C. Nigerian businessmen who represent foreign interests D. Nigerian contractors to foreign government

42. Which of the following countries is closely associated with the development of Ajaokuta Steel Project?
A. U S A B. Germany C. India D. Russia

43. The foreign affairs minister who advocated the concept of medium powers was
A. Prof Ibrahim Gambari B. Major-General Joe Garba C. Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman D. Prof, Bolaji Akinyemi

44. Which of the following reasons best explains why Nigeria during the first republic, could not pursue an independent foreign policy?
A. the numerous differences among the ethnic groups B. lack of political ideology C. Nigeria was a non-aligned country D. Nigeria's economy was dependent on the Western countries

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

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A. Margaret Thatcher B. Edward Heath C. John Major D. Hardold Wilson

46. Which of the following African countries receive Nigeria assistance to fight her war of independence in 1975/76?
A. Namibia B. Angola C. South Africa D. Mozambique

47. Which Nigeria was the executive secretary of the ECA?
A. Chief Emeka Anyaoku B. Prof. Adeboyo Adedeji C. Chief Matthew Mbu D. Alhaji Abubakar Alhaji

48. Nigeria was regarded as a Frontline State because she
A. assisted liberation struggles in Southern Africa B. Assisted ECOMOG troops in Liberia
C. sent troops for peace keeping in Somalia D. sent policemen to Namibia

49. The major strategy used by OPEC to influence oil price is by
A. determining the quality of oil to be produced at any given period B. influencing buyers at the international market to buy at high prices C. allowing member countries to produce at their discretion D. increasing the supply of the commodity

50. The Gulf War of 1990 is an indication that the UNO is unable to
A. ensure free world trade B. stop colonialism C. control armament D. ensure permanent world peace

51. Political authority refers to the
A. ability to effect political action B. capacity to produce desired political results C. capacity to reshape the political behaviour of citizens D. recognized right to exercise political power

ANSWERS -1994

1A, 2D, 3B, 4A, 5A, 6C, 7D, 8C, 9C, 10D, 11A, 12C, 13B, 14A, 15C, 16D, 17B, 18A, 19C, 20B, 21B, 22B, 23C, 24A, 25B, 26D, 27A, 28C, 29A, 30A, 31A, 32B, 33D, 34A, 35C, 36B, 37D, 38D, 39A, 40D, 41C, 42B, 43D, 44D, 45A, 46B, 47B, 48A, 49A, 50D, 51D

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QUESTIONS - 1995

1. The concept of sovereignty can best be defined as the
A. state of being supreme in authority B. power of the executive president C. supremacy of the legislature D. supremacy of the executive

2. Power is understood to mean the
A. right to compel obedience B. capacity to compel obedience C. relationship between the government and the people D. desire to sue the state apparatus

3. The institutions which constitute the main organs of the government of a nation are the
A. legislature, the executive and the judiciary B. judiciary and the civil service C. trustee and the presidium D. civil service and the senate

4. The executive arm of government includes the
A. police B. courts C. national assembly D. senate president

5. Unicameral legislature is often criticized for
A. restricting the scope of participation B. cheapening the opportunity for participation
C. condoning the participation of traditional rulers D. Narrowing participation to the military

6. A legal document yet to be enacted into law but it still under debate in the legislature is known as
A. an edict B. a decree C. a white paper D. a bill

7. According to Marxist theory, those who own and control the means of production in a capitalist society are the
A. producers B. bourgeoisie C. colonialists D. proletariats

8. A distinctive feature of a democratic system of government is the
A. existence of periodic competitive elections B. absence of strong pressure groups C. existence of a single political party D. centralization of all powers in the executive

9. The goal of the theory of separation of powers is to
A. make the executive dependent on the legislature B. give more powers to the legislature
C. protect individual liberty D. create efficiency in the judiciary

10. The power of the courts to declare legislative enactments as unconstitutional is known as judicial
A. ruling B. review C. interpretation D. edict

11. Bye- laws made by the Minister of Transport for funning the Nigerian Railway Corporation is an exercise of
A. delegated power B. parliamentary power C. statutory power D. residua power

12. The application of the rule of law can be limited by

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A. giving judges full authority B. invoking emergency powers C. securing the tenure of office of judges D. insulating judges from partisan politics

13. Laws made by the attorney - general and minister of justice are called
A. temporary laws B. bills of attainder C. case laws D. ex post facto laws

14. The legal process by which an alien is accepted as a national of a country other than his own is known as
A. naturalization B. citizenship C. expatriation D. indigenization

15. Enfranchisement describes the process of
A. allowing eligible persons the right to vote B. allowing special categories of persons to contest elections C. allowing all women the right to vote D. the actual act of voting

16. An electoral system that apportions legislative seats to a group relative to its actual voting strength is referred to as
A. franchise B. simple plurality C. proportional representation D. discriminatory majority

17. A non - party election occurs when
A. all candidates run as independents B. there are no party symbols C. only party candidates contest D. voters have no parties

18. The major distinguishing factor between a political party and a pressure group is that while the former
A. is effectively organized the latter is not B. engages in propaganda, the latter does not
C. seeks power, the latter influences it D. does not form a government, the latter does

19. Public opinion is the view expressed by a
A. few members of the society B. majority of the members in a society C. majority of the members of a society D. group of individuals in a society

20. On what is charismatic authority based?
A. Inherited wealth and power B. Tyrannical tendencies C. Institutional processes
D. Personal ability and influence

21. In which of the following Nigerian pre- colonial political units was the principle of separation of powers institutionalized?
A. Oyo Empire B. Benin Empire C. Hausa states D. Bornu Empire

22. The geographical entity in which the traditional ruler was both the religious and political head was the
A. Tiv society B. Efik kingdom C. Jukun kingdom D. Sokoto Caliphate

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23. In which order, did the various European groups penetrate into the interior of present-day Nigeria?
A. Explorers, missionaries, traders and imperialists B. Explorers, traders' missionaries and imperialists C. Explorers traders, imperialists and missionaries D. Explorers, imperialists, traders and missionaries

24. Indirect rule was introduced in Nigeria because
A. traditional rulers were powerful B. there were few administrators in the country C. the colonialists were poor administrators D. the native authorities were already well organized

25. The breakdown of the McPherson Constitution was partly caused by the crisis within the
A. NCNC B. AG C. NPC D. NNDP

26. The first leader of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons was
A. Nnamdi Azikiwe B. Michael Okpara C. Samuel Ikoku D. Herbert Macaulay

27. Under the 1963 Constitution, a bill could only become law if it was accented to by the
A. prime minister B. president C. queen D. governor – general

28. The first executive president of Nigeria was
A. Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe B. Sir Abubakar Tarawa Balewa C. General Yakubu Gowon D. Alhaji Shehu Shagari

29. Which of the following organs control the Civil Service?
A. parliament and the courts B. trade unions and the courts C. the police and parliament
D. tribunals and interest groups

30. Under the Civil Service Reforms of 1988, the Nigerian civil service became
A. nationalized B. professionalized C. bureaucratized D. indigenized

31. Which of the following was Not a function of FEDECO during the Second Republic?
A. organizing, conducting and supervising all elections B. providing guidelines, rules and regulations for political parties C. arranging for the registration of persons qualified to vote
D. swearing in of elected candidates

32. who among the following served as chairmen of NEC under General Babangida?
A. Chief Ani and Justice Ovie – Whiskey B. Prof Awa and Prof. Nwosu C. Prof. Uya and Alh Kurfi
D. Col Wase and Chief Esua

33. The Minorities Commission appointed in 1957 in Nigeria was headed by
A. justice Udo Udoma B. Sir Henry Willink C. Sir Allan Lennox Boyd D. Justice Darnley Alexander

34. Nigeria adopted the nineteen-state structure in
A. 1966 B. 1960 C. 1969 D. 1976

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35. Privatization of public corporations in Nigeria implies
A. Government divestment from the companies B. the public take - over of companies
C. the autonomy of government companies D. the commercialization of public corporations

36. Example of public corporations in Nigeria are
A. UAC and CEFAO B. NEPA and UAC C. CFAO and NCC D. NEPA and NRC

37. Presidentialism in local government administration in understood to mean
A. the abolition of the role of traditional rulers as chairmen B. local government chief executives to be known as presidents C. chairmen of local governments to serve as accounting officers D. the phasing out of the post of councillors

38. Local governments have been stripped of one of their important functions through the establishment of the
A. National Health Education Commission B. National Board for Local Care Commission
C. National Board for Local Governments D. National Orientation Agency

39. The military administration that attempted to tackle the problem of inefficiency in the public sector by mass retirement of public officers was the
A. Gowon administration B. Murtala administration C. Obasanjo administration
D. Buhari administration

40. Under military regimes in Nigeria, the branches of government that were fused are the
A. executive and the legislature B. executive and the judiciary C. legislature and the judiciary
D. executive, the legislature and the judiciary

41 Nigeria is the major shareholder in the
A. OPEC fund for Development B. African Development Bank C. World Bank
D. international monetary fund

42. Nigerian soldiers have been deployed for peacekeeping missions to
A. Burundi and Yugoslavia B. Ethiopia and Korea C. Somalia and Rwanda
D. Haiti and Lebanon

43. The non-alignment as a principle of Nigerian foreign policy is aimed at
A. promoting Nigeria's leadership aspiration in Africa B. placing Nigeria on a comfortable position to contribute to international peace and morality C. enabling Nigeria to assume equal status with the world powers D. fulfilling a basic requirement for her acceptance into the security council of the UN

44. The country whose interest conflicted with those of Nigeria over Angola in 1975 was
A. USSR B. USA C. France D. CUBA

45. The principle of Africa being the centre piece of Nigeria's foreign policy has been demonstrated in

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A. Egypt B. Gabon C. Zambia D. Namibia

46. Which of the following counties has the right to vote the decision of the Security Council of the UNO?
A. Switzerland B. Argentina C. China D. Sweden

47. The primary objective of the UNO is to
A. maintain international peace and security B. promote fundamental human rights
C. develop bilateral relations among nations D. serve as a coordinating platform for the actions of nations

48. The OAU is founded on the principle of
A. settlement of international disputes by armed struggles B. justifiable interference in the domestic affairs of member states C. sovereign equality of member states D. equal contribution by member states

49. One of the achievements of ECOWAS is the
A. eradication of colonialism B. adoption of vehicle insurance scheme C. settlement of Liberian refugees D. respect for human rights

ANSWERS 1995

1A, 2D, 3B, 4D, 5C, 6B, 7B, 8C, 9B, 10D, 11B, 12D, 13B, 14D, 15A, 16D, 17A, 18B, 19D, 20C, 21A, 22C, 23A, 24, D, 25A, 26B, 27A, 28A, 29D, 30A, 31D, 32C, 33A, 34B, 35D, 36D, 37B, 38D, 39A, 40C, 41C, 42C, 43A, 44D, 45D, 46A, 47B, 48B, 49A, 50D

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QUESTIONS - 1997

1. Authority refers to the
A. might to secure compliance from others within a given social setting B. power to exercise might over others behaviour C. mandate to exercise power over others D. Ability to compel others to act in a particular way

2. Government is different from other political organizations because
A. it has legitimate power over citizens B. its officials have fixed terms of office
C. it can punish those who violate its rules D. it is made up of elected officials

3. Judicial independence in a modern democracy can be ensured by
A. the confirmation of the appointment of judges by the legislature B. the provision that judges can only be removed from office by the president - in – council C. making judges independent of the ministry of justice D. safeguarding the security of tenure of judges

4. The official report of proceeding in parliament is known as the
A. Hansard B. diary of events C. gazette D. summary of proceedings

5. An important feature of the federal system of government is the existence of a
A. strong national legislature B. president with veto power C. court system with impartial judges D. multiple tiers of government

6. An important aspect of an unwritten constitution is that it
A. is easy to understand by everybody B. safeguards the monarchy C. contains customary laws and conventions D. is not easily amended

7. The ideology that advocates the complete control of the sources of power is
A. totalitarianism B. socialism C. liberalism D. democracy

8. Shadow Cabinet is associated with the
A. communist system B. fascist system C. parliamentary system D. fascist system

9. One basic characteristic of parliamentary system of government is that the
A. upper and lower houses of the legislature have equal powers B. cabinet is part of the legislature C. prime minister is usually a member of the upper house D. opposition party members are also included in the cabinet

10. In a presidential system, the theory of separation of powers is not absolute because the president
A. can declare a state of emergency B. can be impeached by the court C. assents to bills
D. can declare laws null and void

11. The principle of checks and balances is found mainly in
A. parliamentary system B. presidential system C. monarchies D. oligarchies

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12. During the second republic in Nigeria, the branch of the legislature responsible for ratifying presidential nominees for appointments was the
A. Senate B. Council of states C. House of Representatives D. public service commission

13. A tax law originates from
A. a private member's bill B. an education tax bill C. a judicial bill D. a public bill

14. The order used by the court against unnecessary detention is
A. interlocutory injunction B. habeas corpus C. that of extradition D. mandamus

15. When school pupils sing the national anthem and salute the flag, they are
A. performing their obligations as citizens B. exercising their rights citizens C. practicing to be leaders to tomorrow D. carrying out their responsibilities as citizens

16. A major duty of citizens is to
A. vote at elections B. associate freely C. pay taxes D. join political parties

17. The simple plurality electoral system is often criticized because
A. the ruling party may lose the election B. the winner may not poll an absolute majority
C. it works against all opposition parties D. it is easy to rig

18. The process of dividing a country into electoral districts is known as
A. delimitation B. demarcation C. delineation D. distribution

19. Political parties are formed essentially to
A. capture state power B. replace bad governments C. compete with the military for power
D. satisfy the needs of members

20. A systematic effort to manipulate the beliefs, attitudes and actions of the public through the mass media and other means is called
A. political education B. public opinion C. propaganda D. brainstorming

21. In the Igbo political system, authority was shared among
A. men and women with Orzo titles B. all age groups and warrant Chiefs C. elders of the community and Ofo title holders D. title holders and age groups

22. The crucial check on an autocratic Oba in the pre-Colonial Yoruba political system was
A. presenting to him a suicide symbol B. avoiding the palace C. sending him on exile
D. refusing to carry out his orders

23. A major feature of the system of government in the Sokoto Caliphate was that
A. it was based on customs and traditions B. it was theocratic C. it was democratic
D. power was effectively decentralized

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24. The people of Southern Nigeria first came in contact with Europeans through
A. military expeditions B. church missions C. Gunboat diplomacy D. peaceful trade

25. Nigeria's first law-making body after the amalgamation was known as the
A. Nigerian Council B. National Assembly C. Nigeria National Assembly D. Legislative Council

26. One major flaw of the British Indirect Rule in Nigeria was that the system
A. made use of traditional institution B. championed ethnocentrism C. encouraged the use of European administrators D. was not centralized

27. The nationalist organization formed in Nigeria in the late 1930s was the
A. National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons B. Nigerian National Democratic Party
C. Nigerian Youth Movement D. Action Group

28. In 1947, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe led a delegation to the British Colonial Office in London to protest against the
A. provisions of the Richards Constitution B. appointment of Bernard Bourdillon as Governor – General C. appointment of Oliver Lyttelton as colonial secretary D. provision of the Macpherson Constitution

29. Under the 1922 Clifford Constitution, franchise was granted in Calabar and Lagos to
A. all adults B. male adults C. persons with an annual income of at least £ 100
D. male adults with an annual income of at least £ 100.

30. Under the 1979 Constitution in Nigeria, each state of the federation
A. had a bicameral legislature B. had equal legislators in the House of Representatives
C. had an equal number of senators D. was provided with a presidential liaison officer

31. Under the 1963 Republican Constitution, the power of judicial review was vested in the
A. supreme court B. parliament C. president D. the Chief justice of the federation
32. Between 1966 and 1975, the highest legislative body in Nigeria was the
A. Armed Force Revolutionary Council B. Supreme Military Council C. Armed Forces Ruling Council D. Provisional Ruling Council

33. Three important concepts associated with a well-organized civil service are
A. meritocracy, neutrality and bureaucracy B. general orders. confidentialism and red-tapism
C. neutrality, anonymity and impartiality D. bureaucracy, confidentialism and general orders

34. The public agency now mandated to register births and deaths in Nigeria is the
A. national civil registration commission B. civil service commission C. ministry of Health
D. national population commission

35. Under the Babangida administration, the political bureau recommended at the federal level

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A. unicameral legislature and multi-party system B. unicameral legislature and two -party system C. unicameral legislature and two- party system D. bicameral legislature and two -party system

36. The first political party that contested election in Nigeria after the Clifford Constitution was
A. Nigerian youth movement B. National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons C. northern people's congress D. Nigerian national democratic party

37. Four pre-independence political parties in Nigeria included the
A. AG, NCNC, NNDP and NYMB B. NNDP, NCNC, NPC and AG C. NNDP, NCNC, NPC and UMBC
D. NYM, NCNC, NPC and NNDP

38. In Nigeria, functions shared by the central and state governments include
A. external representation, education and provision of water B. construction of roads, defence and health C. control of ports, health and education D. education, provision of water and construction of roads

39. The creation of more states in Nigeria has
A. eliminated ethnic and religious conflicts B. reduced the gap between rich and poor states
C. increased the powers of the federal government D. increased the powers of the states and local governments

40. After the botched coup of January 1966, power was handed over to General Johnson Aguiy Nronsi by the
A. senate B. president C. house of representatives D. council of ministers

41 Nigeria's major export commodities in the early years of her independence were
A. cocoa, groundnut and ginger B. cocoa, rubber and benniseed C. cocoa, palm oil and groundnut D. rubber, kolanut and cotton

42. The foreign affairs minister who introduced economic diplomacy as a foreign policy initiative was
A. Prof. Bolaji Akinyemi B. Major - General Ike Nwachukwu C. Prof Ibrahim Gambari
D. Major -General Joseph Garba

43. Non - alignment is no longer relevant in Nigerian foreign policy because
A. she is seen as the leader of Africa B. her focus is now on Africa C. of the formation of the ECOWAS
D. the cold war has ended

44. In 1978, the Obasanjo Administration nationalized the assets of the British Petroleum and Barclays Bank in Nigeria in reaction to the British
A. monopoly of Nigeria’s oil market B. Occupation of the Falkland Islands C. continued trade links with South Africa D. reluctance to write off Nigeria's debts

45. Nigeria broke diplomatic relations with France in 1961 because of

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A. France's atomic test in the Sahara Desert B. the poor relations of the Franco phone countries with her C. General de-Gaulle's negative attitude towards her
D. France's diplomatic relations with Israel

46. Nigeria established a trust fund for other African countries with the
A. international Bank for Reconstruction and Development B. Nigeran industrial Development Bank C. African Development Bank D. Economic Commission for Africa

47. Nations join international organizations so that they could
A. advance their interests B. get foreign aid C. form alliances D. become more developed

48. The organ of the UNO with full representation is the
A. Security Council B. General Assembly C. Trusteeship Council D. International Court of Justice

49. Which of the following was the last to win Independence from colonial rule?
A. Cote d'lovire B. Algeria C. Tanzania D. Angola

ANSWERS 1997

1C, 2A, 3D, 4A, 5D, 6C, 7A, 8C, 9B, 10C, 11B, 12A, 13D, 14B, 15A, 16C, 17D, 18A, 19A, 20C, 21D, 22A, 23B, 24D, 25A, 26B, 27C, 28A, 29D, 30C, 31A, 32B, 33C, 34D, 35D, 36D, 37B, 38D, 39A, 40A, 41C, 42B, 43C, 44C, 45A, 46C, 47A, 48B, 49D

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QUESTION - 1998

1. Which of the following defines the concept of government?
A. the process of administering justice in a country B. the process of supervising the activities of the legislature C. the orderly management and control of the affairs of a country
D. the orderly transfer of power to duly elected politicians

2. The most distinguishing characteristic of the state is
A. government B. population C. territory D. sovereignty

3. The judiciary assigns clear meaning to the laws by
A. interpretation B. enforcement C. adjudication D. revision

4. The structure of government implies the
A. law making process of government B. law enforcement process of government
C. organization of powers and functions of government D. method of revenue allocation by government

5. If the central government has less powers than the component units, the constitution is said to be
A. federal B. unitary C. confederal D. unwritten

6. In a democracy, ultimate authority resides in the
A. Electorate B. People C. Head of state D. armed forces

7. A major characteristic of the socialist system is its provision for
A. limited privacy B. public ownership C. unlimited privacy D. private ownership

8. In the presidential system of government, the chief executive is
A. elected by the entire electorate B. nominated by the legislators C. selected by the party with the majority of seats in the legislature D. appointed by an independent judiciary

9. The resignation of the cabinet after a defeat in parliament, is an expression of the principle of
A. political accountability B. collective responsibility C. checks and balances D. rule of law

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

11. The rights of a citizen can be withdrawn by the state if the person
A. leaves the country B. is convicted by a court C. opposes the government D. is pronounced dead

12. the principle by which both the governors and the governed are bound by the laws is called
A. constitutionalism B. constitutional supremacy C. rule by decree D. rule of law

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13. The empowerment of the police service commission to make rules for the appointment, promotion and dismissal of its personnel, is an example of
A. a decree B. a penal law C. a delegated legislature D. an executive order

14. In democracy, Franchise is given to all
A. Adult citizens B. citizens C. loyal party members D. resident adults

15. The major advantage of secret balloting is that it
A. allows people to vote freely B. ensures the anonymity of the voter C. extends the franchise to all adults D. is faster than the other systems

16. A candidate who wins election by a simple majority, must have been voted for by
A. a majority of the electorate B. most of the electorate C. a good number of the voters
D. a majority of the voters

17. A party system can be defined by the
A. structures of political parties B. manner the government and the parties operate
C. relationship between the parties and the voters D. number of political parties in a country

18. One major aim of a pressure group is to
A. capture political power B. influence the polices of the government C. install a government of its choice D. implement policies that will benefit its members

19. One effective way by which governments ascertain public support and reactions through
A. the press B. social mobilization C. opinion leaders D. elections

20. An acephalous, pre - colonial political system is best represented by the
A. Oyo empire B. Igbo political organization C. Ijo political organization D. Benin empire

21. The administration of the capital of the emirate under the pre-colonial Hausa Fulani political system was entrusted to the
A. galadima B. waziri C. saekin fada D. sarkin pawa

22. The Aro system in Igboland was a
A. political organization B. commercial organization C. religious organization
D. imperial organization

23. In 1879, four British companies were merged to form the United African Company by
A. Frederick Lugard B. Jhon Beecroft C. Tubman Goldie D. Macgregor Laird

24. Which of the following was a feature of the government of a British protectorate/
A. Legislature Council B. Provincial Authority C. Executive Council D. Native Authority

25. Educated elite did not like the system of Indirect Rule in Nigeria because it

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A. did not make provisions for them B. was exploitative and cumbersome C. made traditional rulers too powerful D. was undemocratic and oppressive

26. The Nigerian Council was created by
A. Hugh Clifford B. Arthur Richards C. Frederick Lugard D. Bernard Bourdillon

27. Nationalism in Nigeria was facilitated by
A. the actions of the veterans of the two world wars and traditional rulers
B. the activities of Christian churches and missionaries C. education and urbanization
D. rapid economic growth

28. The 1946 constitution was remarkable because it
A. created ministerial positions in Nigeria B. introduced regional governments in Nigeria
C. introduced for the first time; the elective principal D. brought about self- government for Nigeria

29. Which of the following statements is true about the 1963 and 1979 constitutions?
A. both had provisions for the office of the president B. both had provisions for the office of a constitutional president C. both provided for the offices of prime minister and president
D. both had provisions for the office of an executive president

30. The premier of Western Region immediately after independence was
A. Chief Obafemi Awolowo B. Chief Ladoke Akintola C. Dr. M.A Majekodunmi D. Alhaji D.S Adegbenro

31. During the period 1960, Nigeria was governed under the
A. presidential system of government B. Westminster system of government C. Confederal system of government D. unitary system of government

32. Which of the following was not established under the 1979 Nigerian constitution?
A. National Economic Council B. National Security Council C. National Council on Education
D. National Defence Council

33. Federalism was adopted in Nigeria as a constitutional response to the problem of
A. educational imbalance B. national identity C. ethnic pluralism D. manpower and resources

34. In a federal system, the power allocated to both the central and the state governments is said to be
A. exclusive B. concurrent C. residual D. inherent

35. In the botched Third Republic, the unit of representation in the House of Representative was the
A. local government B. electoral ward C. senatorial district D. entire state

36. Public corporations mainly differ from the ministries in that they

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

37. The privatization of public corporation is aimed at
A. making their goods and services available B. making them reliable C. making them more efficient D. allowing the public to control them

38. One major democratic innovation in local government administration introduced by the Babangida regime was the
A. appointment of portfolio councillors B. appointment of retired military officers as sole administrators C. selection of heads of personnel management departments from the councillors D. separation of powers between the executive and legislative arms of the councils

39. The change in the role of traditional rulers in local government administration in Nigeria can be attributed to the
A. 1976 local government reforms B. involvement of the military in politics C. lack of support for the traditional rulers by the citizens D. 1988 civil service reforms

40. Which of the following factors was not responsible for the military intervention in Nigerian politics in 1966?
A. Willingness of politicians to relinquish power B. the Western Regional election of 1965
C. The federal election of 1964 D. Ethnic politics and lawlessness

41. One outstanding action for which the GOWON administration will be remembered in Nigeria's political history is the
A. organization of FESTAC B. construction of roads C. creation of twelve states D. civil service purge

42. An example of Nigeria's external cultural relations is her
A. establishment of diplomatic relations with other nations B. economic aid to neighbouring countries C. exchange of students with friendly nations D. trade interactions with developing countries

43. The concept of Africa as the centre - piece of Nigerian foreign policy implies that Nigeria should
A. interfere in the internal affairs of other African states B. support secessionist movements in Africa C. participate in any peace - keeping operation in Africa D. Fay more emphasis on African issues

44. The organ responsible for the general administration of ECOWAS is the
A. Executive Secretariat B. Council of Ministers C. Authority of Heads of State and Government D. Tribunal of the Community

45. The first international organization Nigeria joined after independence is the
A. United Nations Organization B. Commonwealth of Nations African Unity C. Commonwealth of Nations D. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

46. The headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa is located in

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A. Ghana B. Kenya C. Nigeria D. Ethiopia

ANSWERS 1998

1C, 2D, 3A, 4C, 5C, 6A, 7B, 8A, 9B, 10B, 11B, 12D, 13C, 14A, 15B, 16D, 17D, 18B, 19C, 20B, 21A, 22C, 23C, 24D, 25A, 26C, 27A, 28B, 29B, 30B, 31B, 32D, 33C, 34B, 35A, 36D, 37D, 38C, 39D, 40A, 41A, 42C, 43A, 44D, 45C, 46C, 47D, 48

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QUESTIONS - 1999

1. In a federal state, power is shared
A. between the central government and the local authorities B. among the major regions of federation C. among the major regions of the country D. between the central government and other co-ordinate units

2. In a federal system of government, the central is
A. superior to the other components B. inferior to the other components C. equal to the other components D. of unlimited jurisdiction

3. In a presidential system of government, minister are
A. individually views cannot be expressed B. decisions taken are defended in spite of individual opinions C. government cannot be personalized D. those who hold different views must acquiesce

4A government controlled by a few people for their own interests is said to be
A. an autocracy B. a tyranny C. an oligarchy D. a meritocracy

5. In the parliamentary system of government, formal legislation can take the following forms except
A. royal proclamations B. order in council C. acts of parliament D. ministerial pronouncement

6. One of the distinctive features of democracy is that it
A. connotes civil rule B. facilitates popular participation C. provides for a unicameral legislature D. is not associated with one - part system

7. A hereditary system of government is
A. an oligarchy B. a gerontocracy C. an aristocracy D. a monarchy

8. The separation of judicial, legislative and executive functions is designed to
A. promote freedom B. prevent tyranny C. promote peace D. prevent anarchy

9. Bicameral legislature are a common feature of
A. monarchical systems B. confederal systems C. federal systems D. unitary systems

10. In a federal constitution, legislative powers that are shared by two levels of government are referred to as
A. exclusive B. extra ordinary C. residual D. concurrent

11. The most important function of the executive organ of government is to
A. formulate policies B. give assent to bills C. control foreign policy D. enforce laws

12. The process of learning the norms and values associated with a political system is referred to as political
A. socialization B. indoctrination C. culture D. participation

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13. Which of the following best describes the role of the civil service?
A. promoting the interest of civil servants B. advising government and implementing its policies
C. keeping records for government D. providing information on government and its agencies

14. One instrument for safeguarding the rights of citizens is
A. judicial interpretation B. presidential pardon C. legislative intervention D. writ of habeas corpus

15. Legislative control over delegated legislation can be performed through
A. withdrawal of delegated powers by the judiciary B. nullification of unconstitutional legislation C. investigation into the exercise of delegated power D. approval of legislation by the Chief justice

16. The feature which best differentiates pressure groups from political parties is that they do not
A. have interest in politics B. seek to influence public opinion C. have permanent organization
D. nominate ministers

17. The notion of equality before the law is the same as the principle of
A. supremacy of the constitution B. rule of law C. independence of the judiciary D. social equality

18. A constitution is classified as unwritten when it
A. does not emanate from the legislature B. provides for separation of powers
C. originates from Britain D. is not contained in any single document

19. A state is said to be fascist when
A. its leader is patriotic, but the citizens are not B. all rights and liberties are subordinated to state interest C. its citizens are fanatically in love with their leader D. all fights and liberties are placed above state interests

20. A dominant two -party system is operated in
A. the United Kingdom and United States B. India and Pakistan C. France and Germany D. South African and Senegal

21. Indirect legislation can be achieved by
A. judicial interpretation and precedent B. passing of bills and making of decrees
C. passing a private member's bill D. the two legislative chambers considering a bill

22. Naturalization is a process of acquiring citizenship by
A. persons of dual nationality B. foreign visitors to a country C. resident foreigners of good character
D. persons born abroad

23. The ideology which stats that each person is the best judge of what is in his self-interest is
A. liberalism B. socialism C. fascism D. feudalism

24 The Code of Conduct Bureau was established essentially to

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A. ensure the independence of the public service B. enhance probity and accountability in public service C. protect the rights of public servants D. reduce corruption in public life

25. The British Government revoked the Charter of the Royal Niger Company and took over the ministration of Nigeria in
A. 1861 B. 1885 C. 1900 D. 1914

26. The independence Constitution can be described as
A. monarchical and presidential B. Republican and parliamentary C. monarchical and parliamentary D. federal and republican

27. The first Head of Government in independent Nigeria was
A. Nnamdi Azikiwe B. Ahmadu Bello C. Tafawa Balewa D. Herbert Macaulay

28. Which of the following parties formed the opposition in the House of Representatives during Nigeria's First Republic?
A. AG and UMBC B. NCNC and NEPU C. NPC and NNDP D. NCNC and AG

29. A feature common to the 1963, 1979 and 1989 constitutions of Nigeria were that they provided for a
A. republican system B. prime minister C. ceremonial head of state D. president has head of government

30. The Lagos Colony and Protectorate was amalgamated with The Protectorate of Southern Nigeria in
A. 1886 B. 1893 C. 1906 D. 1922

31. During the 1957 constitutional conference the Willink Commission was set up to
A. Recommend a date for independence
B. suggest an equitable revenue allocation formula C. create new regions in Nigeria
D. recommend solutions to the problem of the minorities

32. The duty of an Alkali under the Hausa Fularti political system is to
A. adjudicate under Islamic laws B. make Islamic laws C. execute Islamic laws
D. make treaties under Islamic laws

33 The motion for self-government in Niger was proposed by Chief Anthony Enahoro in
A. 1950 B. 1953 C. 1956 D. 1958

34. The legislative functions of the government of Benin Kingdom were performed by the Oba and a council of Chiefs known as the
A. Esama B. Ndichfe C. Uzama D. Enigie

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35. The highest ruling body under the Murtala'' Obasanjo regime differed remarkably from that of the Gowon administration because of the
A. Inclusion of civilians as members B. exclusion of military governors from the council
C. inclusion of the Chief Justice as a member D. exclusion of the Inspector General of Police from the council

36. Decree No, 34 of May 1966 is also known as the
A. State Security Decree B. Suspension and Modification Decree C. Public Order Decree
D. Unification Decree

37. In 1979, the Unity Party of Nigeria contested and won. gubernatorial elections in
A. Lagos Kware, Oyo, Ogun and Bendel B. Lagos, Ogun, Imo, Oyo and Bendel C. Lagos, Kware, Ogun, Oyo, Ondo Bendel D. Lagos, Kwara, Ogun, Oyo and Ondo

38. Rate are usually collected in Nigeria by
A. Ministries of Commerce in the states B. The department councils C. The traditional rules
D. The department of inland revenue

39. One of the main reasons for the creation of more local government in Nigeria is to
A. make them more responsive to people's needs B. weaken the powers of traditional authorities C. make them more receptive to traditional rulers D. establish them as the third tier in the federal structure

40. Based on its objectives, the Organization of African Unity can primarily be classified as
A. a social organization B. a political organization C. a cultural organization D. an economic organization

41. Nigeria's role in ECOMOG is essentially informed by her
A. desire for peace and stability B. chairmanship of ECOWAS C. desire to establish democracy D. membership of ECOWAS

42. The annual budget of the OAU is approved by the
A. Council of Ministers B. Secretary General C. Assembly of Heads of State and Government
D. General Assembly

43. The major strategy used by OPEC to influence oil price is by
A. allocating production quotas to members B. influencing buyers at the international market to buy at high prices C. allowing member countries to produce at their discretion
D. increasing the supply of the commodity

44. Nigeria was suspended from the Commonwealth because of her
A. tacit approval of military dictatorship B. negative position towards other nations
C. complete negligence of freedom of the press D. violation of fundamental human rights

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45. Nigeria's non-aligned policy means that she
A. not take sides in international issues based on ideological considerations
B. have nothing to do with the superpowers C. avoid having any dealing with any country with ideological leanings D. relate only with member countries of the non - aligned movement

46. Before a new member is admitted to the United Nations Organization, its application must be approved by all
A. permanent members of the security council B. members of the General Assembly
C. members of the economic and social council D. members of the international council of justice

47. Which of the following international organizations was in existence before the outbreak of the second world war?
A. the OAU B. the League of Nations C. the UNO D. The ECOWAS

48. The organ of the United Nations Organization responsible for the former colonies of defeated world war ll powers is the
A. General Assembly B. Security Council C. Economic and Social Council D. Trusteeship Council

49. One of the underlying principles of Nigerian foreign policy is
A. encouragement of peace - keeping operations in Africa B. interference in the internal activities of other countries C. non-commitment towards African unity D. respect for sovereign equality of all states

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ANSWERS - 1999

1D, 2A, 3A, 4C, 5A, 6B, 7D, 8B, 9C, 10D, 11D, 12A, 13B, 14D, 15C, 16D, 17B, 18D, 19B, 20A, 21A, 22C, 23A, 24B, 25C, 26C, 27C, 28A, 29A, 30C, 31D, 32A, 33B, 34B, 35B, 36D, 37C, 38B, 39A, 40B, 41A, 42C, 43A, 44D, 45A, 46A, 47B, 48D, 49A

QUESTIONS - 2000

1. The civil service cadre responsible for the general supervision and control of ministries is the
A. administrative B. professional C. executive D. clerical

2. A disadvantage of the one - party system is that it
A. makes accountability difficult B. negate freedom of association C. emphasizes political differences D. delays decision – making

3. Citizenship refers to the
A. indigenous member of a state B. social status of a person in a state C. highest position in a state D. legal status of a member of a state

4. The law of law is a cardinal principle associated with
A. democratic systems B. federal systems C. communist systems D. feudal systems

5. The main function of public opinion is to
A. change the policy of government B. provide direction for public policy C. support the policy of government D. indoctrinate the people

6.Atypical form of delegated legislation is
A. acts of parliament B. decree C. bye – law D. gazette

7. A referendum is a device to ensure that
A. elections are free and fair B. legislators vote to resolve contentious issues C. bye - elections are held to fill vacant positions D. decisions are affected with the consent of citizens

8. One main weakness of a unitary system of government is that
A. it facilitates the domination of minority groups B. the constitution can be amended easily
C. it is run as a single entity D. carpet - crossing and opposition are made difficult

9. Pressure groups harmonize different individual concerns through interest
A. individual concerns through interest B. mobilization C. aggregation D. manipulation
E. articulation

10. The act of removing an elected official by the electorate is referred to as
A. impeachment B. consensus C. plebiscite D. recall

11. One of the major sources of a constitution is
A. judicial precedence B. political debate C. opinion poll D. executive order

12. A characteristic of public opinion is that it is
A. positive B. static C. dynamic D. negative

13. Coalition government arises when

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A. one of the parties has a majority in parliament B. no party has a majority in parliament
C. two or more parties co - operate to pass a bill in parliament D. the ruling party is defeated in parliament

14. One of the central tenets of the fascist doctrine is that the leader is
A. supreme relative to the constitution B. subordinate to the norms of the society
C. subordinate to the laws of the state D. week relative to the constitution

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

16. Constitutionalism refers to the
A. process of operating a constitution B. process of drafting a constitution C. adherence to a constitution D. amendment of an existing constitution

17. Under the Presidential system of government the legislature and the executive are
A. elected separately to a fixed term B. elected separately to an unfixed term C. appointed by the judiciary to a fixed term D. appointed at the same time to an unfixed term

18. The Supreme Court, through its interpretations of the constitution, is a
A. protector of the state B. guardian of freedom C. preserver of the status quo
D. participator in the politics of the state

19. Separation of powers is a principle which enables each arm of government to
A. probe one another B. overlap the functions of the other C. carry out its constitutional functions D. moderate the scope of the constitution

20. The main attributes of a state are
A. Population, territory, government and sovereignty B. the press, the legislature, the executive and the judiciary C. federal, state and local governments D. government, the police and the armed forces

21. The General-Purpose Committee of the local government functions as a
A. Committee for awarding contracts B. cabinet of the local government C. body responsible for supervising self - help projects D. committee of the government on public relations

22. Nigeria observed the principle of collective responsibility between
A. 1993 and 1999 B. 1985 and 1993 C. 1979 and 1983 D. 1960 and 1966

23. The political party with the widest spread membership in Nigeria during the Second Republic was the
A. GNPP B. NPP C. NPN D. UPN

24. Military intervention in Nigeria arose from

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A. perceived incapacity of civilians to govern B. military corporatism and egocentrism
C. international pressures for change D. civilians desire to give up power

25. Federalism was introduced in Nigeria under the
A. Richards Constitution B. Lyttleton constitution C. Macpherson Constitution
D. Independence Constitution

26. Regional consciousness in Nigeria was introduced by the
A. Lyttleton Constitution B. Clifford Constitution C. Macpherson Constitution
D. Richards Constitution

27. How many states were created in Nigeria in 1987?
A. 21 B. 19 C. 12 D. 4

28. The day - to - day operation of public corporations is the direct responsibility of the
A. management B. union workers C. supervising monastery D. board of directors

29. Under the independence Constitution of Nigeria, Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe was
A. Head of state B. Governor General C. Prime Minister D. Lieutenant Governor

30. Which of the following contributed greatly to the introduction of the Clifford Constitution?
A. Nigeria National Democratic Party B. Lagos Youth Movement C. Nigeran Youth Movement
D. National Congress of British West Africa

31. In Nigeria, the Local Government Service Commission is set up by the
A. local government councils B. federal government C. state government D. local government chairman

32. In the 1930s, the political movement that challenged the NNDP domination of Lagos politics was the
A. NYM B. AG C. NPC D. NCNC

33. The Nigerian Public Complaints Commission as the Ombudsman suffers most from
A. poor knowledge of the workings of the public service B. manipulation by political office holders C. too many complaints to handle effectively D. lack of power to enforce its decisions

34. Residual powers in the 1979 Constitution of Nigeria were vested in the
A. local and state governments B. state government C. federal government D. local government

35. A characteristic of most pre - colonial governments in Nigeria is that they
A. had no defined functions B. performed only executive functions C. had no clear separation of powers D. observed independence of the judiciary

36. Prior to the formation of the OAU in 1963, Nigeria identified with the

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A. Monrovia Group B. Casablanca Group C. Brazzaville Group D. Libreville Group

37. In 1991, the African Economic Community Treaty was signed in
A. Addis Ababa B. Abuja C. Lomé D. Tripoli

38. The first African Secretary General of the United Nations is
A. Kofi Annan B. Joe Garba C. Boutrous Boutrous Ghali D. Ibrahim Gambari

39. Nigerians opposed the Defence Pact with Britain at independence because it
A. was forced on Nigeria, by Britain B. was very ambiguous C. was of no benefit to Nigeria
D. offended their pride at independence

40. The Technical Aid Crops scheme in Nigeria aims at strengthening relations with
A. countries in the Northern Hemisphere B. countries in the Southern Hemisphere
C. African countries D. West African countries

41. Nigeria's quest for a leadership role in Africa hinges principally on her
A. military might B. economic strength C. size and population D. generosity

42. Which of the following world power was the first to come to Nigeria's aid during the civil war?
A. Britain B. U S A C. Germany D. USSR

43. Nigeria's relations with African countries are underscored by its policy of
A. non – alignment B. Afrocentrism C. political diplomacy D. peaceful co-existence

44. The foreign policy thrust of the Babangida administration was
A. economic diplomacy B. war against narcotics C. military aggression D. african interest

45. One of the principal objectives of the OPEC is to
A. harmonize the oil policies of member countries B. discipline erring oil - producing countries
C. determine oil prices in the international market D. Assist non -oil producing developing states

46. How many countries constitute the Economic Community of West African States?
A. 16 B. 15 C. 13 D. 11

47. The charter of the United Nations was drawn up in
A. New York B. Washington DC C. Los Angeles D. San Francisco

48. The two leaders that played the most prominent roles in the formation of the ECOWAS were
A. Achempong and Jawara B. Gowon and Eyadema C. Kerekou and Tubman D. Kounche and Senghor

49. The Secretary General of the OAU is appointed by the
A. Council upon the recommendation of the Assembly B. Council upon the recommendation of the Secretariat C. Assembly upon the recommendation of the council D. Defence Commission upon the

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recommendation of the secretariat

50. The approval of budgetary and financial matters in the United Nations is the responsibility of the
A. General Assembly B. Security Council C. Trusteeship Council D. Economic and Social Council

ANSWERS - 2000

1A, 2A, 3D, 4A, 5B, 6C, 7D, 8A, 9C, 10D, 11A, 12C, 13B, 14A, 15C, 16C, 17A, 18B, 19C, 20A, 21B, 22D, 23C, 24A, 25B, 26D, 27A, 28D, 29B, 30D, 31C, 32A, 33D, 34B, 35C, 36A, 37B, 38C, 39D, 40C, 41B, 42A, 43D, 44D, 45A, 46B, 47D, 48B, 49C, 50A

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QUESTIONS - 2001

1. Power differs from influence in that it is
A. persuasive while influence is directive B. coercive while influence is harmful C. coercive while influence is persuasive D. arrogant while influence is corruptive

2. The standing committee of a legislature is one
A. whose member stand while deliberating B. that has statutory responsibilities
C. that performs adhoc functions D. that has legislators as members.

3. Where the constitution is supreme, unconstitutional acts of the executive and the legislature can be checked by the courts through
A. recall B. judicial review C. vote of no confidence D. impeachment.

4. The central decision-making organ of a confederation is made up of
A. technocrats appointed by the units B. politicians elected from the confederal constituencies
C. politicians nominated by the government of member states D. representatives of pressure groups.

5. Which of the following is true of a parliamentary system of government?
A. clear separation of government organs. B. strict operation of bicameral legislature.
C. removal of government by impeachment. D. adherence to majority rule.

6. A major feature of authoritarianism is that government is
A. consensual B. personalized C. centralized D. decentralized.

7. The central point of capitalism, as expounded by Karl Marx, is that
A. capitalist profit is the surplus value obtained from workers labour B. workers are inherently incapable of being owners of their labour C. capitalists shall always increase worker earning capacity through wages D. capitalists shall always readily consent to workers welfare demands.

8. A constitution that requires a plebiscite or a referendum to be amended is
A. rigid B. unwritten C. flexible D. written

9. An important function of a constitution is that it
A. provide a framework for the study of government B. facilities cross-fertilization of ideas of governance C. serves as the fountain head of authority for the exercise of power
D. promotes citizen participation in government and administration.

10. when a bill passed by the legislature is vetoed by the executive, the action underscores the principle
A. probity and accountability B. separation of powers C. collective responsibility D. checks and balances.

11. In the legislative process, a bill is pass

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A. motion accepted for debate B. motion rejected after debate C. proposal before the legislature D. law pass by the legislature.

12. One of the advantages of a bicameral over a unicameral legislature is that it
A. is cheap to maintain B. promotes social equality C. takes less time for the bills to be passed D. prevents the passage of ill-considered bills.

13. The fundamental rights of citizens include rights the following except?
A. free education, employment and freedom of thought B. life, speech and association C. life, liberty and property D. association, property and social security.

14. The manipulation of boundaries of constituencies in order to win more seats is called
A. devolution B. rigging C. gerrymandering D. delimitation

15. One argument against a multi-party system is the
A. encouragement of opposition and instability B. banning of interest groups C. inability to attract foreign assistance D. high cost of conducting elections.

16. Associational interest groups are organized to
A. further the interest of members B. specifically lobby the government C. support the government D. achieve goals affecting other associations.

17. public opinion is a view that is
A. held by the majority B. active in the public realm C. widely publicized D. no longer a secret.

18. The political neutrality of civil servants implies that they
A. are not allowed to join any organization or group B. have no dealings with politicians C. are not allowed to be involved in partisan politics D. are not allowed to vote.

19. The idea of making the civil service permanent, neutral and anonymous is to
A. enhance efficiency in administration B. ensure loyalty and support C. prevent opposition to government D. make civil servants a functional elite.

20. The western zone of the Sokoto caliphate was administered from
A. kebbi B. Ilorin C. Bida D. Gwandu.

21. Some pre-colonial Nigerian societies are described as stateless because
A. they had no formal governmental institutions B. they had no definite political boundaries C. their population was too small D. they were not independent.

22. The method used by the British to facilitate the administration of Southern Nigeria was
A. persuasion B. dialogue C. divide and rule D. trade association.

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23. A major function of the warrant chiefs was to
A. prevent tribal wars B. supervise native courts and markets C. stop ritual killings
D. take charge of local administration.

24. After 1945, the demand of African nationalists changed from reform to independence because
A. colonial rule became less oppressive B. colonial rule was in disarray C. the second world war boosted their morale D. the second world war enhanced colonial rule.

25. When Nigeria achieved independence in 1960, the head of state was the
A. president B. prime minister C. Governor-General D. Queen of England.

26. The central legislature of Nigeria became bicameral in
A. 1960 B. 1951 C. 1959 D. 1963

27. Which of these constitutions recognized local government as a third tier of government in Nigeria?
A. 1946 Constitution. B. 1960 Constitution. C. 1963 Constitution. D. 1979 Constitution.

28. Under the 1963 constitution, items not listed in the exclusive and concurrent list were within the exclusive competence of the
A. Executive B. federal parliament C. regional legislatures D. judiciary

29. Before Nigeria became a republic, the highest body charged with the administrator of justice was the
A. Privy council B. High court C. Supreme court D. Court of appeal

30. The equivalent of the commissioner at the local government level is the
A. Executive chairman B. Secretary C. Councillor D. Supervisory councillor.

31. The Independent National Electoral Commission has the power to prepare and maintain the register of
A. Political parties B. Constituencies C. Voters D. Electoral candidates.

32. The president of Nigeria is advised on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country by the
A. National Security Council B. National Defence Council C. Council of state D. Federal Executive Council

33. The Nigerian Youth Movement collapsed as the result of
A. its failure to win election B. shortage of funds to run its affairs C. the harassment of its leadership by government. D. the breakup of its leadership.

34. The first restructure of the Nigerian Federation took place with the

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A. creation of mid-west Region in 1963 B. abolition of federalism in 1966 C. military countercoup in 1966 D. creation of states in 1967

35. The land use decree of 1978 vested the ownership of land in Nigeria in the
A. local chiefs B. local governments C. state governments D. federal governments

36. The main source of financing local government in Nigeria is
A. internal revenue generation B. statutory revenue allocation C. special state grants
D. grants-in-aid

37. The most remarkable legacy of the 1976 Local Government Reform in Nigeria was the introduction of
A. the office of sole administrators B. caretaker management committees C. uniformity in structure and functions D. the third tier of government.

38. The Murtala/Obasanjo regime in Nigeria increased the number of states from
A. 4 to 12 B. 12 to 19 C. 19 to 20 D. 30 to 36

39. The major factor influenced the formulation of Nigerian foreign policy in the First Republic was
A. geographical location B. the colonial legacy C. economic consideration D. the parliamentary system

40. The Barclay's Bank and the British Petroleum Company in Nigeria were nationalized in the late 1970's for transacting business with
A. France B. South Africa C. Portugal D. Libya

41. South-South cooperation is a major policy plan on which Nigeria bases her relations with
A. developed countries B. countries of the southern hemisphere C. developing countries
D. member countries of OAU

42. Nigeria's recognition of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola to lead that country was made under
A. General Yakubu Gowon B. General Murtala Mohammed C. General Muhammadu Buhari
D. General Ibrahim Babangida

43. The first Nigerian Permanent Representative to the United Nations was
A. Alhaji Yusuf Maitama Sule B. General Joseph Garba C. Professor Ibrahim Gambari
D. Chief Samuel Adebo

44. In 1981, Nigeria participated in an Organization of African Unity peace-keeping force to replace Libyan forces in
A. Somalia B. Chad C. Ethiopia D. Zaire

45. During the Civil War, the major power that expressed moral support for Biafra's self-determination was

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A. France B. China C. the United States D. Great Britain

46. Nigeria's withdrawal from the Edinburgh Commonwealth Games in July 1986 was in protest against British
A. support for UNITA rebels in Angola B. supply of arms to Rhodesia C. failure to impose sanctions on South Africa D. negative utterances on Nigeria

47. The major demand of the Third World countries on the United Nations in recent times is the
A. expansion of the permanent membership of the security Council B. post of the Secretary-General of the organization C. withdrawal of the veto power from the security council
D. enforcement of resolutions on the superpowers

48. Which of the following is the function of the Council of the Ministers of the O.A.U
A. Coordinating of the general policy of the organization B. Directing the finances of the organization C. Preparing the agenda of the organization's meetings D. Reviewing the functions and activities of other organs of the organizations

49. The Economic Community of West African States has made progress in the area of
A. free movement of persons and right of residence B. increased trade among members
C. political integration of the region D. providing financial aid to members

50. Nigeria's departure from pro-west policy during the Murtala Muhammed regime was as a result of
A. the economic interest of the West in Nigeria B. Nigeria's increased international influence
C. the growing trade between Nigeria and the East D. Nigeria's concern for decolonization in Africa

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ANSWERS - 2001

1C, 2C, 3B, 4C, 5D, 6C, 7A, 8C, 9C, 10D, 11C, 12D, 13A, 14C, 15D, 16A, 17A, 18C, 19A, 20D, 21A, 22C, 23D, 24C, 25D, 26A, 27D, 28C, 29A, 30D, 31C, 32B, 33D, 34A, 35C, 36B, 37C, 38B, 39B, 40B, 41C, 42B, 43B, 44B, 45A, 46C, 47A, 48C, 49B, 50D

QUESTIONS - 2002

1. Delegated legislature becomes unavoidable when
A. legislators cannot reach a consensus B. issues under consideration are personal
C. issues under consideration are technical D. legislators have to proceed on a recess.

2. One major disadvantage of public opinion is that
A. the critics of government policies are always harassed B. a vocal minority claims to represent the majority C. gossip and rumours thrive D. leaders are unnecessarily criticized.

3. Citizenship in a modern state expresses the status of a person who possesses
A. full political rights B. some religious rights C. social right only D. exclusive economic rights.

4. Communism is a system which recognizes
A. class stratification B. the existence of the state C. the existence of the individual
D. the ability of the individual

5. The delineation of constituencies is a major duty of the
A. national assembly B. political parties C. boundary commission D. electoral commission

6. The structure of the civil service is based on
A. lateral organisation B. merit system C. patronage system D. hierarchical organisation

7. A common feature of a multi-party system is that government is formed by
A. the major political party B. all the registered political parties C. a coalition of political parties
D. the party with the highest votes.

8. To qualify for absorption into the administration cadre of the civil service in Nigeria, an applicant must be
A. knowledgeable in civil services rule B. a holder of a first university degree C. specifically trained in public administration D. a senior civil servant

9. The final interpretation pf the provisions of a federal constitution are vested in the
A. head of state B. council of state C. highest legislative body D. highest court of the land.

10. A major issue that distinguishes pressure groups from political parties is
A. membership drive B. the objective C. the voting pattern D. ideology.

11. Proportional representation is a system of allocating seats in the legislature based on
A. gender participation in polities B. an area C. contribution to the national economy
D. total votes in an election.

12. The application of the principle of separation of powers seems impracticable because powers is
A. delegated B. centralized C. fused D. separated

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13. A major consequence of proportional representation is that it
A. reduces the chances of political instability B. favours the development of a two-party system C. discourages voting along ethnic lines D. encourages the proliferation of parties

14. Oligarchy is a form of government which
A. enhances the interest of the ruling few B. enhances the electoral chances of the majority
C. disregards the views of the minority D. protects the interest of the common people

15. The absence of the rule of law in government will bring about
A. human rights abuse B. treasonable offences C. corrupt practices D. political apathy

16. Centralization of power is the basic feature of
A. federalism B. a confederation C. a presidential system D. a unitary government

17. A law passed by the legislature and assented by the executive is
A. an act B. a presidential proclamation C. a decree D. a legislative order

18. One of the features of a sovereign state is that it
A. has the capacity to defend itself from external aggression B. has a large number of soldiers
C. practices the presidential system of government D. is not indebted to other countries

19. A major way of maintaining confidence in the electoral process is by ensuring that
A. electoral officers are regularly trained B. elections are conducted in a free and fair atmosphere C. unlimited franchise is made available D. elections are conducted as and when due

20. The principle of checks and balances reinforces separation of powers in order to
A. protect the powers of the executive B. make the legislature more powerful
C. prevent an unconstitutional change of government D. prevent the emergence of dictatorship

21. Legislative control of public corporation in Nigeria is affected through
A. the dissolution of their management B. the reorganization of their boards
C. acts of the National Assembly D. byelaws

22. The Ibadan Conference of 1950 was convened to discuss the provisions of the
A. Macpherson Constitution B. Clifford Constituiton C. Lyttelton Constitution
D. Richards Constitution

23. The fees collected by local governments at motor parks represents
A. levies B. fines C. income tax D. user charge

24. The first Nigerian constitution to provide for the fundamental objectives and directive principles of state policy was the
A. 1979 Constitution B. 1989 Constitution C. 1999 Constitution D. 1960 Constitution

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25. Under the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria, the power to create local governments is vested in the
A. state assembly B. office of the deputy governor C. presidency D. national assembly

26. The body set up to review the revenue allocation formula in 1980 was the
A. Udoji Commission B. Okigbo Commission C. Dina Commission D. Adebo Commission

27. In pre-colonial Igbo society, decisions on public issues were reached mainly through
A. the oracles B. consensus C. imposition D. majority votes

28. The main duty of the Local Government Service is to
A. supervise and manage the affairs of local governments B. create job opportunities at the local level
C. handle requests for the creation of more local governments D. conduct elections into local councils

29. The constitution that introduced restricted franchise into Nigerian politics was the
A. Independence Constitution B. Lyttelton Constitution C. Richards Constitution
D. Clifford Constitution

30. In Nigeria, the Council of State was first created by
A. General Murtala Muhammed B. General Olusegun Obasanjo C. Major-General Aguiyi Ironsi
D. General Yakubu Gowon

31. The leading agent in the expansion of British influence in Northern Nigeria in the 1890s was the
A. British Consul in Calabar B. Royal West African Frontier Force C. British Consul in Lagos
D. Royal Niger Company

32. The two military coups that toppled civilian regimes in Nigeria were those of
A. January 1966 and December 1983 B. July 1966 and August 1985 C. January 1966 and July 1975 D. February 1976 and December 1983

33. The main function of the Code of Conduct Bureau is to
A. ensure accountability in government business B. give the judiciary more powers to discipline erring judges C. protect public officers from the press D. give the police more powers to make arrests

34. The emirate system of administration can be likened to
A. confederal system of government B. unitary system of government C. federal system of government D. constitutional monarchy

35. The abolition of the state ministries of local governments in 1989 entails that local governments
A. are equal to the states B. have more control over their funds C. no longer have anything to do with state governments D. are no longer subordinates to state governments

36. One major factor that differentiates the presidential from the parliamentary system is
A. separation of powers B. judicial independence C. passage of bills D. party system

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37. The main legislative body in Nigeria between 1966 and 1975 was the
A. Supreme Military Council B. Armed Forces Ruling Council C. Provisional Ruling Council
D. National Security Council

38. Nigeria formally became a federation in
A. 1960 B. 1963 C. 1914 D. 1946

39. The United Nations charter is an instrument that
A. sets out the rights and obligations of member states B. provides for funding of member states C. facilitates the resolution of disputes among member states D. determines the admission of member states

40. The most active organ of the Economic Community of West African States is the
A. Tribunal of the Community B. Technical and Specialized Commission C. Authority of Heads of State and Government D. Council of Ministers

41. The group of states that conceived the idea of the United Nations Organization included
A. the USSR, Italy, the UK and China B. Italy, the UK, France and Japan C. the USA, the USSR, the UK and China D. France, the USA, Canada and Japan

42. The impact of the Commonwealth of Nations is felt most in the area of
A. diplomatic cooperation B. economic cooperation C. cultural cooperation
D. military cooperation

43. The greatest criticism of the Security Council of the UNO is that it
A. has no standing army B. is not representative enough C. undermines the General Assembly
D. has exclusive veto power

44. Which of the following is a founding member of OPEC?
A. Nigeria B. Indonesia C. Venezuela D. Algeria

45. Professor Ibrahim Gambari is the Special Assistant to the United Nations Secretary General on
A. African affairs B. political and social matters C. the Economic Commission of Africa
D. security matters

46. Who among the following served as Secretary General of OPEC?
A. Jibril Aminu B. Aret Adams C. Dan Etete D. Rilwanu Lukman

47. Nigeria's active role in the liberation of some countries in Southern Africa earned her
A. the chairmanship of the Eminent Persons Group B. membership of SADC C. recognition as the giant of Africa D. the status of a frontline state

48. Which of these international finance agencies is Nigeria a member of
A. The London Club B. The Infrastructural Development Fund C. The Paris Club

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D. The International Monetary Fund

49. Nigeria's membership of the ECOWAS is informed by her desire to
A. develop a market in the sub-region B. form a sub-regional high command
C. become a sub-regional power D. promote economic integration

50. An attribute that Nigeria shares with most non-aligned countries is
A. her large population B. the state of her economy C. her heterogenous population
D. her large size

ANSWERS - 2002

1C, 2B, 3A, 4B, 5D, 6D, 7C, 8B, 9D, 10B, 11D, 12C, 13D, 14A, 15A, 16D, 17A, 18A, 19B, 20D, 21C, 22A, 23A, 24A, 25A, 26B, 27B, 28A, 29D, 30A, 31D, 32A, 33A, 34D, 35D, 36A, 37A, 38D, 39A, 40C, 41C, 42B, 43D, 44C, 45C, 46D, 47D, 48D, 49D, 50B

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QUESTIONS - 2003

1. In a parliamentary system, the functions of the head of state and the head of government are vested in
A. the inner cabinet B. an individual C. two different individuals D. the ministerial council

2. Government by the wealthy is known as
A. plutocracy B. oligarchy C. aristocracy D. democracy

3. A collegial executive is a government in which power is vested in a
A. president B. monarch C. committee D. parliament

4. The unrestrained power of the state over its citizens is underlined by
A. sovereignty B. nationalism C. self-determination D. patriotism

5. Removal by impeachment applies to the position of a
A. president B. chief judge C. prime minister D. cabinet minister

6. One of the duties of the legislature is to
A. implement laws B. adjudicate disputes C. promulgate decrees D. exercise oversight

7. The independence of the Judiciary can be undermined through the
A. politicization of the appointment of judges B. appointment of the minister of justice as the Attorney-General C. confirmation of the appointment of judges by the legislature
D. payment of the salaries of judicial officers by the government

8. A common feature of government is
A. the separation of powers B. the making of public policy C. the independence of the judiciary
D. a written constitution

9. The best form of government for a heterogeneous society is a
A. quasi-federal system B. federal system C. confederal system D. unitary system

10. Capitalism is a system of economic organization based on
A. a mixed economy that takes all interests into consideration B. individual ownership of the means of production C. very fair distribution of the means of production D. trading among people who own and control their items of trade

11. Election as a political process is significant because it
A. is associated with campaigns for public office B. facilitates the recall process
C. facilitates constitutional change of government D. enables citizens to vote

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

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A. communal groups B. trade unions C. political parties D. pressure groups

13. Constitutional disputes in states with written constitutions are resolved by
A. ombudsman B. judiciary C. electorate D. legislature

14. The citizenship of a country could be acquired through
A. parliamentary legislation B. birth and naturalization C. registration and arbitration
D. presidential proclamation

15. Public opinion becomes politically relevant when it
A. criticises people in power B. influences the decision of government C. aggregates views and interests D. is in support of government

16. Socialism is a mode of production based on
A. state ownership of the means of production B. collective ownership of the means of production C. national ownership of the means of productions D. mixed ownership of means of production

17. The civil service embraces all workers in
A. all private corporations B. publica and private companies C. government ministries
D. public corporations

18. A meeting of the legislature is usually brought to an end with
A. a dissolution B. an adjournment C. suspension D. a prorogation

19. What distinguishes a political party from other social institutions is the desire to
A. influence the international community on local issues B. promote the interest of party members C. win elections and form a government D. influence government policy in certain directions

20. The operation of the rule of law is undermined by the
A. unfriendly attitude of pressure groups B. existence of administrative tribunals and special immunities C. conspiracy by the two-houses of the legislature to impeach the president
D. inability of the press to discharge its responsibilities

21. The type of government operated in Nigeria between October 1st, 1979 to December 31st, 1983 is called a
A. collegial system of government B. presidential system of government C. unitary system of government D. parliamentary system of government

22. The Arthur Richards Constitution was designed to last for
A. nine years B. five years C. twelve years D. six years

23. In the Pre-colonial Igbo society, the maintenance of peace and order was, the function of the
A. assembly of ezes B. clan elders C. age-grades D. assembly of title holders

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24. The smooth operation of the civil service in Nigeria is mostly hampered by
A. inadequate training of personnel B. corruption and inefficiency C. debt burden and redundancy D. poor infrastructure

25. The Eastern and Western regions of Nigeria achieved the status of self-government is
A. 1959 B. 1957 C. 1950 D. 1955

26. One of the legacies of pre-colonial Nigeria destroyed by the British was the
A. peace and harmony in the land B. indigenous cultures of the people C. education of the local people D. nation's farmlands

27. The 1979 Constitution established the
A. National Human Rights Commission B. National Population Commission C. Federal Road Safety Commission D. Federal Civil Defence Corps

28. The expenditure of public funds by the executive in Nigeria is controlled by the
A. judiciary B. ministry of finance C. legislature D. president

29. The most important challenge facing the Fourth Republic is
A. the need to develop Nigeria culturally B. the successful conduct of the 2003 election
C. how to develop Nigeria's social institutions D. how to deal with the military

30. The Bureau for Public Enterprises is charged with the responsibility for
A. privatization and commercialization B. generating revenue C. eradicating poverty
D. providing employment opportunities

31. Financial allocations to local governments by the federal or the state government to supplement the cost of a project is called
A. revenue allocation B. reimbursement C. statutory allocation D. matching grant

32. A problem of Nigeria federalism that was resolved by the supreme court between the federal government and littoral states centred on resource
A. maximization B. generation C. derivation D. control

33. The military Head of State during the Third Republic was
A. General Olusegun Obasanjo B. General Ibrahim Babangida C. General Murtala Muhammed
D. General Sani Abacha

34. In the First Republic, politics in the Northern region was dominated by the
A. NEPU B. UMBC C. NCNC D. NPC

35. One of the reasons advanced for the overthrow of the Gowon Regime was its failure to
A. honour the promise to hand over power B. promote some officers by the armed forces

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C. try politicians in detention D. create new states

36. The 1976 Reforms have been most beneficial to the
A. Nigerian police B. federal government C. local government D. civil service

37. The dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon is over
A. trade B. exploration rights C. territory D. fishing rights

38. Nigeria's influence in OPEC is determined by the
A. volume of her oil revenue B. sizes of her refineries C. accessibility of her oil fields
D. low sulphur content of her crude

39. The activities of Nigeria in the international community are primarily influenced by
A. propaganda B. national interest C. military power D. diplomacy

40. Nigeria's relations with Britain was at a very low ebb under the
A. Shagari Regime B. Buhari Regime C. Gowon Regime D. Babangida Regime

41. Nigeria's high standing in the UN General Assembly is underscored by her
A. military strength B. successes in UN elective offices C. contribution to global peace
D. financial contributions

42. Nigeria's Non-Alignment Policy is constrained by her
A. strong ties with Western powers B. membership of the ECOWAS C. Afrocentric posture
D. membership of the UNO

43. The main constraint on Nigeria-Francophone West African cooperation is
A. cultural differences B. ideological differences C. economic differences D. poor road network

44. The majority of the OPEC members are from
A. Latin America B. The Middle East Countries C. Asia D. Africa

45. The non-British colony which is a member of the Commonwealth is
A. Rwanda B. Guinea-Bissau C. Mozambique D. Eritrea

46. The major problem of the ECOWAS is lack of
A. a common currency B. commitment by members C. uniform ideology D. a common customs union

47. The ECOWAS Treaty was reviewed in 1991 to
A. accommodate the interest of France B. make it responsive to new challenges
C. accommodate extra sub-regional interests D. mobilize ECOMOG

48. The headquarters of the International Court of Justice is in

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A. Washington D.C B. Paris C. London D. The Hague

49. The independent African countries that signed the OAU Charter on May 25th, 1963 were
A. Togo and Sierra Leone B. Morocco and Angola C. Togo and Morocco D. Chad and Gambia
E. none of the above

50. The tenure of the President of the UN Security Council is
A. two years B. one-month C. six months D. one year

ANSWERS - 2003

1C, 2A, 3C, 4A, 5A, 6D, 7A, 8B, 9B, 10B, 11C, 12D, 13B, 14B, 15B, 16A, 17C, 18D, 19C, 20B, 21B, 22A, 23C, 24B, 25B, 26B, 27B, 28C, 29B, 30A, 31D, 32D, 33B, 34D, 35A, 36C, 37C, 38A, 39B, 40B, 41C, 42A, 43A, 44B, 45D, 46A, 47C, 48D, 49E, 50B

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QUESTIONS - 2004

1. 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

2. The permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations are
A. Germany, France, Poland, Hungary and China B. Britain, Japan, Australia, Germany and the United States C. the United States, Russia, France, Britain and Japan D. the United States, Russia, France, Britain and China

3. The one-time president of the United Nations General Assembly was
A. Joseph Garba B. Ibrahim Gambari C. Arthur Mbanefo D. Maitama Sule

4. The countries in which Nigeria participated in the ECOMOG peace-keeping operations were
A. Sierra Leone and Cote d'ivoire B. Liberia and Sierra Leone C. Liberia and Guinea
D. Senegal and Cote d'ivoire

5. With the admission of Asian and African countries to the Commonwealth, the Queen of England became the
A. patron of the Commonwealth B. head of state of these countries C. chairperson of the Commonwealth D. head of government of these countries

6. Nigeria's relation with black political communities outside Africa is built on
A. shared political aspirations B. expectations of political support from them
C. economic considerations D. perceived cultural affinities

7. The Lagos Treaty of May 28th, 1975 led to the formation of the
A. African Economic Summit B. Lagos Plan of Action C. Economic Community of West African States D. Economic Commission for Africa

8. The leaders who spearheaded the transformation of the Organization of African Unity into the African Union are from
A. Nigeria, Libya and Kenya B. Algeria, Libya and Zambia C. South Africa, Libya and Zambia
D. Nigeria, Libya and South Africa

9. A major problem of the defunct Organization of African Unity was
A. language barrier B. inadequate resources C. cultural diversity D. ideological differences

10. The current Executive Secretary of the ECOWAS is
A. Mohammed Ibn Chambers B. Lansana Kouyate C. Abbas Bundu D. Abubakar Qattara

11. A specialized agency of the United Nations Organization is the
A. International Court of Justice B. International Olympic Committee C. General Assembly

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D. World Health Organization

12. The responsibility for admitting new members to the OPEC rests with the
A. Summit B. Secretariate C. Conference D. Board of Governors

13 Nigeria demonstrated her commitment to the policy of non-alignment during the regime of
A. Ibrahim Babangida B. Muhammadu Buhari C. Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi D. Murtala Muhammed

14. The two-chambers of elected national representatives in Nigeria are called
A. the National Assembly B. House of Assembly C. the Senate D. the parliament

15. The pre-colonial Yoruba political system as a whole can best be described as a
A. federation of chiefdoms and localities B. confederation of chiefdoms and localities
C. confederation of monarchies and chiefdoms D. highly centralized kingdom

16. A common feature of the earlier political parties in Nigeria was that they
A. were formed by the government B. started as a social-cultural organization
C. were backed by the colonialists D. were non-elitist in nature

17. A distinguishing feature of the 1979 Constitution was the
A. introduction of federal structure B. introduction of unicameralism into Nigeria C. departure from the parliamentary to the presidential system of government D. preservation and entrenchment of republicanism

18. The Native Authority system was most effective and successful in
A. Eastern Nigeria B. Northern Nigeria C. Mid-Western Nigeria D. Western Nigeria

19. Judicial administrations in respect of National Code of Conduct lies with the
A. Public Complaints Commission B. Judicial Service Commission C. Code of Conduct Bureau
D. Code of Conduct Tribunal

20. The process of nationalism was accelerated by
A. the signing of the Atlantic Charter B. improvement in warfare tactics C. rapid economic development D. the coming of Christian missionaries

21. Under the 1999 Constitution, the power to declare war is vested in the
A. National Security Council B. Legislature C. Executive D. National Council of States

22. The major motivation for British colonization of Nigeria was to
A. westernize Nigerians B. spread religion C. protect Nigeria from external attack D. satisfy British economic interest

23. Laws made by state governments are known as

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A. bye laws B. decrees C. edicts D. acts

24. The first franchise in the history of the democratic process is
A. property franchise B. universal franchise C. male franchise D. female franchise

26. An interest group that admits members and conducts its affairs according to stated rules is described as
A. organizational B. associational C. non-associational D. institutional

27. Delegated legislation refers to the laws
A. non-legislation bodies B. The legislature C. military governments D. civilian governments

28. A major influence on the formation of public opinion is
A. the family B. the mass media C. public journals D. peer groups

29. The law of libel limits a citizen's right to freedom of
A. movement B. association C. expression D. worship

30. The highest grade in the civil service is known as the
A. administrative cadre B. executive cadre C. clerical cadre D. technical cadre

25. The principle of separation of powers was made popular by
A. Thomas Hobbes B. John Locke C. Niccolo Machiavelli D. Baron de Montesquieu

31. The fundamental assumption on which the idea of the rule of law is based is
A. supremacy of the constitution B. rationality of human beings C. equality of human beings D. love for social justice

32. In a unitary system of government, power is concentrated at the center
A. with devolution B. without residual functions C. without devolution D. with residual functions

33. In a parliamentary system of government, a vote of no confidence leads to the resignation of
A. an individual minister B. the entire parliament C. the prime minister D. the entire cabinet
E. C and D

34. In a confederation, the constituency that a member of the legislature represents is a
A. nation-state B. region C. senatorial district D. parliamentary consistency

35. The agent through which the state undertakes political socialization is the
A. pressure group B. peer group C. family D. school E. A and D

36. The economic basis of feudalism is
A. trade B. capital C. agriculture D. slavery

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37. Unicameral legislature is a common feature of
A. unitarism B. federalism C. presidential D. parliamentarism

38. In a constitutional monarchy, the authority to remove the head of state is exercised by the
A. head of government B. cabinet C. prime minister D. legislature

39. The creation of a classless society is the ultimate aim of
A. fascism B. socialism C. communism D. Capitalism

40. In a presidential system of government, the president checks the legislature through
A. executive review B. executive order C. legislative order D. exercise of veto

41. One of the sources of a constitution is
A. common law B. corporate law C. statutory law D. constitutional law

42. Independence of the judiciary is pertinent because it accords the judiciary the power to
A. dismiss any judge who has breached the judicial code of conduct B. determine a fixed salary for judges C. determine a fixed term of office for the judges D. enable the judges to try and decide cases without bias

43. In a democracy, sovereign authority is exercised by the
A. legislature B. people C. executive D. electorate

44. In the Second Republic, the ruling National Party of Nigeria formed an alliance with the
A. Great Nigeria People's Party B. Nigeria Advance Party C. Unity Party of Nigeria
D. Nigeria People's Party

45. Government-owned companies operating in the economic sector are referred to as
A. public investments B. public services C. public enterprise D. public utilities

46. The body responsible for running the personal affairs of senior local government staff in Nigeria is the
A. Local Government Service Commission B. Local Government Council C. State Civil Service Commission D. Senior Staff Committee

47. The 1976 Local Government Reforms in Nigeria transformed the relationship between states and local governments into one of
A. equality B. master and servant C. subordination D. partnership and cooperation

48. The difference between commercialized and privatized companies is that in the former
A. public ownership is dominant B. government subsidizes costs C. profit motive is recessive
D. private ownership is dominant

49. The immediate cause of the January 15, 1966 military coup in Nigeria was the

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A. crisis over the population census B. election crisis in the Western Region C. Kano Riots D. Tiv Riots

50. The relationship between the tiers of government in Nigeria can be described as one of
A. coordinate and independent jurisdiction B. voluntary subordination C. superior-subordinate co-existence D. independent co-existence

ANSWERS - 2004

1C, 2D, 3A, 4B, 5C, 6C, 7C, 8D, 9D, 10A, 11D, 12C, 13D, 14A, 15C, 16B, 17C, 18B, 19C, 20A, 21C, 22D, 23C, 24C, 25D, 26B, 27A, 28B, 29C, 30A, 31A, 32D, 33E, 34B, 35E, 36C, 37A, 38D, 39C, 40D, 41A, 42D, 43D, 44D, 45C, 46A, 47D, 48A, 49B, 50A

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QUESTIONS - 2005

1. The power to exercise overall control of the executive functions of ECOWAS is vested in the
A. Authority of Heads of State and Government B. Secretary-General C. Council of Ministers
D. Technical and Special Commissions

2. Nigeria supports the South-South cooperation as a foreign policy objective for mutual understanding among
A. nations south of the equator B. sub-Saharan African countries C. developing countries
D. Asian and sub-Saharan African countries

3. Nigeria is rated in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries as the
A. seventh largest oil producer B. sixth largest oil producer C. third largest oil producer
D. fifth largest oil producer

4. The Nigerian-Cameroon crisis over the Bakassi Peninsula occurred owing to the interpretation of the treaty of 1913 and the
A. resolution of the OAU B. Maroua Accord C. decision of the ECOWAS Tribunal
D. decision of the International Court of Justice

5. A major achievement of the OAU was the
A. eradication of poverty B. establishment of democracy in Africa C. decolonization of Africa
D. promotion of development

6. An indication that Africa is still the center-piece of Nigeria's foreign policy was the creation of the
A. Ministry of Integration and Cooperation in Africa B. National Institute of Policy and Strategic Studies C. Ministry of Foreign Affairs D. Nigerian Institute of International Affairs

7. Which of the following served as the Secretary-General of the United Nations?
A. Ibrahim Gambari B. Javier Perez de Cuellar C. Joseph Garba D. Mohammed El-Baradai

8. One of the organizational weaknesses of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is its inability to
A. monitor global oil consumption B. assist poor countries C. punish erring members
D. collect membership dues promptly

9. A Security Council resolution requires the concurrence of
A. 1 of the 5 permanent members B. all of the 5 permanent members C. 9 of the 15 council members
D. 3 of the 5 permanent members

10. Under the umbrella of the OAU, Nigeria mediated the dispute between
A. Tunisia and Morocco B. Zimbabwe and Tanzania C. Kenya and Somalia D. Ethiopia and Somalia

11. The atomic bomb tests carried out around the Sahara Desert made Nigeria sever relations with
A. The United States B. France C. Germany D. Canada

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12. A member of the Commonwealth that still recognizes the British monarch as its Head of State is
A. Singapore B. Ghana C. India D. Australia

13. Nigeria's voting at the United Nations is guided primarily by
A. her concern for Africa B. her national interests C. the cold war D. world peace

14. The political party formed in 1923 by Herbert Macaulay was
A. Nigerian Youth Movement B. National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons
C. United National Independent Party D. Nigerian National Democratic Party

15. The first federal constitution in Nigeria was the
A. Lyttleton Constitution B. Independence Constitution C. Macpherson Constitution
D. Clifford Constitution

16. Under the emirate system, legislative functions were performed by the
A. Khadi B. Ulama C. Hakimi D. Emir

17. The commission established to handle the electoral activities in the Second Republic of Nigeria was
A. FEDECO B. NECC. INEC D. NECON

18. A distinctive feature of the Richards Constitution was its provision for
A. unofficial members in the Legislative Council B. a Legislative Council for the whole of Nigeria
C. the establishment of local councils D. official members in the Legislative Council

19. The failure of the assimilation policy necessitated of the introduction of
A. direct rule B. indirect rule C. paternalism D. association

20. The head of the Nigerian judiciary is the
A. Solicitor-General of the Federation B. President of the Court of Appeal C. Chief Justice of the Federation D. Attorney-General and Minister of Justice

21. In the First Republic, the official opposition party was the
A. Action Group B. Northern People's Congress C. Northern Elements Progressive Union
D. National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons

22. Under the 1999 Constitution, the appointment of ministers and ambassadors must be ratified by the
A. National Council of States B. Presidency C. Senate D. House of Representatives

23. In Nigeria, promotion of judges is the responsibility of the
A. Judicial Service Commission B. Chief Justice of the Federation C. Attorney-General and Minister of Justice D. Council of Legal Education

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24. The legislative in Nigeria under the 1999 Constitution is composed of
A. 108 senators and 350 members of the House of Representatives B. 109 senators and 350 members of the House of Representatives C. 100 senators and 250 members of the House of Representatives D. 109 senators and 360 members of the House of Representatives

25. The pre-colonial Tiv society can best be described as
A. republican B. aristocratic C. feudalism D. monarchical

26. A major function of the State Independent Electoral Commission in Nigeria is the
A. registration of political parties B. conduct of elections into local government offices C. conduct of gubernatorial elections D. delineation of electoral constituencies

27. The principle of checks and balances empowers the judiciary to
A. invalidate the actions of the other arms B. administer the criminal justice system C. abrogate the law D. apply the law

28. In a first past-the-post electoral system, a candidate is declared when he
A. records the highest number of votes cast B. obtains a two-thirds majority of the votes cast
C. obtains one-third of the votes cast D. scores the aggregates of the opponent

29. The major function of civil service is
A. providing relevant information on government B. keeping records of the activities of government
C. promoting the interest of civil servants D. advising government and implementing its policies

30. The pressure group that resorts to unconventional methods to achieve its objectives is called
A. anomic group B. institutional group C. promotional group D. interest group

31. Citizenship acquired through marriage is referred to as
A. honorary B. naturalization C. nationalization D. registration

32. The method used to determine the possible outcome of an electoral contest is
A. press review B. plebiscite C. opinion poll D. referendum

33. On the basis of its structure, a political party can be classified as indirect if
A. its membership is acquired through other groups B. it contests elections by proxy
C. it campaigns for votes through agents D. it controls government indirectly

34. The final stage in the process of enacting legislation is
A. final reading B. assent C. notification D. guillotine

35. How does the president relieve a minister of his appointment in a presidential system of government
A. In consultation with the legislature B. After serving a full tenure C. In consultation with the judiciary

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D. By unilateral action

36. The study of government essentially facilitates the understanding of the
A. functioning of the entire social formation B. organization of the executive arm of government
C. governance of human societies D. observance of fundamental human rights

37. In the Judicial administration, the term " bench" refers to the
A. registrars B. judges C. lawyers D. litigants

38. Serfs are the dominated class under
A. capitalism B. socialism C. fascism D. feudalism

39. The ultimate authority in a state is
A. sovereignty B. power C. influence D. legitimacy

40. One of the foremost theorists of federalism was
A. Baron de Montesquieu B. Karl Marx C. K.C. Wheare D. A.V. Dicey

41. A major flaw in a liberal democracy is
A. the limitation of the freedom of expression B. its emphasis on political rights over economic rights
C. that it promotes political instability D. its emphasis on collective ownership

42. An unwritten Constitution is
A. entirely based on case laws B. completely sourced from parliamentary law C. partially written and based on convention D. completely unwritten and based on convention

43. The most important aspect of political participation in a democracy is
A. voting in elections B. attending political rallies C. the observance of electoral processes
D. registration with a political party

44. An elected legislator in a presidential system can lose his seat by
A. a vote of no confidence B. impeachment C. cross-carpeting D. recall

45. Under a parliamentary system of government, the cabinet holds office at the pleasure of the
A. opposition B. electorate C. head of state D. legislature

46. A non-monarchical state can best be described as a
A. republic B. confederation C. nation D. federation

47. The first successful disengagement of the military from politics in Nigeria was carried out by the government of
A. Abdulsalami Abubakar B. Murtala/Obasanjo C. Buhari/Idiagbon D. Ibrahim Babangida

48. During the Second Republic, the Great Nigerian People's Party won the governorship election in

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A. Sokoto and Bauchi States B. Borno and Gongola States C. Borno and Kaduna States
D. Gongola and Sokoto States

49. In the present local government structure, traditional rulers play
A. an advisory role B. an executive role C. a judicial role D. a legislative role

50. In local government administration, Chief and Council implies that
A. the council operates independently of the chief authority
B. members of the local council appoints the chief to the office
C. all members of the local council are appointed and controlled by the chief
D. the chief is a member of the local council, but he does not exercise veto power

ANSWERS - 2006

1.A 2. D 3.B 4. D 5.C 6. B 7. B 8.C 9. B 10.D 11.B 12.D 13. B 14.D 15.A
16.D 17.A 18.B 19. D 20.C 21.A 22.C 23.A 24.D 25. A 26.B 27.A 28.A 29.D
30.A 31. D 32.C 33.A 34.B 35.D 36.D 37. B 39.D 40.A 41.C 42.C 43.C 44. A
45.D 46.D 48.A 49.B 50.B

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QUESTIONS - 2006

1. The ECOWAS Tribunal is responsible for
A. ratifying the international treaties for member states B. trying erring member states of ECOWAS
C. ensuring compliance with global treaties D. interpreting ECOWAS treaties

2. The chairman of the UN Security Council emerges through
A. consensus B. rotation C. election D. selection

3. The transformation of the OAU to AU is essentially to
A. enhance Africa's economic development B. accelerate Africa's technological development
C. accelerate Africa's political development D. promote Africa's socio-cultural advancement

4. Judges of the World Court are appointed to serve for
A. five years B. ten years C. four years D. nine years

5. The highest decision-making organ of OPEC is the
A. Conference B. Special Fund C. Board of Governors D. Secretariat

6. Diplomatic missions among the Commonwealth member states are referred to as
A. legations B. high commissions C. embassies D. consulates

7. The New Partnership for Africa's Development was mainly promoted by
A. Kenya, South Africa and Senegal B. Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa C. Ghana, Sierra Leone and Nigeria D. Tanzania, Burkina Faso and Egypt

8. Nigeria became a front-line state in the South Africa liberation struggle because of her
A. commitment to end colonialism B. influence on African proxy wars C. connection with South Africa
D. anti-apartheid stance

9. Nigeria's first participation in a United Nations peace-keeping operation was in
A. Angola B. Lebanon C. Chad D. Congo

10. One major determinant of Nigeria's foreign policy is
A. external influences B. commitment to world peace C. cooperation among African States
D. non-alignment in world affairs

11. The first Nigerian leader to become chairman of the Organization of African Unity was
A. Johnson Aguiyi Ironsi B. Murtala Muhammed C. Yakubu Gowon D. Tafewa Balewa

12. Nigeria's concern for decolonization in Africa was responsible for her abandonment of pro-west policy during the
A. Shagari administration B. Shonekan administration C. Murtala regime D. Aguiyi-Ironsi regime

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13. The Technical Aid Corps program was initiated by Nigeria to contribute to the socio-economic development of
A. developing countries B. Africa C. the Third World D. West Africa

14. After the defeat of Germany in World War 1, her former colonies were administered under the League of Nations as
A. trust territories B. occupied territories C. protectorates D. crown colonies

15. Galadima in the emirate system refers to
A. a village head B. the administrator of the capital city C. the officer in charge of the army
D. a judge

16. The 1960 Independence Constitution of Nigeria provided for the
A. President as head of government B. Governor-General as head of state C. Queen as head of state
D. Governor-General as head of government

17. In 1999, the Alliance for Democracy won the governorship election in
A. four states B. five states C. six states D. seven states

18. During colonial administration, the office of the warrant chief was introduced in
A. Western Nigeria B. the Lagos Territory C. Eastern Nigeria D. Northern Nigeria

19. A major feature of the policy of deregulation in Nigeria is the
A. proliferation of public cooperation B. phenomenal increase in Direct foreign investment
C. increasing dominance of the economy by the state D. enthronement of market forces mechanism

20. The chairman of the National Defence Council as provided in the 1999 Constitution is the
A. Minister of Defence B. Chief of Defence Staff C. Chief of Army Staff D. President

21. The main reason for the poor performance of the Public Complaints Commission in Nigeria is that
A. its activities are interfered with B. it lacks the power to prosecute offenders C. it lacks adequate funds to play its roles D. people have not been lodging complaints

22. In Nigeria, military regimes returned power to civilians through
A. transition programmes B. constitutional conferences C. impositions D. negotiations

23. In the pre-colonial Yoruba political system, the council of chiefs constituted the
A. legislative arm B. executive C. ombudsman D. judicial arm

24. Constitutional matters in which the Nigerian federal and state governments exercise joint authority are on the
A. exclusive list B. residual list C. concurrent list D. reserved list E. reserved list

25. Before the 1976 reforms, the three-tier local government system was practiced by

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

26. Under the 1963 Republican Constitution, the President exercised
A. nominal powers B. judicial powers C. concurrent powers D. executive powers

27. A major merit of privatization is that it increases
A. industrial harmony B. public fiscal resources C. activities on the stock exchange D. labour turnover

28. Under colonial administration, what was the status of the inhabitants of the Lagos Crown Colony
A. British servants B. British settlers C. British subjects D. British citizens

29. At its inception in 1919, the National Congress of British West Africa was led
A. Nnamdi Azikiwe B. William Du Bois C. Casely Hayford D. Marcus Garvey

30. In pre-colonial governance women played prominent roles in the
A. Igbo society B. Tiv society C. Jukun Kingdom D. Yoruba Kingdom

31. The highest decision-making body under the Gowon Regime was the
A. Federal Executive Council B. Armed Forces Ruling Council C. Supreme Military Council D. Provisional Ruling Council

32. A bill could become law without the president's assent if
A. necessitated by a state of emergency B. overruled by the Supreme Court C. supported by a two-thirds majority of the legislature D. assented to by the Chief Justice

33. A right enjoyed by citizens but denied non-citizens is the right to
A. freedom of worship B. life, liberty and security C. vote and be voted for D. equality before the law

34. The form of government in which the powers of the hereditary ruler are limited is
A. aristocracy B. constitutional monarchy C. absolute monarchy D. totalitarianism

35. The principle of separation of powers is intimately related to
A. democratic rule B. the bureaucratic process C. the rule of law D. checks and balances

36. A crucial requirement for the successful conduct of elections is
A. an independent electoral commission B. the existence of organized political parties C. a highly mobilized electorate D. the adequate funding of political parties

37. Vote of confidence is basically a feature of
A. the parliamentary system B. a coalition government C. an aristocratic government D. the presidential system

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38. A written constitution is distinguished by its
A. codification process B. reliance on case laws C. cumbersome and complex amendment procedure D. dependence on ordinary amendment procedures

39. One of the most essential characteristics of the state is
A. legitimacy B. the civil service C. the rule of law D. sovereignty

40. In a federal system, the essence of specifying the constitutional relationship between the center and the constituent units is to
A. ensure the superiority of the center B. avoid functional conflicts C. diffuse political power D. guarantee political autonomy

41. Fascism originated from
A. China B. Greece C. Germany D. Italy

42. One of the ways the executive performs legislative functions is through
A. delegated legislation B. judicial review C. extrajudicial decision D. administrative review

43. The signing of protectorate treaty was used by the Europeans to penetrate
A. Eastern Nigeria B. Northern Nigeria C. the Niger Delta D. Western Nigeria

44. In a dominant one-party system, there is
A. one party which embraces all the citizens B. only one political party recognized by law C. one party that controls other political parties D. one among many parties that always wins elections

45. Individual as opposed to collective responsibility is a basic feature of the
A. monarchical system of government B. socialist system of government C. presidential system of government D. parliamentary system of government

46. The type of government in which an individual wields absolute power is called
A. autocracy B. theocracy C. oligarchy D. plutocracy

47. Public opinion helps a government to
A. monitor its socio-cultural policy B. develop the country in line with the people's aspirations C. identify those that are opposed to its policies D. monitor the economic situation the country

48. A distinctive feature of the presidential system of government is the
A. existence of two political parties B. existence of a ceremonial head of state C. fusion of ceremonial and executive powers D. fusion of legislative and executive powers

49. As a component of the state, the civil service is important because it ensures
A. gender equality B. continuity in governance C. effective cost-benefit analysis D. equality among professions

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50. One of the greatest advocates of socialism was
A. Baron de Montesquieu B. A.V. Dicey C. Karl Marx D. Adam Smith

ANSWERS 2006

1.D	2.C	3. D	4.D	5. A	6.B	7. B	8.D	9. D	10.C	11.C	12.C	13. B	14.A	15.B
	16.C	17.C	18.C	19. D	20.D	21.B	22.A	23.A	24.C	25. C	26.A	27.B	28.C	29.C
	30.A	31. C	32.C	33.C	34.B	35.D	36.A	37. A	38. C	39.D	40.B	41.D	42.A	43. B
	44.B	45.C	46.A	47.B	48.C	49. B	50.C							

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QUESTIONS - 2007

1. Which of the following is a hindrance to the democratization of the United Nations?
A. Resistance of the big powers B. Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
C. The multiplicity of official languages D. Delayed payment of annual dues by members

2. An essential principle that guides the activities of the United Nations is
A. the regulation of international trade B. the protection of the United States of America against terrorism C. respect for the sovereign equality of member states D. the transfer of technology to developing countries

3. The African Union was established to
A. form an African High Command B. promote global economic dominance by Africa
C. address current international developments affecting Africa D. consolidate Africa's position in global politics

4. A principal defect of the Commonwealth is
A. lack of commitment among member states B. lack of a quorum at annual summits
C. poverty among member states D. lack of a democratic head

5. Nigeria declared that she would not attend the OAU summit in Tripoli in 1982 unless
A. Colonel Gaddafi resigned as the Libyan Head of State B. Libya withdrew her troops from Chad
C. President Shehu Shagari became the chairman of OAU D. Cameroon was suspended for killing Nigerian soldiers at Bakassi

6. Nigeria's non-aligned policy was criticized because of the
A. ECOWAS Treaty B. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty C. Anglo-Nigerian Defence Pact
D. Non-proliferation Treaty

7. NEPAD was adopted during the OAU summit held in
A. Tunis B. Lusaka C. Cairo D. Abuja

8. Nigeria's interest in teaming up with other developing countries in the world is predicated on
A. her desire to consume more manufactured goods B. her desire to produce more raw materials
C. preserving her independence and promoting development D. getting a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council

9. Which of the following was once Nigeria's permanent representative at the United Nations?
A. Professor Bolaji Akinyemi B. Major General Ike Nwachukwu C. Professor Jibril Aminu
D. Major General Joseph Garba

10. Ethics and accountability in government can be guaranteed through
A. legislative cooperation B. executive and judicial immunity C. due process and transparency
D. administrative reforms

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11. The process of law-making by the legislature begins with
A. initiating a bill B. commencing a debate C. a public hearing D. the first hearing

12. A non-permanent feature of a state is
A. society B. population C. territory D. government

13. The ancient Greeks practiced
A. direct democracy B. representative democracy C. liberal democracy D. benevolent dictatorship

14. The formation of confederations is based primarily on
A. hegemonic considerations B. historical reasons C. security considerations D. geographical factors

15. The declaration of election results is the exclusive duty of
A. political party chairman B. electoral commissions C. chief justices D. election petition tribunals

16. The traditions of a people that shape their government and politics represent their
A. political culture B. political ideology C. political acculturation D. political socialization

17. According to Karl Marx, the mode of production that precedes capitalism is
A. mercantilism B. feudalism C. socialism D. communalism

18.The executive is mainly concerned with the
A. confirmation of appointments B. approval of treaties C. approval of budgets D. implementation of policies

19. A distinguishing feature of a federal state is
A. a written constitution B. resource control C. separation of powers D. cultural diversity

20. The recognition and general acceptance of the right to rule in a country based on laid down regulations is known as
A. traditional authority B. constitutional authority C. sovereign authority D. legitimate authority

21. A political ideology that advocates extreme nationalism and suppression of individual liberties is
A. socialism B. communism C. feudalism D. fascism

22. In a democracy, a major setback in the judicial process is
A. political neutrality B. lack of professionalism C. freedom from punishment D. inadequate material resources

23. A vote taken by the citizenry on an important political issue is a
A. recall B. general election C. bye-election D. referendum

24. A constitution is classified as rigid if

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A. it requires special procedures to amend B. its core provisions are made by decree C. all its provisions cannot be amended D. any of its provisions can be amended

25. An exception to the mandate of the legislature is the
A. enactment of laws B. oversight of the executive C. representation of citizenry
D. conduct of external relations

26. One of the obligations of a citizen is
A. obedience to the laws of the land B. active participation in partisan politics C. sticking to his beliefs
D. loyalty to the ruling party

27. One of the objectives of a multi-party system is to
A. prevent rigging B. provide alternatives C. avoid ethnicity D. eliminate corruption

28. A constitution formulated and imposed on a country without popular participation is said to be created by
A. fiat B. directives C. command D. decree

29. In a parliamentary system, the term shadow cabinet is often used to refer to
A. back-benchers in the house B. deputy prime ministers and assistant ministers C. rebellious members of the ruling party D. portfolio designates of the party in opposition

30. Which of the following made the earliest contact with the Nigerian society?
A. The Portuguese B. The Germans C. The British D. The French

31. The adoption of a federal system of government in Nigeria under colonial rule was necessitated mainly by
A. geographical proximity B. administrative convenience C. cultural diversity D. vast economic resources E. B and C

32. Public corporations are established mainly to
A. offer free services B. make profit for government C. provide jobs for the unemployed
D. provide services at subsidized rates

33. Indirect Rule as a British colonial policy was first introduced in
A. India B. Uganda C. Ghana D. Nigeria

34. Following the 1976 Local Government reforms in Nigeria, the Local governments were empowered to
A. promulgate edicts B. promulgate and enforce bye-laws C. appoint and dismiss chairmen
D. appoint and dismiss directors of personnel

35. In the Nigerian Constitution, the powers to create local governments lie with the
A. state governors B. National Assembly C. Presidency D. state house of assembly

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36. The pre-colonial Igbo political system was largely
A. republican B. dictatorial C. monarchical D. authoritarian

37. Which of the following states were created in 1996?
A. Akwa Ibom and Kogi B. Gombe and Zamfara C. Adamawa and Ekiti D. Ebonyi and Osun

38. Acculturation in colonial administration was associated with the
A. French policy of assimilation B. British policy of direct rule C. French policy of association D. British indirect rule system

39. Military disengagement from politics is always preceded by
A. the retirement of military personnel B. the making of a new constitution C. an increase in workers' salaries D. the establishment of more universities

40. The principle of federal character was first enunciated in the
A. 1989 Constitution B. 1963 Constitution C. 1999 Constitution D. 1979 Constitution

41. The final court of appeal in Nigeria during the colonial era was the
A. privy council B. high court C. supreme court D. appeal court

42. The Native Authority system of local administration was introduced by the British in Nigeria to
A. introduce Western education B. ensure the administration of justice C. empower traditional rulers D. facilitate tax collection

43. The major objective of the manifesto of the People's Redemption Party in the Second Republic was
A. housing for all B. welfare of the nation C. emancipation of the masses D. free education

44. The privatization of public cooperation in Nigeria is undertaken by the
A. Bureau of Public Enterprises B. Nigerian Stock Exchange C. Federal Civil Service Commission D. Federal Executive Council

45. The main goal of the NNDP was to
A. agitate for Nigeria's independence B. achieve franchise for Nigerian C. secure limited autonomy for the natives D. secure independence for Nigeria

46. The Structural Adjustment Programme was introduced by the
A. Babangida regime B. Abacha regime C. Murtala/Obasanjo regime D. Buhari regime

47. The Ogboni cult in the pre-colonial Yoruba political system played the role of the
A. judiciary B. executive C. police D. legislature

48. The head of the electoral body that conducted the June 12, 1993 elections was
A. Humphrey Nwosu B. Ovie-Whiskey C. Eme Awa D. Dagogo-Jack

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49. Deregulation as an economic policy border on
A. the removal of subsidies on public utilities B. the removal of restrictions and extension of competition C. privatization D. commercialization

50. Ethnic politics in Nigeria can be traced to the
A. Macpherson Constitution B. Lyttleton Constitution C. Clifford Constitution D. Richard's Constitution

ANSWERS 2007

1.A	2.C	3. D	4.A	5. B	6.C	7. D	8.C	9. D	10.C	11.D	12.A	13. A	14.C	15.B
	16.A	17.B	18.D	19. A	20.D	21.B	22.D	23.D	24.A	25. D	26.A	27.B	28.D	29.D
	30.C	31. B	32.D	33.A	34.B	35.B	36.A	37. B	38.A	39.B	40.D	41.A	42.D	43. C
	44.A	45.A	46.A	47.A	48.A	49. B	50.A							

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QUESTIONS - 2008.

1. A member of the Commonwealth that was not colonized by Britain is
A. Malaysia B. Uganda C. Mozambique D. Jamaica

2. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries came into existence at a conference held in
A. Tripoli B. Caracas C. Riyadh D. Baghdad

3. ECOWAS main achievement in recent years has been in the area of
A. infrastructural development B. cultural integration C. security and defence D. political unity

4. In which of the following countries has the UN carried out peace-keeping operations?
A. Cyprus, Singapore and South Africa B. Lebanon, the Congo and Mexico C. Cyprus, Somalia and Yugoslavia D. Nigeria, Botswana and the Congo

5. Which of the following was the main organ of the defunct OAU?
A. The Liberation Committee B. The Council of Ministers C. The Commission for Meditation, Conciliation and Arbitration D. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government

6. A key characteristics of the civil service is
A. transparency B. patriotism C. merit system D. quota system

7. Which of the following is a perverted form of democracy?
A. Feudalism B. Republicanism C. Monarchy D. Oligarchy

8. An example of a state with an unwritten constitution is
A. Canada B. India C. Britain D. France

9. A characteristic of a fascist state is the existence of a
A. zero-party system B. two-party system C. one-party system D. multi-party system

10. The right that enables citizens to express their electoral preferences is
A. Franchise B. suffrage C. coat-tails D. referendum

11. Membership of a society is
A. reserved B. voluntary C. mandatory D. honorary

12. Equality before the law is a component of
A. separation of powers B. checks and balances C. the rule of law D. constitutional law

13. An example of promotional pressure group is the
A. Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs B. Nigerian Medical Association C. Civil Liberties Organisation D. Manufacturers Association of Nigeria

14. An example of a country that operates a bicameral legislature is

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A. Nigeria B. Sierra Leone C. Kenya D. Libya

15. An institution that transforms a myriad of demands into a more manageable proposal is the
A. executive B. legislature C. government D. political party

16. Government exercises political power on behalf of the
A. elite B. citizens C. party caucus D. vocal few

17. A major characteristic of a confederal state is that
A. there is supremacy of the constitution B. the citizens often owe allegiance to the centre
C. political stability is usually low D. the centre overrides the regions

18. The citizenship of a country can be acquired by an alien through
A. habitation B. assimilation C. association D. naturalization

19. An advantage of delegated legislation is
A. supremacy B. convenience C. effectiveness D. efficiency

20. A system of government that promotes the rights and freedom of the citizens is called
A. oligarchy B. plutocracy C. autocracy D. democracy

21. In the presidential system of government, the leader is basically the head of state and
A. government B. the police C. the military D. the judiciary

22. An economic system that encourages even distribution of wealth in the society is
A. liberalism B. socialism C. mercantilism D. capitalism

23. An attribute that makes a state to be recognized as independent is
A. government B. population C. sovereignty D. territory

24. The act of denying an eligible person the right to vote in an election is
A. gerrymandering B. disenfranchisement C. filibustering D. restricted franchise

25. In the monarchical system of government, sovereignty is vested in the
A. people B. royalty C. legislature D. military

26. One merit of a written constitution is its
A. legibility B. total flexibility C. rigidity D. ease of reference

27. A human community that is usually cohesive and homogeneous is a
A. state B. kinship C. nation D. clan

28. In the process of implementing laws, the executive sometimes performs
A. judicial function B. bureaucratic function C. oversight function D. legislative function

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29. Which of the following justifies the Afro-centric foreign policy of Nigeria?
A. Her location in the West African sub-region B. Her colonization by a foreign power C. Her physical size, population and resource endowments D. Her ability to contribute to peace keeping missions

30. A virile foreign policy is one characterized by
A. a vibrant press, vibrant public opinion and a dynamic civil society B. propaganda, espionage and economic embargoes C. a stable polity, buoyant economy and visionary leadership
D. the nature and dynamics of the international system

31. Nigeria hosted the Commonwealth conference which eventually led to the independence of
A. Mozambique B. Malawi C. Namibia D. Zimbabwe

32. Multi-laterism in Nigeria's foreign policy entails her
A. stand on Africa as the center piece of her policy B. non-aligned posture in the international system C. quest for a permanent seat in the UN Security Council D. membership of international organizations

33. The first military coup in Nigeria toppled the government of
A. General Yakubu Gowon B. Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe C. Alhaji Abubakar Tafewa Balewa D. Major General Aguiyi-Ironsi

34. Adjudication of conflict between the federal and regional governments in the First Republic was reserved for
A. National Industrial Court B. Supreme Court C. Federal Court of Appeal D. Federal High Court

35. The officer in charge of the administration of the palace in the Yoruba political structure is the
A. bale B. oluwo C. ilari D. iwarefa

36. Prior to 1966, the system of local government in western region was based on the three-tier structure of
A. native authority, division and district councils B. district, local and area councils C. division, district and local councils D. province, district and local councils

37. A major shortcoming of the Lyttleton Constitution was that
A. it did not provide for a second chamber at the federal level B. the Governor-General continued to head the government C. no provision was made for the office of the prime minister D. it failed to provide for the office of a premier E. A major shortcoming of the Lyttelton Constitution was that

38. The option A-4 voting system was introduced into the political process in Nigeria during the
A. Third Republic B. Fourth Republic C. First Republic D. Second Republic

39. In orientation, 9early nationalism in Nigeria was essentially
A. revolutionary B. reformist C. reactionary D. radical

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40. Which of the following in the Sokoto Caliphate performed functions similar to that of the Bashorun in Oyo Kingdom
A. Waziri B. Galadima C. Ma'aji D. Alkali

41. Problems arising from population census in Nigeria are mainly caused by
A. public opinions of the people B. unreliable census figures C. political manipulation by the elite D. the registration of the underaged people

42. Which of the following formalized colonial penetration into Africa?
A. Paris Treaty B. Treaty of Westphalia C. Berlin Conference D. Treaty of Versailles

43. The 1989 Nigerian Constitution provided for a
A. multi-party system B. zero-party system C. two-party system D. one-party system

44. The Nigerian federalism is a
A. four-tier system B. three-tier system C. two-tier system D. one-tier system

45. The arm of government mainly responsible for the implementing of law in Nigeria is the
A. judiciary B. police C. legislature D. executive

46. The British colonial rule in Nigeria brought about
A. stagnation in social formations B. the pampering of traditional rulers C. a change in the mode of production D. stabilization in the price of raw materials

47. A primary objective of the privatization policy in Nigeria is
A. probity B. responsiveness C. transparency D. accountability

48. Which of the following is saddled with the conduct of the general elections in Nigeria's Fourth Republic?
A. National Electoral Commission of Nigeria B. Independent National Electoral Commission
C. National Electoral Commission D. Federal Electoral Commission

49. Public corporations are established to
A. reduce government spending B. boost government revenue C. improve provision of social amenities

50. The political structure of Nigeria under the first military regime was
A. confederal B. quasi-federal C. federal D. unitary

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ANSWERS 2008

1.A	2.D	3. D	4.C	5. D	6.C	7. B	8.C	9. C	10.A	11.B	12.C	13. C	14.A	15.C
16.B	17.C	18.D	19. D	20.D	21.A	22.B	23.C	24.B	25. B	26.C	27.C	28.D	29.D	
30.C	31. C	32.B	33.C	34.B	35.C	36.D	37. C	38.A	39.D	40.A	41.B	42.C	43. C	
44.B	45.D	46.B	47.D	48.B	49. C	50.D								

QUESTIONS - 2009

1. The Inspector General of Police is appointed by the executive on the advice of the
A. Nigerian Police Council B. Police Service Commission C. House of Representatives
D. Senate of the Federal Republic

2. A major problem associated with the Nigerian federalism is
A. ethnic conflicts B. environmental pollution C. boundary disputes D. fiscal allocation

3. The six African members of the Nigerian Council were nominated by the
A. Queen B. district officers C. natives D. governors

4. In the Second Republic, the total membership of each House of Assembly was determined by the
A. electoral commission B. political parties C. constitution D. electorate

5. Privatization and commercialization programmes in Nigeria have
A. increased public utilities B. de-emphasized government ownership C. reduced government revenue
D. encouraged corruption

6. The fear of domination in the public service led to the
A. adoption of population as a formula for revenue allocation B. establishment of the Civil Service Commission C. introduction of rotational presidency D. establishment of the Federal Character Commission

7. In the Igbo political system, the most senior member of the council of elders is the
A. Okpara B. Obi C. Eze D. Ofo

8. The immediate cause of the 1966 military coup d'état in Nigeria was
A. nepotism B. political instability C. military ambition D. corruption

9. The exclusive list is reserved for legislation by the
A. regional government B. state government C. local government D. federal government

10. The participation of Nigerians in the Second World War created in the nationalists the awareness that the
A. Africans were superior B. Africans were more qualified to rule C. Europeans were not superior
D. Europeans were less tactful in warfare

11. Which of the following mostly militates against the efficiency and productivity of public corporations in Nigeria?
A. incessant interference by government B. The management teams are always appointed at will
C. Boards are often non-professionals D. members of the management team are always at loggerheads

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12. The power to nominate members of the judiciary at the federal level under the 1999 Constitution is vested in the
A. Federal Judicial Service Commission B. Supreme Court C. National Judicial Council
D. National Bar Association

13. Prior to 1976, the local government system practiced in Northern Nigeria was
A. chief-and-council B. chief-in-council C. prefectorial D. council

14. In the segmented Tiv society, governance was usually confined to
A. age grade B. chiefdom C. family D. clan

15. Which of the following influenced nationalist activities in Nigeria?
A. Indian Congress Party B. Negro Diaspora Congress C. Pan-Africa Congress D. National Congress of British West Africa

16. The party that did not control any state in the Second Republic was
A. NAP B. PRP C. NPP D. GNPP

17. Pacification refers to a process through which some areas in Nigeria were acquired by
A. military conquest B. gunboat diplomacy C. signing of treaties D. peaceful negotiations

18. Countertrade was introduced by the government led by
A. Abdulsalami Abubakar B. Olusegun Obasanjo C. Muhammadu Buhari D. Ibrahim Babangida

19. A major limitation of the Commonwealth is that it lacks
A. the power to set formal rules to govern the affairs of member nations
B. an organizational structure and a definite identity C. enough funds to run its affairs
D. the power to compel the member nations to comply with its decisions

20. Which of the following countries has withdrawn her membership of the ECOWAS
A. Senegal B. Mauritania C. Guinea Bissau D. Burkina Faso

21. Which of the following is a major threat to OPEC?
A. Persistence of war in the Middle East B. The discovery of crude oil in more countries C. Antagonism by the major world powers D. Development of viable alternatives to crude

22. The AU's right to intervene in a member country in crisis portrays it as
A. an international organization B. a regional organization C. a supranational organization
D. a continental organization

23. The permanent membership of the UN Security Council is
A. ten B. fifteen C. five D. eleven

24. An advantage of flexible constitution is that it allows for

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A. political awareness B. constitutional stability C. reduction of ambiguities D. ease of amendment

25. Power refers to
A. ability to impose one's will upon others B. legal nature of a constitution C. duties political parties demand of their registered members D. duties an individual imposes on himself

26. Prorogation is the bringing of a session of a parliament to an end through
A. royal proclamation B. final reading C. guillotine
D. impeachment

27. The right of all eligible citizens to vote and be voted for is referred to as
A. gender equality B. political mandate C. restricted franchise D. universal suffrage

28. Values beliefs and orientation of a political system are internalized through
A. political culture B. political socialization C. political development D. political power

29. Occupational pressure groups pursue their objectives mainly by
A. issuing ultimatums and embarking on strikes B. alienating the government C. embarking on guerrilla warfare D. contesting elections

30. In a cabinet system, the legislature comprises of the
A. prime minister and members of the parliament B. prime minister and members of the jury
C. prime minister and ministers D. president and ministers

31. The committee that scrutinizes budget proposals in the legislature is the
A. Rules and Business Committee B. Public Accounts Committee C. Finance Committee
D. Appropriation Committee

32. Democracy is a system of government that is
A. constituted by the will of the majority of the citizens B. imposed on the majority of the citizens
C. designed to favour the elite D. put in place to favour the party caucus

33. Collective ownership of property is associated with
A. feudalism B. communism C. mercantilism D. capitalism

34. The agency responsible for investigating allegations of maladministration in the civil service is the
A. Federal Civil Service Commission B. Code of Conduct Bureau C. Public Complaints Commission
D. Federal Character Commission

35. A political entity that possesses independence is a
A. community B. nation C. society D. state

36. The principle that advocates strict adherence to the fundamental laws of a country is
A. constitutionalism B. individual responsibility C. absolutism D. collective responsibility

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37. One advantage of the unitary system over the federal system is the
A. bureaucratic nature B. cost effectiveness C. small membership D. ratification of appointments

38. Which of the following is a duty of an electoral commission
A. Registration of political parties B. Creation of political parties C. Establishment of electoral tribunals D. inauguration of the parliament

39. A form of government in which the nobles rule for the benefit of all is
A. monarchy B. gerontocracy C. aristocracy D. plutocracy

40. Fascism as an ideology facilitates
A. totalitarianism B. socialism C. communalism D. liberalism

41. A prominent feature of a presidential system of government is
A. dual executive B. vote of no confidence C. the rule of law D. separation of powers

42. The executive checks the excesses of the legislature through
A. assent to bills B. the use of veto power C. the ratification of treaties D. issuance of orders

43. The consciousness of a common identity of a people is called
A. nationalism B. integration C. indoctrination D. emancipation

44. Citizenship of a state by descent requires that
A. one is born and bred in the state B. one's mother was born in the state C. one's grandparents were citizens of the state D. one is domiciled in that state

45. In order to dispense justice impartially, the judiciary primarily needs
A. discipline B. logistics C. motivation D. independence

46. A state with a hegemonic political party is one in which
A. there is one dominant party B. there is no opposition party C. there is only one party D. other parties are officially recognized

47. Nigeria's commitment to the liberation of Africa could best be seen in her policy towards
A. Namibia and Mozambique B. the Congo and Zimbabwe C. Sierra Leone and Chad D. South Africa and Angola

48. The set of policies on the basis of which countries interact with one another is called
A. constructive engagement policy B. socio-economic policy C. national policy D. foreign policy

49. Nigeria's membership of the UN complements her foreign policy in the area of
A. bilateral diplomacy B. regional diplomacy C. sub-regional diplomacy D. multilateral diplomacy

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50. Nigeria teamed up with other developing countries to assert a neutral posture under the platform of

A. Nationalist Movement B. Pan-African Movement C. Non-aligned Movement D. Negritude Movement

ANSWERS - 2009

1.B	2.A	3. D	4.C	5. B	6.D	7. An	8.B	9. D	10.C	11.A	12.C	13. B	14.D	15.D
16.A	17.D	18.C	19. D	20.B	21.D	22.A	23.C	24.D	25. A	26.A	27.D	28.B	29.A	
30.A	31. D	32.A	33.B	34.C	35.D	36.A	37. B	38.A	39.C	40.A	41.D	42.A	43. A	
44.C	45.D	46.A	47.D	48.D	49. D	50.C								

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QUESTIONS - 2010

1. Nation-state is synonymous with
A. self-actualization B. liberation C. sovereignty D. nationalism

2. A fundamental component of political culture is
A. social values B. community structure C. family values D. economic values

3. A form of oligarchy in which gifted people are at the helm of affairs is
A. aristocracy B. plutocracy C. theocracy D. gerontocracy

4. A state that is ruled by an elected citizen is
A. a monarchy B. a republic C. a plutocracy D. an empire

5. A true democracy in the modern sense exists where the
A. elected representatives rule B. majority of the people vote C. majority of the people rule
D. elite rule

6. In a parliamentary system, when the legislature passes a vote of no confidence on the executive.it means that the
A. executive is expected to go on suspension B. executive is required to resign
C. legislature ceases to trust the executive D. legislature commences legal proceeding against the executive

7. The legislative body of the United States of America is the
A. Parliament B. Congress C. National Assembly D. Council

8. Unicameralism is a feature of the legislature in
A. Israel B. the United Kingdom C. the United States D. Ghana

9. The upper house in most federal systems is created to
A. ensure equality of federating units B. oversee and check the lower house C. prevent excesses of the executive D. enable experienced elders make inputs to governance

10. In which of the following systems is the power of the component units more than that of the central government?
A. Monarchical B. Unitary C. Federal D. Confederal

11. One of the general tenets of fascists doctrine is that a leader is
A. supreme relative to the constitution B. subordinate to the laws of the state C. weak relative to the constitution D. subordinate to the norms of the society

12. In a cabinet system of government, executive power is exercised by the
A. head of government B. president C. monarch D. dominant party

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13. The principle of separation of powers is best practiced in the
A. presidential system B. monarchical system C. parliamentary system D. feudal system

14. A typical form of delegated legislation is
A. an act B. a decree C. a bill D. a byelaw

15. The rights of a citizen can be withdrawn by the state if the person
A. opposes the government violently B. is convicted of a serious crime C. leaves the country permanently D. is pronounced dead

16. An electoral process in which candidates are selected for elective offices by party members is
A. primary election B. bye election C. electoral college D. general election

17. In theory, one major advantage of the one-party system is that it
A. eliminates intra-party conflict B. promotes greater mass participation in government
C. serves as an instrument of national integration D. guarantees social justice

18. A tactic employed by pressure groups to achieve their objectives is
A. memorandum B. propaganda C. electioneering campaign D. lobbying

19. Public opinion can be measured through
A. negotiation B. strike action C. referendum D. rumour

20. Which of the following is the main function of the civil service
A. implementing government policies B. supporting the party in power C. Allocating resources to the federating units D. Mobilizing grass root support for government

21. Who was the political head of the Old Oyo Empire?
A. Bashorun B. Aremo C. Oyomesi D. Alaafin

22. The Igbo political system was based on
A. age grades B. family ties C. Umunna D. Umuada E. B and C

23. The Aro age-grade system in Igbo land was
A. a religious organization B. a commercial organization C. a political organization D. an imperial organization

24. France introduced the policy of assimilation in her colonies primarily to
A. teach them the art of leadership B. change their way of life C. give them a sound education
D. discourage them from ritual killings

25. The foremost British trading company on the West African coast was
A. Royal Niger Company B. Lever Brothers C. United African Company D. John Holt and Sons

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26. Which of these rulers resisted colonial rule and was deported to Calabar?
A. King Kosoko B. Oba Ovoranwen C. King Dosunmu D. King Jaja

27. Nigerian nationalism was described as two-phased by
A. John Payne Jackson B. James S. Coleman C. Edward Wilmot Blyden D. David Ricardo

28. One of the major weaknesses of the Independence constitution is that it
A. failed to provide the country with full sovereignty B. gave full powers to the supreme Court in Nigeria C. gave total independence to Nigeria D. empowered Britain to continue to rule

29. The first law-making body in Nigeria after amalgamation was
A. Nigeria Council B. Legislative Council C. National Assembly D. Regional Assembly

30. The designation of ministers as chief executives and accounting officers was recommended by a commission headed by
A. Jerome Udoji B. Simeon Adebo C. S.J Cookey D. Dotun Phillips

31. A major shortcoming of the Ombudsman is
A. lack of adequate resources B. its inability to restrain bureaucratic excesses C. lack of clear-cut mandate D. lack of executive power to enforce decisions

32. One of the strong points of the multiparty system in Nigeria's Fourth Republic is
A. the provision for a bicameral legislature B. government interference C. wider political participation D. wider anti-democracy campaign

33. In which of the following is the ceremonial and executive powers fused?
A. Presidential system of government B. Federal system of government C. Parliamentary system of government D. Unitary system of government

34. A major contentious issue confronting the Nigerian Federalism is
A. poverty B. health care delivery C. education D. revenue allocation

35. The main purpose of establishing public enterprise in Nigeria is to
A. increase government revenue B. enrich the title C. provide essential services D. compete with the private sector

36. Parastatals are established to
A. enhance entrepreneurial skills B. expand business transactions C. maximize government profits D. render social services

37. The General-Purpose Committee of the local government is
A. cabinet of the local government B. body responsible for supervising self-help projects C. local government public relations unit D. body for awarding contracts

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38.The highest organ of the state during Babangida Regime was the
A. Provisional Ruling Council B. Armed Forces Ruling Council C. Supreme Military Council
D. Federal Executive Council

39. Decree 34 of 1966 was unacceptable to many Nigerians because it was
A. seen as an instrument of impoverishment B. promulgated without consultation with the people
C. perceived to abolish the federal system D. considered as alien

40. Nigeria broke diplomatic relations with France in 1961 because
A. France's atomic test in the Sahara Desert B. Her poor relations with the francophone countries
C. General de-Gaulle's negative attitude towards her D. France's diplomatic relations with Israel

41. An attribute that Nigeria shares with most non-aligned countries is
A. the state of her economy B. her large population C. her heterogenous population
D. her large size

42. Nigeria spearheaded the formation of ECOWAS during the regime of
A. Olusegun Obasanjo B. Murtala Muhammed C. Yakubu Gowon D. Ibrahim Babangida

43. Nigeria was classified as a front-line state for
A. participating in a peacekeeping in the Congo B. spearheading the formation of African Union
C. supporting the liberation efforts in Southern Africa D. helping to end the crisis in Liberia

44. The prominent role Nigeria played in the UN in the 70's earned her
A. non-permanent membership position B. permanent representation at the UN
C. membership of the Security Council D. chairmanship of the General Assembly

45. The head of Nigeria's foreign mission in a Commonwealth nation is known as
A. high commissioner B. ambassador C. charge d'affairs D. attaché

46. One of the major functions of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS is
A. organizing international conference B. appointing staff of the Secretariate
C. appointing the Executive Secretary D. preparing the budget of the Community

47. The tenure of non-permanent members of the Security Council is
A. 5 years B. 4 years C. 2 years D. 6 years

48. The Secretary General of the United Nations is appointed by the
A. Security Council acting alone B. Permanent members of the Security Council on the recommendation of the General Assembly C. General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council D. General Assembly in plenary session

49. The approval of treaties and agreements of the Economic Community of West African States is the responsibility of the

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A. Secretariate B. Council of Ministers C. ECOWAS Tribunal D. Assembly of Heads of State and Government

ANSWERS - 2010

1.C	2.A	3. A	4.B	5. A	6.B	7. B	8.D	9. C	10.D	11.A	12.A	13. A	14.D	15.B
16.A	17.C	18.D	19. C	20.A	21.D	22.E	23.C	24.B	25. C	26.B	27.C	28.A	29.A	
30.D	31. D	32.C	33.A	34.D	35.C	36.D	37. A	38.B	39.C	40.A	41.A	42.C	43. D	
44.B	45.A	46.C	47.C	48.C	49.D									

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QUESTIONS - 2011

1. The development of attitudes and beliefs about a political system is
A. political emancipation B. political socialization C. political participation D. political orientation

2. Political behaviour is governed by
A. political socialization B. political ideology C. political economy D. political culture

3. In a nation, sovereignty is vested in the
A. community B. state C. elite D. electorate

4. Which of the following is a feature of democracy?
A. interdependence of states B. state responsibilities to society C. power vested in minority parties D. popular consultation

5. Private ownership of the means of production is central to
A. fascism B. feudalism C. capitalism D. communism

6. A system based on hierarchies of land ownership is
A. feudalism B. totalitarianism C. communism D. fascism

7. Which of the following performs quasi-legislative functions?
A. The Judiciary B. The Traditional Institutions C. The Civil Service D. The Executive

8. A major weakness of confederation is
A. over-concentration of authority B. tendency towards secession C. lack of local independence D. lack of common currency

9. Members of a parliament are required to report the proceedings of the house to their
A. constituencies B. local government chairmen C. traditional rulers D. political parties

10. Which of the following is a unitary state?
A. Nigeria B. India C. United States of America D. Ghana

11. Ending a session of parliament by royal proclamation means the
A. expiration of parliament B. prorogation of parliament C. adjournment of parliament D. dissolution of parliament

12. A main feature of the parliamentary system is that
A. the executive consists of all party members B. judges are drawn from the ruling party C. electoral commissioners leave at the end of their tenure D. the executive is appointed by the legislature

13. In a socialist economy, private accumulation of wealth is
A. prohibited B. regulated C. limited D. encouraged

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14. The earliest classification of constitutions was the work of
A. Aristotle B. J.J. Rousseau C. K.C. Wheare D. Plato

15. Constitutionalism refers to
A. the process of drafting a constitution B. amendment of an existing constitution C. the process of operating a constitution D. strict adherence to a constitution

16. An advantage of delegated legislation is that
A. much time is saved in the process B. technical issues are handled by experts C. ministers and lawmakers work together D. it hastens the implementation of policy

17. One essential duty of a citizen to his state is to
A. support the government in power B. recite the pledge C. pay his tax D. encourage other citizens

18. Franchise in an electoral process means the
A. right to vote B. ownership of means of production C. the sovereignty of a nation D. rights and duties of a citizen

19. The type of party system in practice is defined by the
A. relationship between the parties and electorate B. structure of the political parties C. manner in which the parties operate D. number of political parties in a country

20. Pressure groups harmonize different individual concerns through
A. interest formulation B. interest manipulation C. interest mobilisation D. interest aggregation

21. Opinion polls are organized to find out the
A. benefits derived by people from government B. people's thought about a particular government policy C. people’s expectation from the government D. feelings of people about particular issues and policies

22. In pre-colonial Igboland, autocratic rule was made difficult by the
A. fear of dethronement B. absence of a centralized system of authority C. pressure from age grades D. activities of cult societies

23. The Yoruba traditional system of government was
A. republican B. democratic C. monarchical D. egalitarian

24. Under the pre-colonial Sokoto Caliphate system, the next in command to the sultan was the
A. Alkali B. Galadima C. Madaki D. Waziri

25. Which of the following societies was classified as acephalous?
A. Benin B. Ibibio C. Igbo D. Ijaw

26. Indirect rule encouraged

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A. communal integration B. exploitation and oppression C. inter-communal cooperation D. the rise of nationalism

27. The main achievement of the nationalists in Nigeria was
A. registration of political parties B. economic liberation of the nation C. political liberation of the nation D. building the nation

28. The major external factor that promoted nationalism in Nigeria was
A. Pan-Africanism B. the Yom-Kippur War C. the Second World War D. Anti-apartheid Movement

29. The presidential system of government was introduced in Nigeria with the Constitution of
A. 1989 B. 1999 C. 1960 D. 1979

30. The Action Group crisis of 1963 led to the formation of
A. UPP B. NEPU C. NPC D. NCNC

31. Under the 1963 Republican Constitution, the power of judicial review was vested in the
A. President B. Chief Justice C. Supreme Court D. Parliament

32. The rules and regulations of the civil service are called?
A. General Order B. Bureaucratic Order C. Service Order D. Administrative Order

33. The Code of Conduct Bureau was essentially established to
A. reduce corruption in public life B. protect the rights of public servants C. enhance probity and accountability in public service D. ensure the independence of the public service

34. Which of the following political parties was the first to be formed when the ban on politics was lifted in 1978?
A. NPP B. PRP C. NPN D. UPN

35. The principle of federal character was adopted in order to promote equitable allocation of
A. positions and appointments among people of various regions B. appointments between the North and the South C. opportunities between the males and females D. revenue between groups in the country

36. The component units of the Nigerian Federation comprises
A. national assembly, military, police and civil service B. constituency, ward, emirate and chiefdom C. federal, state, local government and federal capital territory D. federal capital territory, national assembly, supreme court and civil service

37. In Nigeria, privatization and commercialization policies were introduced to
A. hand over the control of commercial ventures to citizens B. increase the asset base of government C. divest government major control of commercial ventures D. allow government control of the private sector

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38. An example of a public corporation in Nigeria is
A. National Universities Commission B. Nigerian Television Authority C. National Population Commission D. First Bank of Nigeria

39. Following the reform of the Native Authority system in Northern Nigeria, traditional rulers became
A. Council B. Chief-and-Council C. Prefects D. Chief-in-Council

40. Under whose regime were Akwa Ibom and Katsina States created?
A. Gen Murtala Muhammed B. Gen Ibrahim Babangida C. Gen Sani Abacha D. Gen Yakubu Gowon

41. 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. Chairman, Independent National Electoral Commission B. President of Nigeria C. Chief Justice of Nigeria D. President, Court of Appeal

42. Rhodesia was the former name of
A. Zimbabwe B. Swaziland C. Zambia D. Namibia

43. The adoption of non-alignment as a principle of Nigeria's foreign policy was aimed at
A. promoting Nigeria's leadership aspiration in Africa B. attaining equal status with the world powers C. fulfilling a basic requirement for acceptance in the UN Security Council D. insulating Nigeria against having to take side in the Cold War

44. In 1979, the non-aligned member states were
A. 21 B. 27 C. 37 D. 19 E. none of the above

45. Which of the following was the secretary general of OPEC?
A. Jibril Aminu B. Aret Adams C. Dalhatu Bayero D. Rilwan Lukwan

46. Which of the following countries pioneered the idea of ECOWAS alongside Nigeria?
A. Liberia B. Togo C. Cote d'Ivoire D. Mali

47. Which of the following international organizations were in existence before the Second World War?
A. The UNO B. The OAU C. The League of Nations D. The ECOWAS

48. The organ of the United Nations responsible for the approval of its annual budget is the
A. Secretariate B. Security Council C. General Assembly D. Economic and Social Council

49. Each member state is represented on the Board of Governors of OPEC for a period of
A. 2 years B. 3 years C. 4 years D. 1 year

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2011 ANSWERS

1.D 2.B 3. B 4.D 5. C 6.A 7. D 8.B 9. A 10.D 11.D 12.D 13. A 14.A 15.D
16.B 17.C 18.A 19. D 20.D 21.D 22.B 23.C 24.D 25. C 26.D 27.C 28.A 29.D
30.A 31. C 32.A 33.D 34.A 35.C 36.C 37. C 38.B 39.D 40.B 41.D 42.A 43. D
44.E 45.D 46.B 47.C 48.C 49.A

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2012

1. The distinctive attribute of a state is the monopoly of
A. control B. power C. violence D. justice

2. State as a political entity refers to
A. An organized group within a definite territory B. An association of men in a given society
C. A branch of a nation D. A geographical location

3. Political values are acquired in any given society through
A. political re-orientation B. political campaign C. political socialization D. political indoctrination

4. In a democratic government, political sovereignty is vested in the
A. legislature B. elite C. executive D. electorate

5. One judicial function performed by the executive is
A. Granting of amnesty B. Implementing judicial orders C. Ensuring obedience to the law
D. Appointing judges

6. A governmental system in which constitutional supremacy resides in the center is
A. federal B. confederal C. unitary D. parliamentary

7. A political system which empowers the leader with the ultimate responsibility to execute laws is
A. parliamentarianism B. presidentialism C. dictatorship D. autocracy

8. A bill is a draft which is awaiting the consideration of the
A. executive B. party caucus C. legislature D. judiciary

9. The private ownership of the means of production is a feature of
A. capitalism B. socialism C. communalism D. communism

10. In a feudal system, the two major classes are the serfs and the
A. masses B. vassals C. lords D. elite

11. An example of a country with a flexible constitution is
A. South Africa B. Britain C. Benin Republic D. the United States of America

12. The rule of law is negation of
A. equality before the law B. supremacy of the law C. Limited power D. absolute power

13. To ensure the rights and freedom of citizens, the powers of the arms of government must be
A. fused B. incorporated C. separated D. rotated

14. Delegated legislation is made by bodies others than the
A. president B. governor C. parliament D. judiciary

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15. The primary aim of pressure groups is to
A. Attract people's attention B. protects the interest of members C. captured political power D. fight corrupt officials

16. The French colonial system was underlined by the policy of
A. assimilation B. paternalism C. socialism D. indirect rule

17. Which of the following is used in gauging public opinion?
A. constitution B. educational institution C. mass media D. electoral college

18. Colonization of Africa was mainly motivated by
A. security considerations B. economic reasons C. religious reasons D. cultural factors

19. The commission charged with the conduct of federal elections in Nigeria is
A. NEC B. FEDECO C. INEC D. NECON

20. In the Hausa pre- colonial political system, a district was headed by
A. A hakimi B. a dagaci C. an alkali D. a waziri

21.Which of the following ensured the practice of democracy in the pre-colonial Yoruba political system?
A. Checks and balances B. Fusion of power C. individual responsibility D. the rule of law

22. An electoral system in which parties are assigned seats in the parliament commensurate to the number of votes polled is
A. Absolute majority B. Simple majority C. proportional representation D. indirect election

23. The bringing of a session of a parliament to an end through royal proclamation is known as
A. political impasse B. dissolution of parliament C. vote of no confidence D. prorogation of parliament

24. The right of citizens to participate in the affairs of government of their country is called
A. economic right B. civil right C. political right D. social right

25. A permanent structure that facilitates continuity and guarantees orderly conduct in governance is
A. Bureaucracy B. public corporation C. ombudsman D. political party

26. An intra-party activity for the selection of candidates for elective positions known as
A. primary election B. general election C. mid-term election D. bye-election

27. Radical nationalism in Nigeria is generally attributed to the influence of
A. Aminu Kano B. Herbert Macaulay C. Nnamdi Azikiwe D. Mbonu Ojike

28. Two foreigners that directly aroused nationalist feelings among Nigerians are

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A. Edward Blyden and Payne Jackson B. Casely Hayford and James Horton C. W.E du Boise and H.O Davies D. Marcus Garvey and Casely Hayford

29. Members of the Senate in Nigeria's First Republic were
A. Elected directly by the people B. Elected by electoral college C. Nominated by regional and federal governments D. Nominated by the president of the house

30. The Sharia legal system was first introduced in the Fourth Republic in
A. Kano State B. Katsina State C. Zamfara State D. Sokoto State

31.The main focus of Nigeria's foreign policy since independence centers on
A. South- south cooperation B. Sub-regionalism C. Globalism D. Afrocentrism

32. Military intervention in Nigeria arose from
A. perceived incapability of civilians to govern B. international pressure for change C. the desire for a military government D. civilian's desire to relinquish power

33. The first institution introduced by the military to exercise legislative power was the
A. supreme military council B. armed forces ruling council C. federal executive council D. provisional ruling council

34. The central objective of privatization in Nigeria is to
A. Reduce the retrenchment of workers B. Encourage prompt payment of salaries C. Improve standard of living D. Improve the efficiency of enterprises

35. Workers in the public corporations are known as
A. civil servants B. private employees C. public servants D. professional employees

36. Quota system and federal character principles were entrenched in the 1979 constitution to ensure
A. loyalty B. Economic empowerment C. Equity D. Even development

37. In Nigeria, the agency mainly responsible for the maintenance of internal peace and security is the
A. army B. navy C. civil defence corps D. police

38. The National Assembly in Nigeria is primarily responsible for
A. Executing laws B. interpreting laws C. Ratifying appointments D. Making laws

39.The major factor militating against the efficient operation of electoral commissions in Nigeria is
A. Inadequate public support B. Population size C. Inadequate skilled manpower D. Excessive political interference

40. A major objective of the public Complaints Commission is
A. Training and promotion of public servants B. Settlement of disputes among individuals

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C. Addressing the grievances of individuals and groups D. Fighting corruption and indiscipline

41. The country that championed decolonization in Africa was
A. Nigeria B. South Africa C. Ghana D. Kenya

42. One of the programmes binding members of the Commonwealth is the
A. Food and aid programme B. Cultural programme C. Agenda for peace D. Scholarship scheme

43. ECOMOG at the initial stage of its intervention in Liberia was perceived as
A. Neutral B. Incompetent C. Partisan D. Invaders

44. A major drawback to the NEPAD initiative is its
A. Articulation by few African leaders B. Affiliation by few African union C. Inability to empower the youth D. Reliance on Western donors for funds

45. The structures of the African Union includes
A. the court of justice, pan African congress and people's Assembly B. pan African parliament, the court of justice and the peace and security council C. specialized Technical commission, the court of justice and humanitarian board D. people's Assembly, Humanitarian Board and the peace and security council

46. The African leader mostly credited for spearheading the formation of the African Union is
A. Muammar Ghaddafi B. Abdelaziz Bouteflika C. Abdoulaye Wade D. Thabo Mbeki

47. The founding members of OPEC are
A. Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait B. Nigeria, Libya, Iraq and Saudi Arabia C. Venezuela, Nigeria, Libya, Iran and Iraq D. Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq Kuwait and Venezuela

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ANSWERS 2012

1.A	2.A	3. C	4.D	5. A	6.A	7. C	8.C	9. A	10.C	11.B	12.D	13. C	14.C	15.B
	16.A	17.C	18.B	19. C	20.A	21.A	22.C	23.D	24.C	25. A	26.A	27.B	28.C	29.C
	30.C	31. B	32.A	33.A	34.D	35.C	36.C	37. D	38.D	39.D	40.C	41.C	42C	43. A
	44.D	45.B	46.A	47.D										

QUESTIONS - 2013

1. Power that is delegated is exercised
A. By devolution B. Directly C. By coercion D. Indirect

2. De Jure sovereignty is acquired through
A. Law B. Grant C. Treaty D. Force

3. A group of people who live together under a common law within a definite territory is a
A. Community B. Nation – State C. Nation D. State

4. Political socialization is associated with
A. Military takeover of civilian government B. The transmission of political values C. Political transition D. Free choice of party programmes

5. According to Aristotle, a form of government in which the few rule for the benefit of all is
A. Diarchy B. Aristocracy C. Autocracy D. polyarchy

6. Rule by the old people is known as
A. Monarchy B. Gerontocracy C. Feudalism D. Theocracy

7. As an executive, the commissioner is charged with the responsibility of
A. Implementing laws B. Writing laws C. Giving loans D. Making laws

8. Rules adjudication is a primary function of the
A. Judiciary B. Executive C. Government D. Legislature

9. The judiciary controls the executive in federal state through
A. Delegated legislation B. Judicial overview C. Judicial review D. Motions

10. One major advantage of the unitary system is that it tends of make government
A. Free of controversy B. Distant from the people C. Popular among the masses D. Strong and stable

11. The presidential system differs from the parliamentary system of government in that
A. The principle of collective responsibility applies B. Executive and legislative powers are fused C. Powers of the three arms of government are merged D. The tenure of office of the president is limited

12. Which of the following advocates equitable distribution of wealth?
A. Capitalism B. Aristocracy C. Socialism D. Plutocracy

13. A constitution that is difficult to amend is
A. Rigid B. Written C. Unwritten D. Flexible

14. Which of the following constitutions is more suitable for centralization of political power?

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A. Unwritten constitution B. Rigid constitution C. Written constitution D. Flexible constitution

15. The act of transferring autonomous powers to subordinate agencies is
A. Concentration B. Deconcentration C. Delegation D. Devolution

16.Which of the following types of citizenship cannot be withdrawn?
A. Citizenship by conquest B. Citizenship by birth C. Honorary citizenship D. Citizenship by naturalization

17. The right of citizens to vote is
A. Universal suffrage B. Nationality suffrage C. Electoral suffrage D. Adult suffrage

18. A political party is different from a pressure group in its
A. Objective B. Organization C. Strategy D. Source of finance

19. One of the functions of pressure groups is to
A. Nominate the president B. Prepare the budget C. Articulate the opinion of their members
D. Contest elections to serve the people

20. Under the 1979 Constitution, statutory allocation of revenue to local government councils is the responsibility of the
A. House of Assembly B. National Economic Council C. Federal Legislature D. Council of State

21. Under Nigeria's Second Republic, the Senate was under the leadership of
A. J.S. Tarka B. Joseph Wayas C. Godwin Ume-Ezeoke D. John Wash Pam

22. The Revenue Mobilization, Allocation and Fiscal Commission is statutorily empowered to determine the remuneration of
A. Only elected representatives B. Political office holders C. Employees of public corporations
D. All civil servants

23. The primary function of the Code of Conduct Bureau is to
A. Ensure minimum standard of morality B. Retain custody of declarations C. Receive declaration of asset D. Ensure due process by public offers

24. The party system practiced in Nigeria's Third Republic was
A. Two-party B. Zero-party C. One-party D. Multi-party

25. Nigeria adopted the federal system of government because of
A. Uneven development B. The availability of limited resources C. The adoption of a state religion
D. The fear of domination of minorities

26. The highest policy making body under the Gowon Regime was
A. Armed Forces Ruling Council B. Provisional Ruling Council C. Supreme Military Council

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D. Federal Executive Council

27. Nigeria became a federation of thirty-six state during the era of
A. Abdulsalami Abubakar B. Yakubu Gowon C. Ibrahim Babangida D. Sani Abacha

28. Which of the following headed the committee that recommended the suitability of Abuja as a new federal city?
A. Justice Baba Ardo B. Justice Atanda Fatai Williams C. Justice Udo Udoma D. Justice Akinola Aguda

29. A public corporation is managed by
A. A minister B. A general manager C. The board of governors D. The board of directors

30. A major source of revenue in the post - 1976 local government in Nigeria is
A. Internally generated revenue B. the federation account C. Grants and loans D. The joint state-local government account

31. The provisional Ruling Council was the highest ruling body during the regime of
A. Muhammadu Buhari B. Ibrahim Babangida C. Murtala Muhammed D. Sani Abacha

32. Nigeria's non-alignment policy in the sixties lacked real substance because of her
A. Afrocentric policy B. Poor economic potential C. Partnership with Asian countries D. Close ties with Britain

33. Under the Technical Aid Corps, Nigerian experts are deployed to
A. African, the pacific and the Caribbean B. Europe, South America and Asia C. The pacific, the Caribbean and Europe D. Asia, Africa and the pacific

34. The center-piece of Nigeria's foreign policy covers only
A. Europe B. Africa C. Latin America D. Asia

35. Which of the following countries pioneered the establishment of ECOWAS alongside Nigeria?
A. Ghana B. Togo C. Algeria D. Cameroun

36. Nigeria's role in the African Union was most prominent during the regime of
A. President Olusegun Obasanjo B. President Shehu Shagari C. President Umaru Yar'adua
D. President Ibrahim Babangida

37. A representative of a Commonwealth country in another member state is known as
A. Consul-General B. Ambassador C. Attaché D. High Commissioner

38. The organ of UN that promotes voluntary co-operation among member states in diverse areas is the
A. International Court of Justice B. General Assembly C. Economic and Social Council D. Security Council

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39. The main representative body of the United Nations is the
A. Security Council B. General Assembly C. Trusteeship Council D. Secretariat

40. The AU differs from the OAU in having
A. Effective tools for decision enforcement B. No permanent headquarters C. A minimum of divergent viewpoints D. No assembly of Heads of State

41. OPEC has strong influence with the
A. EU B. ADB C. AU D. IMF

42. The judiciary controls the executive in federal states through
A. delegated legislation B. judicial overview D. judicial review

43. Public opinion refers to the
A. aggregate attitude held by members of the national assembly B. aggregate views of groups on particular government activities C. views held by the president of the country
D. views of the Chief Justice of the country

44. The class that oversees the implementation of government decisions and policies is the
A. administrative B. executive C. clerical D. Technical

45. The performance of ritual rites in the Yoruba empire is the responsibility of the
A. Oyomesi B. Aare-ona kakanfo C. Oba D. Ogboni

46. Under the Emirate system, the commander of the army is the
A. Alkali B. Hakimi C. Sarkin-fada D. Madawaki

47. The indirect rule system of administration was more successful in Northern Nigeria because
A. The people were mainly interested in being governed indirectly B. of the existence of an organized structure in the area C. the Europeans ensured that the farmlands of the natives were not confiscated
D. the natives showed little or no resistance

48. The earliest nationalist movement in West Africa was the
A. educated elites B. trade unions C. traditional rulers D. political parties

49. The first notable nationalist movements in West Africa was the
A. National Congress of British West Africa B. West Africa Student Union C. Nigeria youth Movement
D. Aborigines Rights Protection Society

50. In Nigeria's First Republic, the Prime Minister was both the
A. Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces B. Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and Party Leader. C.

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2013 ANSWERS

1.A 2.A 3. D 4.B 5. B 6.B 7. A 8.A 9. C 10.D 11.D 12.C 13. A 14.D 15.B
16.B 17.A 18.A 19. C 20.C 21.B 22.B 23.A 24.A 25. D 26.C 27.D 28.D 29.D
30.A 31. D 32.D 33.A 34.B 35.B 36.A 37. D 38.C 39.B 40.D 41.D 42.D 43. B
44.A 45.D 46.D 47.B 48.A 49.A 50. A

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QUESTIONS - 2014

1. The necessary attributes of a state are:
A. Definite territory population, sovereignty, and government B. Police, army, sovereignty, and custom C. Resources, population, sovereignty, and government D. Sovereignty, police, army and immigration

2. The process of taking part in political and public affairs can be termed political
A. participation B. socialization C. recognition D. culture

3. Membership of a society is
A. voluntary B. constitutional C. conventional D. mandatory

4. In a democratic, political system, the political sovereign is usually the
A. electorate B. legislature C. constitution D. political parties

5. One basic feature of a monarchical form of government is that
A. succession is through heredity B. the ruler has a fixed tenure C. separation of powers is absolute D. members of the executive are elected

6. One main advantage of bicameral legislature is that it
A. is less cumbersome to pass bills B. is not easy to manipulate bills C. makes for quick deliberation during emergencies D. makes passage of bills easy

7. The court that has unlimited power to interpret the constitution is the
A. High Court B. Court of Appeal C. Supreme Court D. Magistrate court

8. Unitary system of government, is more suitable to a country
A. with a robust and dynamic economy B. with a relatively small area and a homogenous population C. that is sparsely populated D. that possesses a strong and modern army

9. An example of a country ruled by a constitutional monarch is
A. Italy B. Libya C. Uganda D. Morocco

10. The development of a classless society is the goal of
A. Literalism B. Marxism C. Conservatism D. Feudalism

11. A flexible constitution is one which is
A. known to all the citizens B. written by the parliament C. easily amended D. popular with the legislators

12. Which of the following is a feature of checks and balances?
A. judicial review B. code of conduct C. judicial precedent D. judicial immunity

13. Laws made by military government at the state level are called

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A. Edicts B. Act C. Decrees D. Byelaws

14. Citizenship is acquired by an alien through
A. Conferment B. Internalization C. Registration D. Birth

15. The officer responsible, for announcing the result of an election is known as
A. returning officer B. electoral officer C. ballot officer D. presiding officer

16. The ultimate aim of political parties is to
A. increase the political awareness of the electorate B. formulate and implement policies
C. implement people-oriented programmes D. acquire and exercise power

17. The main objective of pressure groups is to
A. protect the interest of the country against foreigners B. serve as opposition to the government
C. promote the interest of political parties D. influence legislation for the benefit of their members

18. Which of the following is not a dimension of public opinion?
A. intensity B. substance C. polling D. orientation

19. The body that is responsible for the appointment discipline, promotion and dismissal of civil servants
A. Civil service commission B. Ministry of labour and productivity C. ministry of establishment
D. bureau for police service reforms

20. In the per-colonial Hausa political system, the madawaki performed the function of
A. Minister of interior B. Minister of works C. Minister of education D. Minister of defence

21. In the Old Oyo Empire, the Ajele
A. was the one led by the army B. ensured the safety of all trade routes C. ensured good governance of the districts D. mobilised the army

22. The general Strike of 1945 was caused primarily by the
A. persistent implementation of discriminatory laws B. disparity in the criteria for employment
C. harshness in trade laws as it concerns the Africans D. government's rejection of a demand for an increase of 50 percent in the cost-of-living allowances

23. Before 1945, the component units of Nigeria were
A. states B. regions C. districts D. provinces

24. Nationalist agitation began in Nigeria with the
A. annexation of Lagos in 1861 B. formation of West African Youth League C. Lagos protest against war rate in 1908 D. introduction of indirect rules

25. The emergence of nationalism was essentially the result of the ills of

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A. colonialism B. imperialism C. independence D. slavery

26. Which of the following nationalist was the founder of Nigeria's first political party
A. Nnamdi Azikiwe B. Herbert Macaulay C. Abubakar Tafawa Balewa D. Ahmadu bello

27. The division of power between the Federal and regional government paved into exclusive during
A. Republican Constitution B. 1979 constitution C. 1999 constitution D. Independence constitution

28. The Nigeria Independence Constitution was modified by the
A. 1989 constitution B. 1979 constitution C. 1963 constitution D. 1999 constitution

29. The president of Nigeria was indirectly elected through secret ballot for a period of five years by the senate in
A. 1963 B. 1979 C. 1983 D. 1960

30. The main function of the federal character commission in Nigeria is
A. settling disputes among societies B. providing free social services to the citizens
C. ensuring fair representation of all states in the public service D. reviewing unfair administrative decisions

31. The power of appointing the chairman of the independent National Electoral commission is vested in the
A. President B. Senate C. Judicial council D. Council of state

32. The NCNC and the NPC facilitated the creation of the
A. Western Region B. Eastern Region C. Mid-West Region D. Northern region

33. One of the major problems of Nigeria federalism is
A. imbalance in the structure and sizes of units of federation B. pre-colonial administrative structure among the units of federation C. lack of revenue to cate for the demands of the federation
D. inadequate manpower to fill vacancies

34. Which of the following was done during the Gowon administration to reduce regional structural imbalance in the federation?
A. increase in revenue allocation B. formation of political parties C. appointment of minister
D. creation of states

35. One feature of public corporations that was weakened by privatization is
A. social harmony B. governmental control C. social control D. national immigration

36. A problem of public corporations in Nigeria is
A. emphasis on subsidies B. wastage of resources C. choice of leadership D. public control

37. One of the main duties of the local government service commission is to

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A. create an enabling working environment for council workers B. handle requests for the creation of more local governments C. supervise and manage the of personnel of local governments
D. conduct election into local council

38. The option A4 model was used in the conduct of the
A. 1993 elections B. 1999 elections C. 2007 elections D. 1988 elections

39. The review of Nigeria foreign policy under the Murtala-Obasanjo regime was done by
A. Adedeji Commission B. Phillips Commission C. Udoji Committee D. Aboyade Commitee

40. Which of the following is a guiding principle of Nigeria's foreign policy?
A. interference in the affairs of African Countries B. decolonisation of all African Countries
C. total opposition to the cold war D. posting of only carrier diplomats as envoys

41. The technical Aids Corps was established during the regime of
A. Ibrahim Babangida B. Muhammadu Buhari C. Olusegun Obasanjo D. Sani Abacha

42. The granting of asylum to Charles Taylor by Nigeria was to
A. defy the western powers B. control Liberia C. protect Nigeria in Liberia D. promote peace in Liberia

43. Nigeria is regarded as a frontline state because she
A. assisted ECOMOG troops in Liberia B. sent troops for peacekeeping in Somalia C. sent policemen for peacekeeping in Namibia D. Assisted the liberation struggle in Southern Africa

44. The reason behind Nigerian's suspension from the Commonwealth in 1995 was
A. economic B. socio-cultural C. legal D. political

45. Commonwealth nations are represented in other member nations by
A. high commissioners B. attaches'' C. charge d'affairs D. Ambassadors

46. The UN succeeded the
A. SEATO B. League of Nations C. Warsaw pact D. NATO

47. The number of permanent members of the UN Security council is
A. six B. seven C. eight D. five

48. The secretary general of the OAU holds office for a renewal period of
A. four years B. five years C. six years D. three years

49. Former colonies of hatam belong to the association known as the
A. European union B. Commonwealth C. OECD D. NATO

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UTME 2014 GOVERNMENT ANSWERS

1.A 2.A 3. A 4.A 5. A 6.B 7. C 8.B 9. D 10.B 11.C 12.A 13. C 14.B 15.A 16. D 17.D 18.B 19. A 20.D 21.C 22.D 23.D 24.B 25. A 26.B 27.A 28.C 29.A 30.C 31. A 32.C 33.A 34.D 35.B 36.B 37. C 38.A 39.A 40.B 41.A 42.D 43. D 44.D 45.A 46.B 47D 48B 49.B

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QUESTIONS - 2015

1. The main attributes of a state are
A. government, the police and the armed forces B. population, territory, government and sovereignty
C. federal state and local governments D. the press, the legislature, the executive and the judiciary

2. A disadvantage of the one-party system is that it
A. emphasizes political differences B. makes accountability difficult C. negates freedom of association
D. delays decision-making.

3. In the history of Nigeria, 1914 was the
A. year the British established their rule over Nigeria B. beginning of first world war
C. year Lugard effected amalgamation of Nigeria D. year the railway system was completed

4. Which of these rulers resisted colonial rule and was deported to Calabar?
A. King Kosoko B. King Dosunmu C. Oba Ovonramwen D. King Jaja

5. How many states were created in Nigeria in 1967?
A. 4 B. 12 C. 19 D. 21

6. A major functional of Warrant Chiefs was to
A. take charge of local administration B. stop ritual killings C. prevent tribal wars D. supervise native courts and markets

7. A state that is ruled by an elected citizen is
A. a republic B. a plutocracy C. a monarchy D. an empire

8. The first Governor-General of Nigeria was
A. Lord Lugard B. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe C. Sir James Robertson D. (the late) Major-General Aguiyi-Ironsi

9. The main role of pressure groups is to
A. influence the legislature to make decision favourable to them B. inject emotion and selfish debates
C. influence the public D. use all means, including bribery, to achieve their objectives

10. The OAU was formed in
A. 1946 B. 1956 C. 1960 D. 1963

11. The first African Secretary-General of the United Nations is
A. Boutrous Boutrous-Ghali B. Joe Garba C. Ibrahim Gambari D. Kofi Annan

12. The system of indirect rule failed in the former Eastern Nigeria primary because
A. of the fragmented political structures B. the Chief refused to cooperate with colonial officers
C. the of the high incidence of taxation Chief refused to cooperate with colonial officers
D. the colonial officers-imposed warrant chiefs on the people

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13. In federalism system of Government currency, Armed forces and National defence is the primary function of
A. Local government Chairman B. Armed Forces Ruling Council C. Security and Exchange Commission D. Exclusive list

14. In a Federal System (such as Nigeria) the Local Governments are directly responsible
A. to the Federal or Central Government B. to the State Government C. to the Federal and State Government D. to no other level of government

15. An electoral process in which candidates are selected for elective offices by party members is
A. primary election B. electoral college C. bye election D. general election

16. Nigeria spearheaded the formation of ECOWAS during the regime of
A. Olusegun Obasanjo B. Yakubu Gowon C. Muritala Muhammad D. Ibrahim Babangida

17. Who was the political head of the Old Oyo Empire?
A. Bashorun B. Oyomesi C. Aremo D. Alaafin

18. Federalism was introduced in Nigeria under the
A. Lyttleton Constitution B. Macpherson Constitution C. Richards Constitution D. Independence

19. Which of these is not the supreme organ of the OAU?
A. The Council of Ministers B. The Administrative Secretary General C. The Assembly of Heads of States and Government D. Appointment of staff

20. When a bill passed by legislature is vetoed by the executive, the action underscores the principle of
A. collective responsibility B. probity and accountability C. checks and balances D. separation of powers

21. Decree 34 of 1966 was unacceptable to many Nigerians because it was
A. seen as an instrument of impoverishment B. perceived to abolish the federal system
C. promulgated without consultation with the people D. considered as alien

22. The Igbo political system was based on
A. Age Grades B. Umunna C. Family ties D. Umuada

23. One challenge associated with presidential system of Government
A. Aim of government B. separation of power C. The Senate president D. Fusion of power

24. The dominant idea behind the establishment of the Organization of African Unity is
A. that Africa must unite B. to show the world that Africa can also do what Latin American and Asian countries have done C. to provide a framework and opportunities for co-operation on common African problems D. to promote economic development of Africa

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25. A typical form of delegated legislation is
A. an act B. a bill C. a decree D. a byelaw

26. Nigeria's quest for a leadership role in Africa hinges principally on her
A. military might B. size and population C. generosity D. economic strength

27. The term, rule of law means
A. nobody is above the law B. everybody is equal before the law C. we are being governed by lawyers
D. A and B above

28. France introduced the policy of assimilation in her colonies primarily to
A. teach them the art of leadership B. give them a sound education C. change their way of life
D. discourage them from ritual killings

29. In the Oyo traditional political system, the Alafin of Oyo was elected or chosen by a group known as
A. Oyo Mesi B. Bales C. Obas D. Ogboni

30. A good example of a country with a largely unwritten constitution is
A. the United States of America B. The Soviet Union C. Nigeria D. United Kingdom

31. Before Nigeria became a republic, the highest body charged with the administration of justice was the
A. Supreme Court B. Court of Appeal C. Privy Court D. High Court

32. The Independent National Electoral Commission has the power to prepare and maintain the register of
A. electoral candidates B. voters C. political parties D. constituencies

33. In which of the following systems is the power of the component units more than that of the central government?
A. Monarchical B. Federal Governments C. Unitary D. Confederal

34. The two leaders that played the most prominent roles in the formation of the ECOWAS were
A. Gowon and Eyadema B. Kountche and Senghor C. Kerekou and Tubman D. Acheampong and Jawara

35. Under a presidential system of government, the legislature and the executive are
A. elected separately to an unfixed term B. appointed at the same time to an unfixed term
C. appointed by the judiciary to a fixed term D. elected separately to a fixed term

36. Which of these constitutions recognized local government as a third tier of government in Nigeria?
A. 1960 Constitution B. 1963 Constitution C. 1979 Constitution D. 1946 Constitution

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37. A referendum is a device to ensure that
A. elections are free and fair B. legislators vote to resolve contentious issues C. decisions are affected with the consent of citizens D. bye-elections are held to fill vacant positions

38. The Mid-Western Region was created in Nigeria in
A. 1961 B. 1962 C. 1963 D. 1964

39. A form of oligarchy in which gifted people are at the helm of affairs is
A. aristocracy B. theocracy C. plutocracy D. gerontocracy

40. One of the principal objectives of the OPEC is to
A. determine oil prices in the international market B. harmonizes the oil policies of member countries C. discipline erring oil-producing countries D. assist non-oil producing developing states

41. A constitution that requires a plebiscite or a referendum to be amended is
A. written B. flexible C. rigid D. unwritten

42. The following are international organization except
A. pressure group B. O.A.U C. U.N.O. D. Commonwealth of nations

43. The rights of a citizen can be withdrawn by the state if the person
A. opposes the government violently B. leave the country permanently C. is convicted of a serious crime D. is pronounced dead

44. In the Presidential System of Government, the president is elected to office by
A. the Cabinet B. the Parliament or Legislature C. Military D. the people through direct elections

45. The act of removing an elected official by the electorate is referred to as
A. impeachment B. consensus C. recall D. plebiscite

46. Which of the following world powers was the first to come to Nigeria's aid during the civil war?
A. Germany B. USA C. USSR D. UK

47. Citizenship refers to the
A. legal status of a member of a state B. indigenous member of a state C. highest position in a state D. social status of a person in a state

48. The highest organ of the state during the Babangida Regime was the
A. Provisional Ruling Council B. Supreme Military Council C. Armed Forces Ruling Council D. Federal Executive Council

49. The council constituted by Lord Lugard in 1914 has
A. 105 members seat B. 50 members on seat C. 36 members on seat D. 25 members on seat

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50. Nigeria's withdrawal from the Edinburgh Commonwealth Games in July 1986 was in protest against British

A. supply of arms of Rhodesia B. failure to impose sanctions on South Africa C. negative utterances on Nigeria D. support for UNITA rebels in Angola

ANSWERS - 2015

1.B	2.B	3. C	4.C	5. B	6.D	7. A	8.A	9. A	10.D	11.A	12.A	13. D	14.B	15.A
	16.B	17.D	18.C	19. D	20.C	21.B	22.B	23.B	24.A	25. D	26.B	27.D	28.C	29.A
	30.D	31. C	32.B	33.D	34.A	35.D	36.C	37. C	38.C	39.A	40.B	41.A	42.A	43. C
	44.D	45.C	46.C	47.A	48.C	49. C	50.B							

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QUESTION - 2016

1. A major opposition party at the national level in Nigeria's Second Republic was
A. NNP B. UPN C. PRP D. GNPP

2. The exclusion of Africans from colonial administration is associated with
A. policy of assimilation B. indirect rule system C. policy of association D. indignant policy

3. During the 1964 Federal Election in Nigeria, the United Progressive Grand Alliance comprised the
A. NNDP, NPC and NDC B. NPC, UMBC and BYM C. UMBC, AG, NEPU and NCNC D. UMBC, BYM, NEPU and NPC

4. Which of the following binds Commonwealth Nations together?
A. Uniform Political System B. Common Currency C. Common Language D. Common Colonial History

5. A structure of government in which power is shared between the centre and the units is
A. confederal B. oligarchic C. unitary D. federalism

6. Which of the following performs oversight functions?
A. Judiciary B. Civil service C. Executive D. Bureaucracy

7. Foreign Policy refers to
A. a policy made by a country when it is at war B. The general principles of a states' international behaviour C. a policy made by a foreign country D. a policy made by a country for foreigners

8. '' From each according to his ability to each according to his needs' is the principle of
A. Communism B. Socialism C. Capitalism D. Communalism

9. The maintenance of law and order is a function of the
A. legislature B. military C. judiciary D. executive

10. The development of attitudes and beliefs about a political system is known as
A. political orientation B. political apathy C. political culture D. political socialization

11. A nation could be identified through its
A. military strength B. common language and culture C. population D. constitution

12. A network of groups of people in an institution expressing human association is
A. community B. society C. nation D. state

13. The Commission on Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration is an organ of
A. The United Nations B. Commonwealth C. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries D. African Union

14. The policy of assimilation was the colonial policy of the

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A. French B. British C. Portuguese D. German

15. The appointment, promotion and discipline of civil servants is the responsibility of the
A. Civil Service Commission B. Public Complaints Commission C. Judicial Service Commission
D. Public Service Institute of Nigeria

16. A country is said to operate an unwritten constitution if the
A. constitution is not contained in a single document B. constitution cannot be written down
C. existing constitution can be suspended at will D. country is not having a printed constitution

17. The form of government headed by a king is
A. monarchy B. presidentialism C. fascism D. republicanism

18. Citizens exercise their sovereignty by
A. attending political rallies B. voting at elections C. registration to vote D. their right to sue the state

19. Which of these is an attribute of government?
A. Political Power B. Sovereignty C. Constitution D. Definite territory

20. Nigerian Judiciary is headed by
A. Attorney-General and Minister of Justice B. Solicitor-General of the Federation C. Chief Justice of the Federation D. President, Court of Appeal

21. The modern theory of sovereignty was popularized by
A. John Locke B. Thomas Hobbes C. Jean Bodin D. Baron De Montesquieu

22. Public opinion is commonly referred to as the composite reaction of the citizenry on
A. matters relating to association B. legal rights of foreigners C. matters affecting government
D. key issues that affect them

23. In order to assist fellow developing countries, Nigeria initiated the
A. New Partnership for African Development B. Economic Community of West African States
C. Concept of Medium Powers D. Technical Aid Corps Scheme

24. In the Igbo traditional system, the highest democratic institution is the
A. Umunna B. Oha-na -eze C. Umuada D. Ofo Title Holders

25. Separation of powers as an ingredient of the presidential system implies the
A. distinction of governmental powers B. demarcation of levels of government C. distinction between head of state and head of government D. sharing of governmental powers.

26. The major objective of pressure group is to
A. change government B. form government C. influence government D. fund government

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27. The foreign policy principle that informed Nigeria's position in the liberation of African states is
A. economic diplomacy B. Afrocentrism C. non-alignment D. non-interference

28. A type of political association that brings the rich and the poor together is
A. Broker party B. Charismatic party C. Elite party D. Mass party

29. In Nigeria, the foundations of federalism was laid by the
A. Macpherson Constitution B. Lyttleton Constitution C. Clifford Constitution D. Richards Constitution

30. Which of the following is a form of delegated legislation?
A. Case law B. Convention C. Edict D. Acts

31. Franchise can be described as the right to
A. vote at elections B. form political parties C. vote and be voted for D. contest in elections

32. A major factor that necessitated the adoption of federalism in Nigeria was the
A. intention of creating states B. diversity of culture and language C. abundance of natural resources
D. low level of literacy

33. The office of the Prime Minister in Nigeria was created in
A. 1951 B. 1954 C. 1959 D. 1957

34. The Nigeria Police is an agency of the
A. judicial arm of government B. Ministry of Defence C. executive arm of government D. Ministry of Interior

35. The legislature checks the excesses of the executive through
A. appointment of civil servants B. screening of governors C. scrutiny of the budget
D. nomination of judges

36. Government by the best citizens is referred to as
A. aristocracy B. democracy C. oligarchy D. plutocracy

37. The charter establishing the AU was signed in
A. Togo B. Libya C. South Africa D. Ethiopia.

38. The charter establishing the AU was signed in
A. Togo B. Libya C. South Africa D. Ethiopia.

39. In Nigeria, items in the exclusive list are under the jurisdiction of
A. regional government B. state government C. central government D. local government

40. Which of these factors motivated colonialism in Africa?
A. Scientific superiority B. Humanitarianism C. Economic interest D. Cultural superiority

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41. The responsibility of giving policy guidelines to the board of corporations rest with the
A. Board of Directors B. Minister C. Chairman D. Permanent Secretary

42. Which of these institutions make byelaws?
A. Council of State B. National Assembly C. Local Government Council D. State House of Assembly

43. Federal and State governments legislate on items in the
A. residual list B. legislative list C. exclusive list D. Concurrent list

44. In Nigeria, public corporations are established by
A. executive order B. a bye-law C. an act of parliament D. military decree

45. In the Hausa pre-colonial political system, the spiritual and powers were vested in the
A. Emir B. Madawaki C. Galadima D. Waziri

46. Which of the following approves the annual budget of the UN?
A. The General Assembly B. The Secretariat C. The Security Council D. Trusteeship Council

47. Lagos was annexed in
A. 1861 B. 1871 C. 1814 D. 1853

48. A disadvantage of the one-party system is that it
A. is costly to operate B. does not tolerate opposition C. does not care about the feelings of the masses D. discourages periodic elections

49. At the formation of the OAU, Nigeria belonged to the
A. Monrovia Group B. Casablanca Group C. Lagos Group D. Brazzaville Group

50. The ECOWAS Monitoring Group began its operation in
A. Sierra-Leone B. Guinea C. GAMBIA D. Liberia

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ANSWERS 2016

1.B	2.A	3. C	4.D	5. D	6.C	7. B	8. A.	9.D	10.D	11.B	12.B	13. D	14.A	15.A
16.A	17.A	18.B	19. A	20.C	21.C	22.D	23.D	24.B	25. D	26.C	27.B	28.D	29.D	
30.C	31. C	32.B	33.D	34.C	35.C	36.A	37. D	38.D	39.C	40.C	41.B	42.C	43. D	
44.C	45.A	46.A	47.A	48.B	49. A	50.D								

QUESTION - 2017

1. The Constitutional forms with two levels of Government is _____
A. Unitary B. Evolution C. Confederal D. Confederation

2. The essence of ECOWAS is to_____
A. bring political parties together B. foster interstate economic and political co-operation
C. emerging political event D. expansion of scopes and powers

3. The head of government under the 1979 Constitution is the _____
A. president B. prime minister C. speaker of the house of representatives D. senate president

4. The Characteristics of the Civil Servants which prevents its officers from addressing the press unless directed is known as _____
A. impartiality B. neutrality C. anonymity D. impersonality

5. The granting of internal authority to the regions came under which constitution?
A. Littleton Constitution B. Richard Constitution C. Clifford Constitution D. Macpherson Constitution

6. In the year 1911, who argued most representative system deteriorates towards an Oligarchy or Patriarchy?
A. Robert Michaels B. Adolf Gasser C. Adolf Hitler D. Edmunde Burke

7. In the 18th century, a new wind of development blow over Europe and the development was referred to_____?
A. Labour Revolution B. Doctrine Revolution C. Industrial Revolution D. Economic Revolution

8. One major merit of the Unitary system of government is that_____?
A. is most democratic B. is cheaper to operate C. eradicates co-operation D. eliminate tyranny

9. The legal right to exercise power in a state is known as_____
A. Authority B. Sovereignty C. Coercion D. Influence

10. Bills passed by the legislature usually requires the approval of the following except_____
A. Governor B. Member house of representative C. Monarch D. President

11. Dispute among member state of ECOWAS are settled by _____?
A. The Technical and specialized commission B. Board of Trustee C. The community tribunal
D. The council of minister

12. The industrial relations system in the USA tremendously influenced the experience of _____?
A. Great Britain B. Canada C. South America D. India

13. ___ is the act of wearing campaign paraphernalia or carrying signs to a polling centre with the intent of influencing voters?

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A. polling centre B. candidate C. passive electioneering D. electorate

14. The totality of Nigeria's participation in the international system is known as _____?
A. International policy B. foreign policy C. economic policy D. social policy

15. One important agent of a political socialization is the _____?
A. political party structure B. political party C. party constitution D. electoral college

16. The primary source of fund for local government is _____?
A. grant B. loan C. statutory allocation D. fines

17. The United Nations is a replacement for which ineffective organisation?
A. World War II B. League Nations C. OPEC D. ECOWAS

18. Which of the following emphasizes the rule of law and human right protection?
A. constitutionalism B. delegated legislation C. decentralization D. centralization

19. Laws enacted by the legislature are known as ___?
A. Legislation B. Legislature C. Budget D. Executive

20. The Quorum in the OPEC conference is formed with the attendance of?
A. one third of the member state B. half of member states C. member states D. three quarter of the member state

21. Bye laws are made by the _____?
A. judiciary B. legislature C. media D. executive

22. The organ of the UN that served as custodial of some African countries prior to their independence is _____?
A. The international court of justice B. the security council C. the trusteeship council
D. the general assembly

23. The chairman of the 1976 constitution drafting committee was _____?
A. Udo Udoma B. Ademola Adetokunbo C. Rotimi Williams D. Niki Tobi

24. The needs of the citizen are made known to the government through ____?
A. judiciary B. political party C. civil service D. public opinion

25. The organ that is responsible for the interpretation of law is known as _____?
A. Judiciary B. Executive C. Legislature D. President

26. New partnership for Africa's development was an attempt to overcome _____?
A. civil wars in Africa B. diseases in Africa C. obstacles to African development
D. coups in Africa

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27. The problem that has bedevilled many developing societies is known as _____?
A. Enforcement B. Impartiality C. Inefficient judicial institution D. Corruption

28. A formal group decision-making process by which a population chooses an individual to hold public office is ___?
A. by-election B. election C. bill D. public office

29. The system of government by the political parties in a democratic country is known as _____?
A. Party system B. Party structure C. Public opinion D. Political party

30. Ensuring that appointment into federal establishment in Nigeria reflect geographical spread is the sole function of the ____?
A. revenue Mobilization and fiscal allocation commission B. civil service commission
C. federal character commission D. public complaint commission

31. The transfer of certain powers and functions by means of constitutional or legislation process to the lowest levels of government is known as ___?
A. Delegation B. Devolution C. Deconcentration D. Decentralisation

32. When was the Nigeria flag designed?
A. 1961B. 1959 C. 1957 D. 1962

33. The elective principle was introduced by which constitution?
A. Macpherson Constitution of 1951 B. Clifford Constitution of 1922 C. Richard Constitution of 1946
D. Lyttleton Constitution of 1954

34. The primary reason for the establishment of political parties is to _____?
A. Attain political power B. protect political interest C. make law D. lobby the government

35. The African country that was not colonized is _____?
A. Sudan B. Botswana C. Gambia D. Ethiopia

36. A major differences between pressure group and political party is that whereas the latter aims at winning power the former_____?
A. execute government policies B. aims at winning election C. influencing government policies
D. nominates potential leaders for government

37. Which of the following is a process of military disengagement from Nigeria politics?
A. Increase in military budget B. conduct of free and fair elections C. Appointment of Army officers into political post D. strengthening the Army

38. Division of responsibilities into distinct branches to limit any branches from exercising the core functions of another is _____?
A. fusion of power B. parliamentary system C. aristocracy D. separation of powers

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39. In the 1976 reforms and the local government generally, which regime constitutes the Ibrahim panel of 1984?
A. Major General Muhammadu Buhari Administration B. Olusegun Obasanjo Administration
C. Goodluck Jonathan Administration D. Ernest Shonekan Administration

40. Iran, Iraq and which countries first created OPEC?
A. Kuwait, Saudi Arabia B. Venezuela, Dubai, Greece C. Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait
D. Venezuela, Vienna.

41. One of the demerits of the privatization of public corporations in Nigeria is?
A. scarcity of goods and services B. higher cost of goods and services C. creation of unemployment
D. inefficient service delivery

42. The indirect dimension of changing the government is known as ___?
A. coup de etat B. military rule C. election D. electorate

43. The head of the palace in the pre-colonial Hausa system is?
A. Sarkin dawaki B. sarkin gida C. sarkin fada D. sarkin ruwa

44. What is the name of the motion brought before the chamber asking that leave be given to bring in a bill?
A. government motion B. enactment C. approval D. leave

45. Early nationalist activities manifested in the form of _____?
A. discrimination B. resistance C. participation D. disagreement

46. The appointment and dissolution of the board of directors of the public corporation fall under _____?
A. ministerial control B. legislative control C. political control D. judicial control

47. Successive population figures have been contested in Nigeria because of _____?
A. gender consideration B. religious consideration C. geographical disparity D. political consideration

48. In the United States, what do they call by-election?
A. special election B. by polls C. general election D. recall

49. The identifiable spheres of control which the central government exercise over local government is known as ____?
A. Supervisory Control B. Judicial Control C. Audit Control D. Appointment Control

50. The 1976 Local government reforms was embarked upon by the central government under the leadership of _____?
A. General Olusegun Obasanjo B. General Sanni Abacha C. General Mohammed Buhari

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D. Goodluck Jonathan

ANSWERS - 2017

1.D 2.B 3. A 4.C 5. B 6.A 7. C 8.B 9. A 10.B 11.C 12.A 13. C 14.B 15.B
16.C 17.B 18.A 19. A 20.D 21.B 22.B 23.C 24.D 25. A 26.C 27.D 28.B 29.A
30.C 31. D 32.B 33.B 34.A 35.D 36.C 37. B 38.D 39.A 40.C 41.B 42.A 43. C
44.D 45.C 46.C 47.D 48.A 49. A 50.A

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QUESTIONS - 2018

1. The second ballot is based on the principle that a successful candidate must obtain
A. absolute majority B. simple majority C. forty percent of the votes D. fifty percent of the votes

2. The tenure of the president of the UN Security Council is
A. one month B. six months C. two years D. one year

3. Political authority is vested in the_____
A. state B. judiciary C. government D. armed forces

4. Bicameral legislatures are popular in
A. unitary system B. federal system B. confederal D. rigid system

5. In the cabinet system of government, individual responsibility of ministers means that __
A. only ministers can be held responsible for errors
B. a minister must hold his subordinates responsible for his failures
C. the prime ministers can remove an erring minister
D. no individual can be held responsible for government decisions

6. An important aspect of an unwritten constitution is that it
A. is easy to understand to everybody B. safeguards the monarchy C. contains customary laws and conventions D. is not easily amended

7. 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

8. Power refers to the_____
A. ability to impose one's will upon others B. duties an individual imposes on himself C. legal nature of a constitution D. duties political parties demand of their registered members

9. The creation of more states in Nigeria has_____
A. eliminated ethnic and religious conflicts B. reduced the gap between the rich and poor states
C. increased the powers of the federal government D. increased the powers of the states and local government

10. An Agency of the united Nations which specializes in the welfare of children is the _____
A. WHO B. UNESCO C. UNICEF D. UNDP

11. A society that is politically organized under a government is called
A. sovereign state B. community C. national state D. polity

12. In the Oyo empire, the Alaafin was
A. an absolute monarch B. popularly elected C. a constitutional monarch D. worshipped as a deity

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13. Nigeria broke diplomatic relations with France in 1961 because of_____
A. her poor relations with the Francophone countries B. France atomic test in the Sahara Desert
C. France diplomatic relations with Israel D. General de-Gaulle's negative attitude towards her

14. In 1991, the African Economic Community Treaty was signed in
A. Addis Ababa B. Abuja C. Lomé D. Tripoli

15. Based on its objectives, the Organization of African Unity can primarily be classified as
A. a social organization B. a political organization C. a cultural organization D. an economic organization

16. The Premier of Western region immediately after Independence was _____
A. Chief Obafemi Awolowo B. Chief Ladoke Akintola C. Chief Dr. M.A. Majelkodunmi
D. Alhaji D.S. Adegbenro

17. A typical form of delegated legislation is
A. acts of parliaments B. decree C. bye-law D. gazette

18. A major feature of the system of government in the Sokoto Caliphate was that
A. it was based on customs and traditions B. it was theocratic C. it was democratic
D. power was effectively decentralized

19. The goal of the theory of separation of power is to
A. make the executive dependent on the legislative B. give more powers to the legislative
C. protect individual liberty D. creates efficiency in the judiciary

20. The first executive president of Nigeria was_____
A. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe B. Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa C. General Yakubu Gowon D. Alhaji Shehu Shagari

21. The major difference between a state and a nation is that the latter presupposes a _____
A. heterogeneous B. Homogeneous population C. well-defined territory D. more organized system

22. The primary function of the judiciary is to _____
A. interpret laws B. make laws C. regulate behaviour D. execute laws

23. A constitution of any country is basically_____
A. a mere piece of paper B. a guide to how the country should be governed B. a document stating what the leaders should do C. a document stating how to acquire power

24. The highest decision-making body in Nigeria under the Buhari's military regime was the _____
A. Armed forces ruling council B. Supreme military council C. National council of states
D. Federal executive council

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25. A system of government in which the central government is supreme over other levels is
A. totalitarian B. confederal C. federal D. unitary

26. The main source of local government finance since the 1976 reform has been_____
A. local rates B. levies C. revenue from court fines and licenses D. the federal government

27. Nigeria is a member of_____
A. OPEC, NATO and ECOWAS B. OAU, the UNO and ECOWAS C. ECOWAS, NATO and OAU
D. The Commonwealth of Nations, OPEC and the OAS

28. In the old OYO empire, the Ajele
A. mobilized the army B. ensured good governance of the district C. was the head of the army
D. ensured the safety of the trade routes

29. A byelaw is made by
A. parliament B. congress C. an electoral college D. the local government

30. A human community that is usually cohesive and homogeneous is a
A. clan B. state C. nation D. kingship

31. A true democracy in the modern sense exists where the
A. elite rules B. elected representatives rule C. majority of the people vote D. majority of the people rule

32. A state that is ruled by an elected citizen is
A. an empire B. a monarchy C. a republic D. a plutocracy

33. Political socialization is associated with
A. free choice of party programmes B. military takeover of civilian government C. the transmission of political values D. political transition

34. OPEC has strong influence with the_____
A. IMF B. EU C. ADB D. AU

35. The development of a classless society is the goal of _____
A. liberalism B. Marxism C. conservatism D. feudalism

36. In the old OYO empire, the Ajele
A. was the head of the army B. ensured the safety of all trade routes C. ensured good governance of the districts D. mobilized the army

37. Rhodesia was the former name of
A. Zambia B. Namibia C. Zimbabwe D. Swaziland

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38. The Yoruba traditional system of government was
A. monarchical B. egalitarian C. republican D. democratic

39. Citizenship of a state by descent requires that_____
A. one is born and bred in the state B. one's mother was born in the state C. one's grandparents were citizens of that state D. one is domiciled in that state

40. The AU's right to intervene in a member state country in crisis portrays it as
A. an international organisation B. a regional organisation C. a supranational organisation
D. a continental organization

ANSWERS 2018

1.A	2.D	3. B	4.B	5. A	6.C	7. D	8.A	9. A	10.C	11.D	12.A	13. B	14.B	15.B
16.B	17.C	18.B	19. C	20.D	21.B	22.A	23.B	24.B	25. C	26.D	27.B	28.B	29.D	
30.C	31. B	32.C	33.C	34.D	35.B	36.C	37. C	38.A	39.C	40.A				

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QUESTIONS 2019

1. In a democratic system _____
A. Majority Vote B. Legal Sovereignty shouldn't be unquestionable C. Electoral college is always necessary D. Minority vote but majority rule

2. That type of sovereignty that thrives on legitimacy is_____
A. external sovereignty B. vested on any form of government C. legal sovereignty
D. within the people's mandate

3. The right of a citizen to seek redress means the right to_____
A. fair hearing B. free access to legal materials C. seek an appeal under another judgement
D. exercise his political liberty

4. An order compelling a lower court or public corporation to perform in accordance with legitimacy is called_____
A. the writ of mandamus B. the great writ C. the writ of ombudsman D. none of the above

5. A form of government which has its slogan to be 'ruling of the best' is_____
A. democracy B. aristocracy C. timocracy D. plutocracy

6. Deconcentration of power means the_____
A. sharing of powers among tiers of government B. creation of semi-autonomous units to govern other parts of a state C. process of setting strategies or policies for the subsidiary territories in the state by putting recognized personnel in place D. act of delegating powers and authority to component units that exist in a state

7. The concept of the independence of the judiciary means that_____
A. The judiciary must not attempt to meddle into legislative and executive affairs
B. The powers of the courts can not be subjected of executive re-assessment
C. The sanctity of the office of the Judges and Justices must be preserved without prejudice
D. All means of legislative or executive influence on judicial decision making must be disabled

8. The political party serves as_____
A. A platform upon which the rights and liberties of the people can be attained B. The group aggregating the interest of all in the state C. A platform for rebelling against military rule
D. A platform for interest representation

9. A party can be said to have national outlook if_____
A. it is ethnic based but has branches all over the state B. its membership cut across ethnic boundaries C. it is registered by the electoral commission as a national party D. it is headed by individuals who are famous within and without the country

10. Argumentation, negotiation and deliberation on the subject matter of a bill begins at the_____
A. third stage B. first reading C. committee stage D. second reading

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11. A vote of no confidence means_____
A. the same as impeachment in a presidential system B. the ability of the head of state to dissolve the parliament when collective responsibility fails to hold C. the act of showing disapproval to the prime minister having breached the collective responsibility doctrine D. the disapproval with dismissal in effect, the ministers and its head

12. A cabinet re-shuffle takes place.....
A. only when a motion of no confidence is passed B. when dissolution is held C. when prorogation and collective responsibility have their way D. when the shadow cabinet fails in its effectiveness

13. Popular political participation means_____
A. having majority of the people partaking in politics B. having a good number of voters in the electoral process C. the aggregate efforts of more than half of the citizens to partake in public debate and politics D. the sum total of all activities exerted by the majority with enthusiasm actively involving in all aspects of their political sphere

14. The area from which one or more members or representatives are elected in public offices is called the electoral .....
A. College B. Constituency C. Ward D. District

15. Citizenship by naturalization_____
A. is the same as citizenship by marriage and registration B. refers to the process of attaining citizenship through honorary means C. is the act of a non-citizen having satisfied the constitutional criteria becoming a legal member of a state D. is the medium by which an alien through the judiciary receives certification and attains citizenship by birth

16. The last measure used by the pressure groups issuing a condition to be satisfied within a stipulated time is called_____
A. Lobbying B. Ultimatum C. Dialogue D. Strike

17. Generally, a political party with only manifestoes without fulfilment is a/an _____
A. conservative party B. elitist party C. theocratic party D. republican party

18. A form of government organized by a council of military officers is called_____
A. Militocracy B. Stratocracy C. Military Junta D. Mobocracy

19. The non-stratified society in the pre-colonial era was that of the ..... where decisions were made_____
A. Yoruba, by the Oyomesi B. Igbo, by consensus C. Hausa/Fulani, by the Emir D. Igbo, by the Okpara

20. The Hausa/Fulani Empire as a result of its heterogeneous population adopted_____
A. A unitary system where full concentration of power prevailed B. A federal structure where powers were decentralized although autocratic C. A quasi federal structure with devolution

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D. A partial federal set up with deconcentration

21. Twelve States creation is a reknown achievement of the ... regime
A. Abdulsalam Abubakar's B. Ibrahim Babangida's C. Yakubu Gowon's D. Murtala Mohammed's

22. The basis of the Nigerian foreign policy thrust particularly during the Independence Constitution era was ... in nature
A. Afrocentric B. Eurocentric C. neo-colonialist D. anti-apartheid

23. The Brussel conference in 1889/90 was based on_____
A. putting an end to slave trade B. the scramble for Africa C. furthering the decision on colonialism as previously discussed in the Berlin conference D. deciding on how to penetrate Africa for economic adventurism

24. According to Lewis Samuel, 'is identified with pure conquest and unequivocal exploitation...'
A. Neo colonialism B. Progressive Imperialism C. Regressive Imperialism D. Colonialism

25. One of the major defects of the Nigerian council which necessitated its replacement was that....
A. the meetings of the council were poorly attended B. the council could only make law for the southern protectorate C. the executive council was powerful than its D. the council was unrepresentative

26. An important provision of the 1946 constitution was that it .....
A. conceived federalism for Nigeria B. introduced federalism in Nigeria C. introduced official majority in the legislative council for the 1st time D. for the 1st time, introduced the office of the head of government at the regional level

27. In the all-Nigerian constitutional conference of 1950_____
A. all official members of the legislative council participated B. it was resolved that the Nigerians federation be organized on ethnic basis C. it was concluded that a quasi-federal structure should be developed for colonial Nigeria D. all unofficial members of the legislative council participated

28. Implementations of the target programmes of the government is the primary duty of the _____ a part of the _____
A. Courts; Judiciary B. Public Service; Civil Service C. Civil Service; Public Service D. Ministers; Ministry of Works

29. The most recent target plans and agenda of the United Nations are known as the_____
A. Resolution 2020 B. Millennium Development Goals C. Agenda 2063 D. Sustainable Development Goals

30. The federal judge under the 1963 constitution could be removed by the_____
A. 2/3 majority of the National Assembly B. Federal Judicial Service Commission C. Nigerian Judicial Council D. Executive president

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31. Under the 1999 constitution, the Chief Law Officer and the Supreme Court Judge respectively are the_____
A. Chief Justice, Chief Judge B. Minister of Justice, Chief Judge C. Attorney-General, Chief Justice D. Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice

32. Which of the following was not responsible for the coalition between A. G and N. C. N. C.?
A. The kano riot of 1953 B. Awolowo's faction seeking to get N. P. C. out of power as opposed to Akintola's option C. contest for the federal election of 1964 D. Akintola's faction which broke out of A. G. to form UPP

33. In the 4th republic, the political parties were_____
A. NAP, PDP and APGA B. PDP, APP, AD C. UPGA, NNA, CAN D. PDP, APGA, AD

34. The Economic and Financials Crime Commission (EFCC) scope and nature of duty may not extend to_____
A. arresting suspects of cybercrime and online fraud B. arresting the giver and the taker in a corruption case C. conducting trials and punishing persons involved in corruption matters D. investigating cases of substance and drug abuse intersecting with money laundering

35. The Green Revolution programme was the effected manifesto of the ..... in 1979
A. UPN B. NPN C. NPP D. GNPP

36. Nigeria's federalism is often considered a flaw along the standard test of the Classical federalism ideology labelled along with_____
A. Abraham Lincoln B. K.C Wheare C. Thomas Hobbes D. Aristotle

37. The most representative organ of the united nations is the_____
A. General Assembly B. Security Council C. Economic and Social Council D. International Court of Justice

38. Executive Council of the African Union makes decision by_____
A. 1/3 majority vote B. discretion C. consensus D. the veto of the General Secretariat

39. Amendment of the U. N. O. charter is the duty of the .....
A. Security Council B. Secretariat C. General Assembly D. Trusteeship Council

40. The fact that the office of the Chairman is rotational in ECOWAS makes it a perfect example of a/an .....
A. Cartel B. Confederacy C. Economic and Egalitarian political merger D. Collegiate

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ANSWERS 2019

1.B	2.D	3. C	4.A	5. B	6.C	7. D	8.A	9. B.	10.D	11.D	12.B	13. D	14.B	15.C
16.B	17.B	18.C	19. B	20.D	21.C	22.A	23.A	24.C	25. D	26.A	27.D	28.C	29.D	
30.A	31. C	32.A	33.D	34.C	35.B	36.B	37. A	38.C	39.C	40.D				

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QUESTIONS - 2020

1. Judiciary means
A. a body of lawyers B. a committee of the legislature C. the highest organ of government
D. none of the above

2. An example of a country with an unwritten constitution is
A. Nigeria B. United Kingdom C. U.S.A D. Sierra Leone

3. The rule of law is only applicable in
A. in developing countries B. in western type democracies C. in states where laws are supreme
D. in socialist states

4. The legislative arm of government is
A. the cabinet B. the body that interprets laws C. the body that executes laws D. the body that makes laws

5. The fundamental laws of a country are contained in its
A. constitution B. party programmes C. manifestoes D. edicts

6. The first independent country in West Africa is
A. Nigeria B. Ghana C. Benin

7. A system of government where a few powerful and rich nobles own land and hire out to the poor to farm is
A. Socialism B. Communism C. Communalism D. Cooperative

8. The crown colony in Lagos was created in
A. 1914 B. 1861 C. 1960 D. 1900

9. All these are civil obligations of every Nigerian citizen except
A. obedience to law B. freedom of conscience C. respect for the national anthem and flag
D. payment of tax.

10. Why the Lyttleton Constitution is important is
A. introduced franchise to Nigerian politics B. abolished the principle of indirect rule
C. confirmed Nigeria as a federal structure D. made Nigeria a sovereign nation

11. An important advantage of public corporation is
A. government competes with private enterprises B. eliminate private enterprises
C. makes quick profit at the expense of the people D. render crucial services to the people in areas which the civils services cannot effectively handle

12. The British Government revoked the charter of the Royal Niger Company and took over the direct administration of Nigeria in

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A. 1861 B. 1906 C. 1900 D. 1915

13. A bill becomes an Act of Parliament after it has been
A. Signed by the head of state B. debated in the house C. processed through the committee of the house D. passed by the parliament

14. Which of these international organisations is the predecessor of United Nations is
A. The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation B. The League of Nations C. The European economic Community D. The organization of American States

15. The functions of the Civil Service Commission under 1979 constitution is
A. appointment, promotion and discipline of civil servants B. appointment of civil service commissioners C. negotiating better conditions of service for civil servants.
D. victimize the civil servants

16. Nigeria's withdrawal from the Edinburgh Commonwealth Games in July 1986 was in protest against British
A. supply of arms to Rhodesia B. negative utterances of Nigeria C. support for UNITA rebels in Angola D. failure to impose sanctions on South African racial government

17. The major difference between presidential system and parliamentary system is
A. Judicial independence B. Party system C. separation of power D. the passage of bills

18. The Nigerian one-time president of the United Nations General Assembly was
A. Maitama Sule B. Joseph Garba C. Ibrahim Gambari D. Arthur Mbanefo

19. The tenure of the UN Security Council is
A. one-month B. six months C. two years D. one year.

20. The 1976 reforms was a benefit to
A. the civil service B. the federal government C. the local government D. the police

21. Galadima in the emirate system is
A. A Judge B. Administrator of the capital C. Village head D. Officer in charge of the army

22. In Nigeria, 1960 independence constitution provided for
A. President as head of government B. Queen ad head of government C. Governor-General as head of government D. Governor-General as head of government

23. A vote taken by the citizenry of a country on an important political issue is
A. referendum B. general election C. bye-election D. recall

24. The OAU summit where NEPAD was adopted was held in
A. Lusaka B. Abuja C. Tunis D. Cairo

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25. A major feature of a confederal state is that
A. political stability is usually low B. there is supremacy of the constitution C. The center overrides the regions D. The citizens often owe allegiance to the center

26. The Guggisberg constitution of Ghana in 1925
A. enhanced the status of the educated elites B. Strengthened the authority of natural rulers
D. abolished the post of colonial governor

27. In the modern local government structure in Nigeria, traditional rulers play
A. A judicial role B. A legislative role C. An advisory role D. An executive role

28. The Nigeria-Cameroun crisis over Bakassi Peninsula was subject to the decision of
A. resolution of the O.A.U. B. Maroua Accord. C. decision of the ECOWAS tribunal D. decision of the International Court of Justice

29. Under Nigeria's 1999 constitution power to nominate members of the judiciary at the federal level is vested in the
A. supreme court B. Nigeria Bar Association C. Federal Judicial Service Commission D. National Judicial Council

30. The most senior member of the council of elders in the Igbo political system is
A. Obi B. Eze C. Okpara D. Ofo

31. The country that withdrew her membership of the ECOWAS is
A. Guinea Bissau B. Burkina Faso C. Mauritania D. Senegal

32. The traditional political system of government of Yoruba kingdom was
A. Monarchical B. Egalitarian C. Republican D. Democratic

33. The nationalist movements in Nigeria and Gold Coast (Ghana) were
A. produced the same result in both countries. B. led by philosopher-kings C. dominated by traditional rulers D. influenced each other significantly

34. The adoption of the federal system of government in Nigeria under colonial rule was necessitated mainly by
A. cultural diversity B. vast economic resources C. administrative convenience D. geographical proximity

35. The Ogboni cult in the pre-colonial Yoruba political system played the role of
A. Executive. B. Police C. Judiciary D. Legislature

36. Military intervention in Nigeria was as a result of
A. international pressure for change B. perceived incapability of civilians to govern

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C. civilians desire to relinquish power D. the desire for a military government.

37. A system of government ruled by old people is known as
A. Theocracy B. Gerontocracy C. Autocracy D. Aristocracy

38. All the following ethnic groups in Northern Nigeria is pre-colonial political structure was influenced by Islamic culture except
A. TIV B. Kanuri C. Fulani D. Nupe

39. Nigeria is a member of the following international organisations except
A. ECOWAS B. NATO C. Commonwealth D. OPEC

40. The motion for Nigeria's Independence was moved by
A. Chief Obafemi Awolowo B. Chief Anthony Enahoro C. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe D. Sir Ahmadu Bello

41. Nigeria's second military coup d'état took place took place on
A. October 1, 1966 B. January 15, 1966 C. July 29, 1975 D. February 13, 1976

42. According to 1979 constitution, to be elected as president one must have attained the age of
A. 21yrs B. 50yrs C. 35yrs D. 65yrs

43. The supremacy of the legislature exist in
A. France B. Britain C. Nigeria D. Soviet Union

44. The system of government where power derives from the total control of the instrument of force is
A. fascism B. monarchy C. capitalism D. oligarchy

45. Indirect rule in Nigeria encouraged
A. exploitation and oppression B. inter-communal cooperation C. rise of nationalism D. communal integration

46. Nigeria's first executive president was
A. Alhaji Shehu Shagari B. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe C. Alhaji Tafawa Balewa D. Gen. Yakubu Gowon

47. The executive checks the excesses of the legislature through
A. the ratification of treaties B. assent to bills C. issuance of orders D. the use of veto power

48. The development of a classless society is the goal of
A. feudalism B. conservatism C. Marxism D. liberalism

49. Which of the following states were created in 1996
A. Gombe and Ekiti B. Ebonyi and Osun C. Adamawa and Kogi D. Akwa Ibom and Zamfara

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50. The review of Nigeria's foreign policy under Murtala/Obasanjo regime was done by
A. Adedeji commission B. Phillips commission C. Aboyade commission D. Udoji commission

ANSWERS - 2020

1.D	2.B	3. C	4.D	5. A	6.B	7. C	8.B	9. B	10 C	11.D	12.C	13. A	14.B	15.C
	16.D	17.C	18.B	19. D	20.C	21.B	22.C	23.A	24.B	25. A	26.B	27.C	28.D	29.C
	30.C	31. C	32.A	33.D	34.C	35.C	36.B	37. B	38.A	39.B	40.B	41.C	42.C	43. B
	44.A	45.C	46.A	47.D	48B	49. A	50.A							

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