



**CHRIST HIGH SCHOOL PLOT 5, CHS  
STREET, KM 32, ABUJA-KEFFI ROAD  
UKE, NASARAWA STATE**

**END OF SECOND TERM  
EXAMINATION 2024/2025  
ACADEMIC SESSION**

**SUBJECT: GOVERNMENT  
CLASS: SS 1  
TIME: 2 Hours**

**NAME.....**

**CANDIDATE'S ADMISSION NO.**

**INSTRUCTION**

**Write your name and number in the space  
provided on your answer booklet. Write  
your name on any extra sheet used.**

**Answer all questions.**

**At the end of the examination, staple all  
your work securely together.**

**FOR EXAMINER'S USE**

**Total Score:**

**+**

1. Government refers to all the following except.
  - A. An institution of the state.
  - B. The process of ruling a political party.
  - C. The exercise of power and authority.
  - D. The activities of the decision makers.
  - E. The act of civil disobedience.
2. Government as the act of governing means that
  - A. Activities of pressure groups and political parties.
  - B. Act of voting a bill.
  - C. Orders of judiciary and legislation.
  - D. Activities by which governmental policies are made and implemented.
  - E. Activities of parliamentary opposition.
3. Unwritten constitution means that the constitution is
  - A. Not written down.
  - B. Based only on conventions.
  - C. Not contained in any single book.
  - D. In draft.
  - E. Not approved.
4. The delegation of administrative powers to the local units within the central supervision and control is called
  - A. Decentralization.
  - B. Devolution.
  - C. Deconcentration.
  - D. Centralization.
  - E. Concentration.
5. Which of the following is not the function of the government?
  - A. Provision of all the material needs of the all citizens
  - B. Building of roads, bridges, canals etc.
  - C. Provision of education
  - D. Maintenance of relations with other states
  - E. Defence of territory from external attack
6. Which of the following countries has an unwritten constitution?

- A. France
  - B. Great Britain
  - C. United states of America
  - D. Federal republic of Germany
  - E. German democratic republic
7. A rigid constitution is said to be best suited for a
- A. Socialist government.
  - B. Federal government.
  - C. Military government.
  - D. Unitary government.
  - E. Fascist government.
8. The primary function of the state is to
- A. Train people to become good citizens.
  - B. Establish a system of law and other.
  - C. Cater for all the needs of the citizens.
  - D. Ensure the self sufficiency of its people.
  - E. Ensure that its people enjoy absolute freedom.
9. Which of the following concepts is out of place?
- A. Fascism
  - B. Welfarism
  - C. Totalitarianism
  - D. Authoritarianism
  - E. Dictatorship
10. Government as a machinery is established to manage the affairs of
- A. Rulers.
  - B. The state.
  - C. Aliens.
  - D. The civil service.
  - E. Workers and peasants.
11. The study of government offers an individual all the following except a
- A. Knowledge of his rights and duties.
  - B. Training in good citizenship.
  - C. Training to become a judge.
  - D. Knowledge of how to become an engineer.
  - E. Basis of career opportunities.

12. Bicameralism refers to
- A. A one chamber's legislation.
  - B. The process of voting in the legislature.
  - C. The upper chamber in a legislature.
  - D. A two-chamber legislature.
  - E. Legislature in all sovereign states.
13. The principle of separation of powers implies that the three main organs of government work
- A. Separately.
  - B. Against one another.
  - C. Independently but co-operatively.
  - D. Reluctantly and gradually for the executive.
  - E. Together in the interest of the nation.
14. Which of the following tribe in Nigeria has a feature of checks and balance
- A. Igbo
  - B. Hausa
  - C. Yoruba
  - D. Ibibio
  - E. Nupe
15. "power corrupts, but absolute power corrupts absolutely" is associated with
- A. B. Charles prince
  - B. Abraham Maslow
  - C. Lord Acton
  - D. Aristotle
  - E. Mishael Barack Obama
16. Checks and balance is only important within the
- A. Structure of government.
  - B. Pillars of government.
  - C. Cities in a state.
  - D. Cultures of Nigeria.
  - E. Scope of democracy.
17. The legislature can check the executive by
- A. Approving appropriation bill.
  - B. Lobbying.

- C. Elects the executive.
- D. Form an alliance with the judiciary to dominate the executive.
- E. By cooperating with the executive

18. Judiciary checks the power of legislature by

- A. The judiciary will declare their laws unconstitutional, null and void.
- B. Form an alliance with the executive to dominate the legislature.
- C. Reducing and increasing legislative salary.
- D. Transfer and relocation of legislative.
- E. Take control of election.

19. Which of the following isn't a type of executive

- A. Dominant executive.
- B. Plural executive.
- C. Single executive.
- D. Parliamentary executive.
- E. Non parliamentary executive.

20. Representative democracy is characterized by

- A. Free election and proper register of voters.
- B. Unlimited expenditure of political parties.
- C. A political educated electorate.
- D. Representative of the poor only.
- E. Rule of interest.

21. The primary function of the legislature is the

- A. Appointment of the president.
- B. Making of law.
- C. Vetoing of bills.
- D. Monitoring of the judiciary.
- E. Re-assignment of civil servants.

22. Which of the following countries does not operate a federal constitution?

- A. France
- B. USA
- C. Canada
- D. Nigeria
- E. Switzerland

23. The constitution of the federal republic of Nigeria

- A. Allows for the dominance of the minority ethnic groups.
- B. Promotes unity in diversity.
- C. Concentrates government power at one level of government.
- D. Advances the interest of the rich.
- E. Ensures the dominance of one political party.

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

- A. Public administration
- B. Local government
- C. Political territory
- D. International relation
- E. Public education

25. The function of the judiciary is

- A. Serve as the watch-dog of the executive
- B. Enact laws.
- C. Executive the laws of the land.
- D. Protect the interest of accused persons.
- E. Interpret the laws.

26. The principles of checks and balances is necessary because it

- A. Prevents the executives from functioning.
- B. Makes the three organs of government hate one another.
- C. Prevents government from becoming dictatorial.
- D. It makes executives stronger than the other chamber.
- E. Leaves each organ of government independent of the judiciary.

27. Which branch of government is responsible for implementing law? The

- A. Public services commission
- B. Local government
- C. Legislature
- D. Judiciary
- E. Executives

28. When a constitution is difficult to amend it is said to be

- A. Rigid
- B. Federal.
- C. Unitary.

- D. Written.
- E. Flexible.

29. The doctrine of the separation of powers is associated with

- A. Locke
- B. Marx
- C. Hobbes
- D. Montesquieu
- E. Webber

30. One of the disadvantages of unwritten constitution is that it

- A. Is usually hidden and not common.
- B. Is handy but not readily available for all citizens.
- C. It outdated, obnoxious and difficult to understand.
- D. Can lead to abuse and victimization of the rights of citizens.
- E. Can be made to serve the interest of the rich only.

31. All the following are the features of representative government *except*

- A. Equality of rights.
- B. Legitimacy of election.
- C. Military rule.
- D. Proper constituency delimitation.
- E. Periodic election.

32. One way by which the legislature checks the executive is by

- A. Demanding the review of an executive action through oversight function.
- B. Delaying the promotion of some ministers.
- C. Ordering the dismissal of corrupt cabinet minister.
- D. Withholding the salaries of ministers
- E. Appealing to the Supreme Court.

33. *Rule of law* means

- A. That only national assembly can make laws.
- B. That only the head of state is above the law.
- C. That no one is above the law.
- D. The rule of lawyers only.
- E. The absence of a military government.

34. One of the criticisms against delegated legislation is that it

- A. It violates the principle of parliamentary supremacy.

- B. Gives too much power to all organs of government.
- C. Enhances separation of power.
- D. Is not practiced in advanced countries.
- E. Is only practiced in large countries.

35. The *rule of law* is observed

- A. Wherever laws are considered to be supreme.
- B. Where laws are clearly laid down.
- C. In a community of law –abiding citizens.
- D. In western democracies.
- E. In countries governed by civilians.

36. An advantage of delegated legislation is that it

- A. May be too loosely defined.
- B. May amount to the usurpation of powers of parliament.
- C. It gives room to experts in different fields to enact laws.
- D. May be passed without adequate consultation.
- E. May be inadequately published.

37. The two types of decentralization are

- A. Devolution and Deconcentration.
- B. Centralization and devolution.
- C. Deconcentration and centralization.
- D. Devotion and delegated legislation.
- E. Centralization and Deconcentration.

38. The theory of the rule of law was popularized by A.V Dicey in his book, titled

- A. “the law of the constitution”
- B. “supremacy of the constitution”
- C. “the people’s constitution”
- D. “the law and the government
- E. “the people and their laws”

39. Voting at elections is one of the ways to

- A. Maintain law and order.
- B. Help politicians.
- C. Be a good politician.
- D. Ensure a representative government.
- E. Avoid gerrymandering.

40. A good citizen must be

- A. An educated and honest tax payer.
- B. Ready to assist law enforcement agents.



- C. Wealthy and ready to save his country.
- D. Educated and obedient to the law.
- E. Educated and ready to assist the poor.

## SECTION B THEORY

(40MARKS)

**INSTRUCTION: Answer Four Questions in this session.**

1. What is independence of the Judiciary?
  - b. Explain *five* factors that affect the effective operation of **the judicial delivery system** in a democratic State.
2. What is political participation?
  - b. Identify *five* ways Nigerian citizens are expected to participate in politics.
3. Explain Only *five* of the following concepts in the legislative house that you know.
  - i. Filibuster
  - ii. Habeas Corpus
  - iii. Sergeant-at-arm
  - iv. A writ of Mandamus
  - v. Guillotine
  - vi. Persona-non-grata
  - vii. Senate President
  - viii. Speaker of the House
  - ix. Majority leader
  - x. The Clerk of the House
4. What is a constitution?
  - b. Outline *five* important reasons some countries adopt unwritten constitution.
5. Define the concept of the *Rule of Law*
  - b. What *five* critical problems are associated with the application of this concept today?
6. Why is delegated legislation often criticized? Examine only *five* reasons.