



**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: CIVIC EDUCATION  
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. Human rights are described as invaluable mainly because they are-----
  - A. Enforceable Everywhere.
  - B. Authoritative Declaration
  - C. Not to be unnecessarily taken away.
  - D. Legal declaration instruments.
  - E. Divisible.
2. The right to freedom of association and freedom of movement fall into the category of ----- right.
  - A. Economic.
  - B. Legal.
  - C. Social.
  - D. Political.
  - E. Religious.
3. In a democracy, political contest can be restricted on the basis of -----
  - A. Class.
  - B. Age.
  - C. Race.
  - D. Religion.
  - E. Sex.
4. The greatest hindrance to Nigeria political development is -----
  - A. By slander.
  - B. Corruption.
  - C. Manipulation.
  - D. Marginalization.
  - E. Thugery.
5. The average Nigerian political office holder spends a minimum of ----- years in office.
  - A. Four.
  - B. Three.
  - C. Five.
  - D. Six.
  - E. Seven.
6. Which of the bodies is responsible for defending the country against external aggression?
  - A. Civil defence
  - B. Customs
  - C. Army
  - D. Police
  - E. Politicians
7. The structure of the legislative arm of government at the federal level in Nigeria is made up of -----
  - A. Federal and state
  - B. Senate and house of representatives
  - C. Local government
  - D. Legislature executive
  - E. Executive and local government
8. The law instituted by God is called -----
  - A. Criminal law
  - B. Customary law
  - C. Scientific law

- D. Divine law
- E. English law

9. Discrimination in politics could come through-

- A. Ethnicity.
- B. Favourite sport.
- C. School attended.
- D. Maiden name.
- E. Illiteracy.

10. The most widely accepted statement of human rights in the world is called-----

- A. Universal rights of citizens.
- B. Human rights declaration.
- C. Universal Declaration of human Rights.
- D. United nation declaration of rights.
- E. Universal exclusive right.

11. If a citizen is found guilty of armed robbery or murder, such a person may be denied his or her -----

- A. Right to procreate.
- B. Right to work.
- C. Right to food.
- D. Right to life.
- E. Right to sex.

12. Human trafficking is also known as ----- of slavery

- A. Traditional form.
- B. International form.
- C. Modern form.
- D. State form.
- E. Local form.

13. The general level of participation in politics in a society is known as -----

- A. Democratic freedom.
- B. Political freedom.
- C. Democratic participation.
- D. Popular participation.
- E. Education participation.

14. the most popular means through which citizens of a country can participate in politics is by -----

- A. Being members of political parties.
- B. Engaging in constructive criticisms.
- C. Voting in election.
- D. Engaging in political debates.
- E. Rancour.

15. The upper legislative chamber of the national assembly of Nigeria is also known as the

- A. Honourable.
- B. House of Commons.
- C. House of Lords.
- D. Senate.
- E. House of Representatives.

16. One of the aims of citizenship education is to produce students with

- A. Creative skill.
- B. High sense of entrepreneurial skill.
- C. High sense of patriotism.

- D. Manipulative skills.
- E. Scientific ideas.

17. In democracy, lack of press freedom leads to the denial of freedom of

- A. Association.
- B. Movement.
- C. Voting.
- D. Expression.
- E. Worship.

18. The spirit of nationalism and patriotism promotes

- A. Colonialism.
- B. Discord.
- C. Unity.
- D. Indirect rule.
- E. Rancour.

19. Who among the following could be described as the father of Nigerian nationalism?

- A. Nnamdi Azikiwe.
- B. Ahmadu Bello.
- C. Obafemi Awolowo.
- D. Herbert Macaulay.
- E. Muhammadu Buhari.

20. Rule of law means

- A. Absence of legal immunity.
- B. Peace, order and stability.
- C. Supremacy of the law.
- D. Obedience to any authority.
- E. Parliamentary rule.

21. Human rights are basic natural rights which people enjoy primarily because they are

- A. Members of a political party.
- B. International citizens.
- C. Members of a community.
- D. Members of senate.
- E. Human beings.

22. One of the conditions which can limit the enjoyment of human rights in Nigeria is the

- A. Declaration of state of emergency by the government
- B. Improvement in literacy level of the citizens.
- C. Periodic review of the constitution by government.
- D. Making more money available to the citizens.
- E. Collection of foreign aid by the government.

23. A system of government that listens to public opinion and tolerate opposition is

- A. Dictatorial regime.
- B. Capitalist regime.
- C. Socialist regime.
- D. Communism regime.
- E. Democratic regime.

24. Democracy thrives most where there is

- A. Nonpartisan judiciary.
- B. Absence of universal suffrage.
- C. Freedom of speech and Association.
- D. Dictatorship.
- E. One party system.

25. Democracy can promote national development if there is

- A. Promotion of culture.

- B. Good governance.
- C. Registration of parties.
- D. Multi-party system.
- E. Immunity for the leaders.

26. Which of the following is necessary for application of the rule of law?

- A. Employment opportunities for all citizens.
- B. Political will to ensure that laws are obeyed.
- C. The fusion of the three arms of government.
- D. Extension of the retirement age of judges.
- E. Free education for all.

27. The principle of the “rule of law” was propounded by

- A. A.V. Dicey
- B. Abraham Lincoln
- C. Jean Bodin
- D. Karl Marx
- E. Thomas Hobbes

28. The act of the use of violence, especially bombing, arson and murder is --

- A. Wars.
- B. Terrorism.
- C. Extremism.
- D. Kidnapping.
- E. Bad leadership.

29. The “right to vote and be voted for” can only be enjoyed by Nigerian citizens who attain the age of

- A. 18
- B. 17
- C. 16
- D. 15
- E. 14

30. A democratic practice that gives equal opportunity to all the people irrespective of tribe, tongue, religion or class is ---

- A. Friendliness.
- B. Egalitarianism.
- C. Unitarianism.
- D. Communism.
- E. Totalitarianism.

31. ---- means the smaller group in polity

- A. Majority group.
- B. Minority group.
- C. Religious group.
- D. Ethnic group.
- E. Political group.

32. The vibrant “ West African pilot newspaper was established by ----

- A. Nnamdi Azikiwe.
- B. Herbert Macaulay.
- C. Sir Ahmadu Bello.
- D. Chief Obafemi Awolowo.
- E. Muhammadu Buhari

33. A ---- can be regarded as a set of rules, principles, regulations, norms and conventions and activities which determine the structure and practice of government of a country.

- A. Citizenship education.
- B. Constitution.
- C. Citizens’ campaign.
- D. Customary law.

E. Leadership education

34. ---- are the rules of conduct that have been accepted by majority of the people within a community.

- A. Custom.
- B. Convention.
- C. Historical document.
- D. Acts of legislation.
- E. Judicial precedents.

35. ---- constitution is usually written down in a single document and can easily be procured and consulted on any issues covered by it.

- A. Unitary constitution.
- B. Written constitution.
- C. Federal constitution.
- D. Rigid constitution.
- E. Unwritten constitution.

36. A ---- constitution is one which could easily be amended or changed without any difficult procedure.

- A. Written constitution.
- B. Flexible.
- C. Unitary constitution.
- D. Federal constitution.
- E. Rigid constitution.

37. ---- plan and formulate policies for the whole nation

- A. Executive.
- B. Judiciary.
- C. Legislative.
- D. Pastor.
- E. Principal.

38. The law that is ratified by the government on behalf of the citizen of that country is called
- A. Local laws.
  - B. Boundary laws.
  - C. International law.
  - D. Federal laws.
  - E. Court laws.
39. Who makes laws?
- A. Judiciary
  - B. Executive
  - C. Government
  - D. Legislature
  - E. State
40. Who formulates and implements policies?
- A. Executive
  - B. State
  - C. Legislature
  - D. Citizens
  - E. Judiciary

## Section B

### Theory

(40marks)

**Instruction: answer only four questions in all.  
Answer two from each section**

#### Section a

#### National ethics, discipline, rights and obligation

1. Define a constitution
  - B. State the main sources of constitution.
- (10mks)**
2. What do you understand by universal declaration of human right?
  - B. Highlight any five (5) core freedoms of the universal declaration of human rights.
- (10mks)**
3. Identify and explain *five* world civic problems that are affecting the global society today.
- (10mks)**

#### Section b

#### Governmental system and processes

4. Define minority and majority groups?
    - b. As a Nigerian citizen, in order to ensure that the minority interest is adequately safeguarded in our society, discuss *five* measures that must be taken.
- (10mks)**
5. What is political party?

B. mention *five* functions that political parties perform in the smooth running of governance?  
(10mks)

6. What is federalism?

B. Explain the method used in dividing powers among the levels of government  
(10mks)