

Government

1983 - 2004

JAMB

Past

Questions

Government 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 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 that means of production are owned and controlled by the State
E all big industries and the land are publicly owned for common good.
3. The process of depriving persons 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 a two chamber legislature
E legislature 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 a government that aspires to control every aspect of a citizen's life
B a government for the masses
C a government of the people, by the people, and for the people
8. D a weak government E controlled by the rich
9. An unwritten constitution operates in
A Guinea B U.S.A. C Great Britain
D China E Nigeria.
10. 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 sovereign interference
11. Representative Democracy is best characterized by
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.
12. 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
13. 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
14. 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 workers to untie
15. 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
16. 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.
17. Which of the following countries does NOT operate a Federal constitution
A U.S.A. 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 is the only legal party
 E elections to the legislature are held at the party's conferences
20. A cabinet system of government is practised in
 A Britain and Canada B. Nigeria
 C. The Soviet Union
 D. All European countries including Britain
 E. The United States of America
21. A party system made up of more than two parties may not qualify for the title of a multi-party system when
 A the country in question has a unitary form 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
22. A proclamation by the Head of State ending a session of parliament is called
 A. a dissolution B. an adjournment
 C. a prorogation D. an abrogation
 E. a devolution
23. The constitutions 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.
24. The transfer of authority to local government council is known as
 A demarcation B delegation
 C fusion D fragmentation
 E devolution
25. The principle of anonymity of civil servants means that they
 A have a career
 B are not the servant of a particular government
 C are trained for the duties they performed
 D are credited or blamed for anything they do
 E are entitled to pension and gratuity when they retired
26. The six registered political parties in Nigeria in 1982 were
 A UPN, NPN, 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.
27. 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 Nigeria Medical Association (NMA)
28. The N.C.N.C. sent a delegation to London in 1947 to protest against the
 A Burns constitutions
 B Republican Constitutions
 C Richards Constitution
 D Lyttleton Constitution
 E Macpherson Constitution
29. A popular principle of colonial administration in British West Africa was
 A association B indirect rule
 C paternalism D westernization
 E assimilation
30. 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
31. 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
32. The first military government in Nigeria was headed by
 A General Yakubu Gowon
 B General Aguiyi Ironsi
 C General M. Mohammed
 D General O. Obasanjo
 E General Hassan Katsina
33. 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.
34. The 1979 Nigerian Constitution is unique because it
 A provides for a head of government
 B introduces a 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
35. The supreme organ of the U.N.O. is the
 A General Assembly B Secretary General
 C World Court E. World Bank
36. Which Public Commission was not established by the 1979 constitution?
 A Udoji Commission
 B Federal Electoral Commission
 C Public Service Commission
 D Public Complaint Commission
 E National Population Commission
37. Local Government Reforms were carried out by the Federal Military Government in
 A 1970 B. 1976 C. 1979
 D. 1967 E. 1966.
38. Lagos became a Gowon Colony in
 A 1900 B. 1914 C. 1886 D 1881 E 1862.
39. 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
40. 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
41. The ECOWAS treaty was signed in 1975 in
 A Accra B. Banjul C. Freetown
 D. Abidjan E. Lome
42. 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
43. Which of these was NOT a demand of the nationalists movements in Nigeria?
- A Promotion of Africans to senior service positions
 B Increase African representation in the legislative assemblies
 C Improved conditions of service and salaries for Africa
 D Withdrawal of Military bases from Africa
 E Reduction of the dictatorship of colonial officers.
44. Under the 1979 Nigerian Constitution, each state is 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.
45. The Independence Constitution
 A provided for a 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.
46. The first general election in Nigeria was held in
 A. 1933 B. 1952 C. 1955 D. 1959 E. 1964
47. The 1979 Nigerian 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
48. In Nigeria, the constitution that preserves civil liberty is the
 A. Public Complaints Commission
 B. Federal Electoral Commission
 C. Law courts
 D. National Security Organisation
 E Police Commission
49. Nigeria became a Federation under the new constitution of 1954 became 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 a division of functions between the centre and component units.
 E abolished the practice of nominating some members of parliament.
50. The Economic Commission for Africa is an agency of the
 A. O.A.U B. O.P.E.C. C. U.N.O.
 D. N.A.T.O. E. E.C.O.W.A.S

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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 recognised party
B. pressure groups 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 check and balances is necessary because it
A. prevents government from becoming dictatorial
B. prevents the Executives from functioning
C. makes the Executives stronger than the other organs
D. makes the three organs hate each other
E. leaves each organ of government independent of the Judiciary.
6. When 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
9. E an oligarchy
10. The most basic property of pressure groups which differentiates them from political parties is that they
A. are not as interested in politics
B. do not have permanent organisations
C. do not seek to influence public opinion
D. do not support candidates in elections
E. do not nominate candidates as their own official representatives
11. 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 and collectively responsible to the electorate
12. 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
13. The three FUNDAMENTAL rights of citizens are
A. salvation, property, freedom of thoughts
B. employment, property and social security
C. life, liberty and property
D. free education, peaceable assembly and freedom of thought
E. freedom of movement, association and religion
14. 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.
15. The citizenship of a country may be acquired by an individual through
A. decolonization B. nomination
C. nationalization D. neutralization
E. naturalization
16. Which of the following is NOT a public corporation in Nigeria?
A. Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board
B. Nigerian Steel Development Authority
C. Nigerian National Oil Corporation
D. Nigeria 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 servant 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 constitutes
 A. statutory rights B. equity rights
 C. customary rights D. civil rights
 E natural rights.
19. An electoral districts is a
 A. polling booth B. constituency
 C ward D. local government area
 E subsidiary 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. representative 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.
22. Capitalism often encourages
 A. public ownership of all forms of enterprises
 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 form
 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
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 obligations of every Nigerian citizen?
 A Freedom of conscience and religion
 B. Obedience to laws C. Payment of taxes
 D. Voting by adults E. Respect for the national flag and anthems.
28. The main deliberative organ of the U.N.O. 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 O.A.U. 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 granted
 A. independence B. self-government
 C dominion status D. elective principle
 E decolonization
32. Which organ of the U.N.O. can impose mandatory sanctions on any of its members?
 A. The General Assembly
 B. The Security Council
 C The Secretariat
 D. The Economic and Social Council
 E The International Court of Justice.
33. A 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 officials
 C acted in a deliberative capacity
 D. included elected African members
 E legislated for the whole country
34. The Richards' constitution
 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
35. The military was last in power in Nigeria between
 A. 1954 and 1960 B. 1960 and 1966
 C. 1966 and 1975 D. 1966 and 1979
 E. 1979 and 1983.
36. Which of the following was NOT established by the 1979 Nigerian Constitution?
 A. Police Service Commission
 B. National Universities Commission
 C. Federal Electoral Commission
 D. National Population Commission
 E. National Economic Council
37. To which of these groups did Nigeria belong before the formation of the O.A.U?
 A. The Brazaville group
 B. The Monrovia group
 C. The Casablanca group
 D. The West Africa group
 E. The O.P.E.C group
38. 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
39. The two parties which formed the coalition government in 1959 were the
 A. N.C.N.C. and the A.G.
 B. N.P.C. and the N.C.N.C.
 C. N.P.C. and the G.A.
 D. P.R.P and the U.P.G.A
 E. N.P.C. and the N.N.A.
40. The 1953 motion that Nigeria should become 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
41. Southern Nigeria was divided into Eastern and Western Provinces for administrative purposes in
 A. 1935 B. 1937 C. 1939
 D. 1941 E. 1945
42. Under what constitution did the Supreme Court become the highest Court of Appeal in Nigeria?
 A. Macpherson's Constitution
- B. Clifford's Constitution
 C. Richard's Constitution
 D. The 1963 Constitution
 E. The 1979 Constitution
43. The Constitution which introduced the ministerial system into the Nigerian Political system is the
 A. Richard's Constitution
 B. Lyttleton Constitution
 C. Macpherson constitution
 D. Independence Constitution
 E. Republican constitution
44. 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.
45. The second military coup d'etat 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.
46. To be elected President of Nigeria, the 1979 Constitution states that one must have attained the age of
 A. 21 years B. 35 years
 C. 50 years D. 60 years
 E. 65 years
47. Which of the following international organisations was in existence before the outbreak of the Second World War?
 A. The O.A.U. B. The League of Nations
 C. The UNO
 D. The Commonwealth of Nations
 E. ECOWAS
48. 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
49. An electoral district for a local government election is a
 A. constituency B. local government area
 C. polling booth D. ward E. market
50. All the following are organs of the O.A.U. EXCEPT
 A. The commission on Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration
 B. The Council of Ministers
 C. The General Secretariat
 D. The Economic Commission for Africa
 E. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

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1. Public opinion is important because it
 - A. tells government what action it must take
 - B. lets government know what the people want
 - C. allows the police to determine trouble makers
 - D. protects minorities
 - E. guarantees a free press
2. Which branch of government is responsible for implementing laws? 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 democarcy, sovereignty is vested in
 - A the community B. public officials
 - C judges D. the Head of State
 - E the legislature
5. A bill that applies to the whole population and is intended to promote the general welfare is called
 - A. a privatebill B. a decree
 - C. an appropriaione bill
 - D. a public deal E. an eddict.
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 in Africa
 - B. allows no official opposition
 - C. does not provide for a legislature
 - D. is practised 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 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.
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 seat 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 a good example of a confederal state?
 - A. Nigeria B. Switzerland
 - C. U.S.A. D. Ghana
 - E. ECOWAS
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

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| <p>E an indirect election</p> <p>19. Constitutionalism means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>20. Which of these is NOT a member of the Judiciary?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The chief justice B. A high court judge C. A magistrate D. A lawyer E. A grand khadi <p>21. A person who is disenfranchised is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>22. The head of the executive branch in a parliamentary system is called the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. prime minister B. president C. majority leader D. senate president E. governor-general. <p>23. The political neutrality of civil servants implies that they</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>24. The supreme power of a state to make and enforce laws within its jurisdiction is called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. decolonization B. independence C. nationalism D. sovereignty E. enfranchisement <p>25. Ceremonial and executive powers are usually fused in a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. unitary system of government B. federal government C. democratic system D. presidential system of government E. parliamentary system of government <p>26. The members of the Nigerian Constituent Assembly were elected in 1983 by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. bye-election B. a general election C. electoral colleges D. referenda E. indirect election <p>27. The name of the president of the Nigerian Labour Congress elected in 1983 is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Mr. Wahab Goodluck B. Alhaji Shehu Kangiwa C. Alhaji Hassan Sunmonu | <p>D Dr. Lasisi Osunde</p> <p>Chiroma</p> <p>28. Under the 1979 Nigeria Constitution, the supreme court judges were appointed by the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. judicial services commission B. President C. honourable chief justice D. senate E. national assembly <p>29. The annual budget of the O.A.U. is approved by the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Assembly of Heads of State and Government B. Council of Ministers C. Secretary-General D. General Assembly E. Economic Commission for Africa. <p>30. Lagos was first amalgamated with the Western Region as a result of the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Clifford Constitution (1922) B. Richards Constitution (1946) C. Macpherson Constitution (1951) D. Lyttleton Constitution (1954) E. Independence Constitution (1960) <p>31. One of the non-permanent members of the United Nations Security Council is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Britain B. U.S.S.R C. U.S.A. D. China E. Nigeria <p>32. Local government in Nigeria are created in order to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. create more civil service jobs B. encourage competitions and rivalry among groups C. bring the government nearer to the people D. prevent the creation of more states. E. levy import duties. <p>33. The amalgamation of the Northern and Southern Protectorates of Nigeria was in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 1914 B. 1922 C. 1951 D. 1953 E. 1960 <p>34. ECOWAS is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Nations. <p>35. Which of the following is NOT a member of ECOWAS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Nigeria B. Togo C. Ghana D. Bourkina Fasso E. Cameroun <p>36. The Lyttleton Constitution is important because it</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. confirmed that Nigeria would be independent in 1960 B. confirmed Nigeria's federal structure C. introduced franchise into Nigeria in politics D. made Nigeria sovereign E. abolished the principle of indirect rule. | <p>E. Alhaji Ali</p> |
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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. The Arthur Richards constitution introduced into Nigeria
 A. federalism B. republicanism
 C. regionalism D. the multi-party system
 E. the office of Prime Minister
39. In 1966, the Military intervened in Nigeria politics because
 A. the country was not operating a presidential system of government
 B. the number of legislature 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
40. The Nigerian 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
41. The Clifford Constitution
 A. provided for universal adult suffrage
 B. made Governor dependent on the Executive Council
 C. provided for an unofficial majority membership of the Legislature Council D. provided for African representation on the Executive Council
 E. introduced the elective principle into Nigerian politics.
42. Under the Independence Constitution
 A. the governor-general could appoint any member of the House of Representatives as a 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 exclusive
43. responsibility of the federal government
 E. the supreme court of Nigeria was made the highest judicial authority in the country.
44. 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. U.S.A.
45. 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 amenities on a commercial basis
 E. develop the rural areas.
46. 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
47. Nigeria adopted a republican constitution on
 A. October 1, 1960 B. October 1, 1963
 C. October 1, 1966 D. May 1, 1967
 E. October 1, 1979
48. The following six political parties were registered for the 1983 elections
 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.
49. In Nigeria, the office of Prime Minister was first created in
 A. 1954 B. 1957 C. 1958 D. 1959 E. 1960.
50. The non-permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations Organisations (UNO) are elected for
 A. 5 year terms B. 4 year terms
 C. 3 year terms D. 2 year terms
 E. 1 year term.
51. The Economic Commission for Africa is an organ of
 A. O.A.U. B. ECOWAS
 C. U.N.O. D. E.E.C. E. UNESCO

Government 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

6. excercises actual executive powers
 B. the head of State is not the chief executive
 C. the executive functions are the responsiblity of the entire members of a cabinet
 D. all members of cabinet must also be members of the legislature.
7. The main function of the upper chamber in a parlia
mentary system of government is to
 A. initiate new legislation B. Executive laws
 C. acts as a check on the lower chamber
 D. direct the activities of the lower chamber
8. The federal constitution which concedes to the components units the right to secede is that of
 A. the United States B. Australia
 C. Brazil D. the Soviet Union
9. The principle of two levels of government in a country is called
 A. the parliamentary system B. dictatorship
 C. nationalism D. federalism
10. In a cabinet system, the executive is appointed from the
 A. legislature B. opposition C. upper house
 D. weaker party in the coalition
11. An important advantage of creating more constituents 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.
12. 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
13. 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
14. 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
15. A system in which no single person serves as the chief executive is known as
 A. repbulican B. revolutionary
 C. Collegial D. parliamentary
16. The idea of democracy was first associated with the
 A. Romans B. Persians C. Greeks D. Egyptians
17. 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
18. A social system in which power is derived from control over land is called
 A. oligarchy B. Feudalism
 C. socialsim D. presidentialism
19. 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
20. Which of the following ideologies emphasizes the abolition of goverment and law?
 A. Totalitarianism B. Communism
 C. Anarchism D. socialism
21. The writ of habeas corpus is applied to secure the
 A. right to personal liberty B. indepen
dence of the judiciary C. freedom
of the press D. right to own private property.
22. 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
23. Proportional representation is recommended because it
 A. favours small parties
 B. is simple to operate
 C. leads to liberal democracy
 D. preserves the party system
24. 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.
25. A political manifesto is a document which outlines
 A. a country's development
 B. a partys programme
 C. the national policy D. anethnic interest
26. One argument against a multi-party system is the
 A. inability to develop the nation
 B. encouragement of diverse opinion and opposition C. ability to attract foreign investment D. banning of pressure groups.
27. Pre-colonial Igbo society was
 A. centralized B. acephalous
 C. feudal D. capitalist
28. Which of the following ethnic groups had centralised administration in pre-colonial Nigeria?
 A. Ibibio B. Ijaw C. Tiv D. Hausa

28. In which of the following ethnic groups was pre-colonial political structure NOT influenced by the Islamic culture?
 A. Kanuri B. Nupe C. Tiv D. Fulani
29. 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
30. 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-Boyd
31. 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
32. 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
33. Which constitution was created to legislate for the Lagos Colony and the Southern Provinces?
 A. The Richards Constitution
 B. The Clifford Constitution
 C. The Lyttleton Constitution
 D. The Macpherson Constitution
34. Judges in Nigeria enjoys 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.
35. Before the 1963 Constitution, the highest court of appeal for Nigeria was the
 A. Supreme Court B. Federal High Court of Appeal C. Privy Council
 D. Federal High Court
36. 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
37. In Nigeria, the highest court for muslims is the
 A. Alkali Court B. Sharia Court of Appeal
 C. Supreme Court D. Upper Area Court
38. Who was appointed by the federal government of Nigeria as the administrator of western region in 1962?
 A. Dr. M.A. Majekodunmi B. Chief Odeleye Fadaunsi
 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 nominal president C. a party leader
 D. a nominee of the whole country.
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. NPC and NNP C. NCNC and MDF
41. The main objectives 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 governments 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 means 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 nominated 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 movement in Africa is the
 A. Unity of Africa States
 B. love and peace among African States
 C. sovereignty of most African States
 D. economic independence of African States.
47. The administrative headquarters of O.A.U. is in
 A. Addis Ababa B. Lagos
 C. Accra D. Nairobi
48. The World Health Organisation is an agency of
 A. The E.E.C. B. NATO
 C. ECOWAS D. The U.N.O.
49. 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
50. Which of these groups of African leaders is closely associated with the formation of the O.A.U.?
 A. Haile Selassie, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, William Tubman B. Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Jean Bokassa, Kwame Nkrumah C. Kwame Nkrumah, Nnamdi Azikiwe, Jomo Kenyatta. D. Julius Nyerere, Kwame Nkrumah, Haile Selassie.

Government 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 government
 - 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 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 powers
 - C. delegated legislation
 - D. legislative supremacy
10. Under proportional representation, elections are won on the basis of
 - A. simple majority of votes cast
 - B. absolute majority of votes cast
 - C. two-thirds majority of votes 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
13. The term 'Rule of Law' refers to situations in 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 power
 - B. At least two levels of government
 - C. Supremacy of the constitution
 - D. Independence of the judiciary
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. Karl 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 ministers mistakes
 B. ministers are not collectively responsible to the president
 C. president does 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 states is called
 A. prorogation B. dissolution
 C. plebiscite D. summons
24. The forceful domination of one country by another is called
 A. nationalism B. totalitarianism
 C. dictatorship D. colonization
25. Which of the following traditional political systems was republican?
 A. Igbo 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 licence 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 governments
 C. diversity and complexity in social and cultural patterns
 D. existence of cultural and 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 Muritala Muhammed
 B. General Yakubu Gowon
 C. General Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi
 D. General Olusegun Obasanjo
31. Herbert Macaulay was the first 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. democracy 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 bedevilled by
 A. amendment clauses of the constitution
 B. large number of local government areas
 C. lack of uniformity of the civil service
 D. uneven sizes of the constituent regions
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 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, Herbert Macaulay and Ahmadu Bello
41. The 1976 Local Government Reforms declared that traditional rulers should
 A. Perform executive functions

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|-----|---|-----|---|----|--|----|----------------------------------|----|--|----|-----------------------------------|----|---------------------------------|----|--|----|---------------|-----|-------------|-----|---|----|------------------------------|----|--------------------------|----|--|----|---|----|---------------------------------|----|--|----|---------------|----|---|-----|---|-----|--|----|---|----|---------|----|--|----|---------|----|--|----|------|----|--|----|---------------|-----|---|-----|-----------------------------------|----|------|----|-------------|----|-------|----|---|----|---------|----|------------------------------------|----|-------|-----|--|-----|---|----|-----|----|------------------------------|----|--------------------------|----|-----------|----|-------------------|----|--------------------------|--|--|--|-------------------|
| B. | preside over local government councils | 46. | The UNO charter aims at | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. | perform advisory roles | D. | enact laws | A. | ensuring economic equality among nations | B. | protecting the right of refugees | B. | regulations enacted by local governments | C. | ensuring world peace and security | C. | fundamental judicial statements | D. | ensuring fair treatment for prisoners of war | D. | private bills | 42. | By-laws are | 47. | The commonwealth of Nations is made up of | A. | enactment by the legislature | A. | African and Asian States | B. | regulations enacted by local governments | B. | Britain and some of her former colonies | C. | fundamental judicial statements | C. | France and some of her former colonies | D. | private bills | D. | French and English speaking African countries | 43. | One of the objectives of the OAU is to ensure | 48. | Which of the following countries belonged to the Casablanca Group? | A. | mutual assistance of member states in suppressing domestic uprising | A. | Liberia | B. | non-interference in internal affairs of member state | B. | Tunisia | C. | constant readjustment of territorial boundaries of member states | C. | Mali | D. | unification of liberation movements in Southern Africa | D. | Cote d'Ivoire | 44. | The administrative headquarters of ECOWAS is in | 49. | Public corporations are set up to | A. | Lome | B. | make profit | C. | Dakar | C. | cater for those businesses that cannot be left entirely to private enterprise | B. | Cotonou | D. | enhance the prestige of government | D. | Lagos | 45. | The UNO was founded in 1945 to replace the | 50. | In Nigeria, the institution that preserves civil liberty is the | A. | OAU | B. | Public Complaints Commission | C. | Common wealth of Nations | C. | law court | D. | League of Nations | D. | Civil Service Commission | | | | police commission |
| A. | ensuring economic equality among nations | B. | protecting the right of refugees | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. | regulations enacted by local governments | C. | ensuring world peace and security | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. | fundamental judicial statements | D. | ensuring fair treatment for prisoners of war | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D. | private bills | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42. | By-laws are | 47. | The commonwealth of Nations is made up of | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. | enactment by the legislature | A. | African and Asian States | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. | regulations enacted by local governments | B. | Britain and some of her former colonies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. | fundamental judicial statements | C. | France and some of her former colonies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D. | private bills | D. | French and English speaking African countries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43. | One of the objectives of the OAU is to ensure | 48. | Which of the following countries belonged to the Casablanca Group? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. | mutual assistance of member states in suppressing domestic uprising | A. | Liberia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. | non-interference in internal affairs of member state | B. | Tunisia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. | constant readjustment of territorial boundaries of member states | C. | Mali | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D. | unification of liberation movements in Southern Africa | D. | Cote d'Ivoire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44. | The administrative headquarters of ECOWAS is in | 49. | Public corporations are set up to | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. | Lome | B. | make profit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. | Dakar | C. | cater for those businesses that cannot be left entirely to private enterprise | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. | Cotonou | D. | enhance the prestige of government | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D. | Lagos | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45. | The UNO was founded in 1945 to replace the | 50. | In Nigeria, the institution that preserves civil liberty is the | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. | OAU | B. | Public Complaints Commission | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. | Common wealth of Nations | C. | law court | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D. | League of Nations | D. | Civil Service Commission | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | police commission | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Government 1988

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| 1. | The right to direct and command people is | 7. | Fascism emphasises |
| A. | authority | B. | power |
| C. | opinion | D. | obedience |
| A. | individualism | B. | equality |
| C. | nationalism | D. | collectivism |
| 2. | The application of the rule of law can be hindered by | 8. | Government by the few is |
| A. | independence of the judiciary | A. | dictatorship |
| B. | irresponsible press | B. | monarchy |
| C. | distribution of wealth | C. | oligarchy |
| D. | free access to education | D. | autocracy |
| 3. | When sovereignty rests with component states in a political system, the constitution is referred to as | 9. | The doctrine of separation of powers is associated with |
| A. | flexible | B. | Montesquieu |
| B. | unitary | C. | Locke |
| C. | confederal | D. | Marx |
| D. | federal | E. | Hobbes |
| 4. | Constitutions originate from a belief that there is need for | 10. | The primary function of the judiciary is to |
| A. | limited government | B. | make laws |
| B. | freedom of worship | C. | protect the citizens |
| C. | full employment | D. | interpret laws |
| D. | judicial independence | | |
| 5. | In a parliamentary system of government, the offices of head of states and head of government are | 11. | The primary function of the judiciary is to |
| A. | fused | B. | make laws |
| B. | separated | C. | protect the citizens |
| C. | not defined | D. | interpret laws |
| D. | indistinguishable | | |
| 6. | Citizenship may be changed by | 12. | Which of the following nations operates an unwritten constitution? |
| A. | renunciation | B. | U.S.A |
| B. | remarriage | C. | Canada |
| C. | divorce | D. | Australia |
| D. | conviction | | |
| | | | Great Britain |
| | | | 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 |

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
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 pace
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
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. Staturoty revision
21. A tax 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 as
A. socialization B. gerrymandering
C. lobbying D. electioneering
23. One main feature of government in many pre-colonial societies in Nigeria was
A. age-grade organization B. grade union
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 ruler
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, 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 Yoruba land 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 Aguiyi-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 councilor 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 1920's was the
A. introduction of the elective principle
B. removal of colonial governors by colonial legislative councils
C. introduction of 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

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| C. | Richards constitution | 43. | The following are members of the commonwealth EXCEPT |
| D. | Clifford constitution | A. | Lesotho B. Jamaica |
| | | C. | Kenya D. Gabon |
| 35. | The Nigeria Council was created by | 44. | One of the functions of the Minstry of External affairs is the |
| A. | Hugh Clifford B. Arthur Richards | A. | deportation of illegal aliens |
| C. | Federick Lugard D. Graeme Thompson | B. | issuance of passports |
| | | C. | defence of the country's borders |
| 36. | A landmark of the Lyttleton constitution was | D. | promotion of national interest |
| A. | creation of the post Prime Minister | 45. | The five permanent members of the United nations Security Council are |
| B. | creation of the second chamber at the centre | A. | China, U.K, U.S.S.R, U.S.A. and France |
| C. | creation of the position of speaker of the House of Representatives | B. | U.S.S.R, Germany, Canada, India and China |
| D. | removal of the governor-general as chairman of the Federal Cabinet | C. | U.K, France, U.S.A, Brazil and Ethiopia |
| 37. | A common provision in he 1963 and 1979 constitution is the | D. | U.S.A, China, Liberia, U.S.S.R and Italy |
| A. | registration of political parties by FEDECO | 46. | Before the O.A.U. was formed in 1963, Nigeria was a member of the |
| B. | financing of local governments by the Federal Government | A. | Monrovia Bloc B. Afro-Arab Bloc |
| C. | Judicail Service Commission | C. | Casablanca Powers D. Brazzavile Group |
| D. | bicameral legislature for the central government | 47. | Which of the following has NOT been a Secretary-General of the O.A.U |
| 38. | Africans were first elected to the legislative council in British West Africa in | A. | Adebayo Adedeji B. Ide Oumaro |
| A. | Ghana B. Sierra Leone | C. | Diallo Telhi D. Edem Kodjo |
| C. | The Gambia D. Nigeria | 48. | The appointment of the Secretary-General of the O.A.U is made by the |
| 39. | Under the independence constitution, the head of government was the | A. | Economic Commission of Africa |
| A. | governor-general B. president | B. | O.A.U. Secretariat |
| C. | prime minister D. premier | C. | Council of the Foreign Ministers |
| 40. | The Nigerian National Alliance of the first Republic was made up of | D. | Assembly of Heads of State and Government |
| A. | NCNC and N NDP B. NPC and AG | 49. | Nigeria is a member of |
| C. | NPC and NNDP D. NCNC and AG | A. | OPEC, NATO and ECOWAS |
| 41. | When did the Federal Military Government abolish the four regions in Nigeria? | B. | O.A.U, U.N.O & ECOWAS |
| A. | 1963 B. 1966 | C. | ECOWAS, NATO & OAU |
| C. | 1970 D. 1976 | D. | The Commonwealth of Nations, OPEC and the O.A.S. |
| 42. | The headquaters of the Economic Commission of Africa is located in | 50. | Which of the following pairs are members of ECOWAS? |
| A. | Ghana B. Kenya C. Nigeria | A. | Nigeria and Cameroon B. Liberia and Congo |
| D. | Ethiopia | C. | Senegal and Zaire D. Cape Verde and Burkina Faso |

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| 1. | Proportional representation favours a | 3. | A country made up of semi autonomous units is |
| A. | multi-party system B. three party system | A. | a confederation B. a federation |
| C. | two party system D. one party system | C. | a region D. unitary |
| 2. | Capitalism is an economic system which emphasises | 4. | When a state is subject to no other authority it is said to be |
| A. | Communism B. collectivism | A. | powerful B. legitimate |
| C. | individualism D. internationalism | 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 programmes
C. influence legislation in order to benefit their members D. control political powers.
10. Delegated legislation is justified by the
A. superior knowledge of 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 nation
D. taxes are the only source of government revenue
12. An important function of the legislature is
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 policy making 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. represses individual freedom and promotes equality
C. promotes the international brotherhood of man
19. Representative democracy is characterized by
A. free elections and up-to-date register of voters
B. properly delineated constituencies and a real choice of candidates
C. a politically educated electorate
D. rule by interest groups
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 regime?
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
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
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 issues over which both the centre and the state can excercise authority in a federal system is
A. Shared B. split C. exclusive D. concurrent
26. In the traditional Hausa Fulani political system poltical authority was vested in the
A. Emir B. Talakawa C. Alkali D. Emirate council
27. Which of the following pre independence organisation was formed in London in 1945?
A. The Jami'yyar Mutanen Arewa B. The Igbo 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 Nigeria politics be cause it
A. opposed Northern traditional rulers
B. agitated for the formation of a unitary form of government
C. allied with the Northern People Congress to form the Regional Government
D. won the election to the Nothern House of Assembly.
30. The author of the famous book Renascent Africa which inspired African nationalism is
A. Obafemi Awolowo B. Duse Mohammed Ali
C. Ernest Ikoli D. House of Assembly.
31. The civil sevice was first regionalised 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 consisional conference of 1950
B. London constituional 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 Ngiera?
A. Slave trade, indirect rule and amalgamation
B. Economic exploitation, racial discrimination and political political parties C. communal riots news media and religious differneces D. Traditional rulers, district officers and governors-general.
36. The leader of the Northen People congress was
A. Yakubu 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 adotption of the Republican Constitiution in October 1963
D. the inception of the presidential system in October, 1979
38. Under the 1963 Constituion, federal judges were appointed by the
A. presidents on the advise of the prime minister
B. Chief Justice of the Federation
C. Prime Minister
D. Judicial Service Commision
39. The 1963 Constitution of Nigeria was
A. written and flexible B. written and rigid
C. flexible and unwritten and unwritten
D. unitary and rigid.
40. The major polical 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 reforms has been
A. loal states B. levies
C. revenue from courtt fines and licenses
D. the federal goverment
42. Under the 1979 Constitution of Nigeria, the president of the federal republic could only be removed from the office by
A. the national assembly B. the senate
C. the house of representatives
D. a motion approved by at least two-thirds of all the state houses of assembly
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 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. Public Service Commission
D. Political Bureau

45. Which of the following sets of nations belongs to both the 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 Internation
 D. the 1979 Constituion of Nigeria.
47. The head of Commonwealth of Nations is the
 A. chairman of the conference of the Commonwealth Heads of Governments
- 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 intersts D. International terrorism
49. During the struggle for Angloan Independence Nigeria supported
 A. UNITA, B. MPLA C. FNLA
 D. SWAPO
50. Within the United Nations, the veto power is excise in
 A. UNESCO, B. WHO
 C. the General Assembly
 D. the Security Council

Government 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 excercise 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 pronouncenent 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 politcal 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. bourgeoisie
 C. nobles D. proletariat
13. Marxism is directed against
 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 make 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 D. 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 in 1978?
 A. Local communities B. local government council
 C. the Federal Electoral Commission D. Traditional councils
25. Traditional rulers in Nigeria exercised the greatest political powers under
 A. the military administrations
 B. the second republic C. the first republic
 D. indirect rule.
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
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 governmental 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 Cameroun 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. 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. The Monrovia Group
47. Nigeria's first external affairs 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
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.

Government 1991

1. Political authority is vested in the
A. state B. judiciary
C. government D. armed forces.
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-laws are made by the
A. legislature 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 system B. federal system
C. confederal system D. rigid system
7. One of the weaknesses of confederation is the
A. over centralization of authority
B. lack of a 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. federal B. confederal
 C. unitary D. communal
9. A flexible constitution is one that is
 A. amended periodically B. easy to amend
 C. ammedable 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 con-federal
 D. flexible, federal and unwritten
11. The terms, oligarchy and democracy, identify governments according to
 A. the number of people who participate in it
 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
13. The presidential system of government ensures
 A. democratic rule more than other systems
 B. the sharing of executive powers with the legislature
 C. the concentration of powers in the chief executive
 D. The decentralization of executive power
14. The notion of checks and balances guarantee that
 A. the executive is able to control the legislature
 B. the judiciary can stop all executive actions.
 C. each branch powers government acts as watch dog 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 enture of office of judges
 B. insulting judges from partisan politics
 C. employing men of proven integrity as judges
 D. involking emergency powers
17. A device for controlling prolonged debates in parliament is called
 A. an adjournment B. a prorogation
 C. a dissolution D. guillotine
18. In the parliamentary system, when parliament defeats a major government bill the
 A. prime minister dissolves parliament
 B. entire cabinet resign C. speaker resigns
 D. opposition immediately forms a new government
19. A bill becomes an Acts 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 after due legal process
 D. can only be denied by the legislature
22. Elections present the electorate the opportunity to
 A. control government policies
 B. control members of parliament
 C. assess the performance 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
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 wars 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 legislature 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
 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 1946 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 Murtala Mohammed
 C. Major General Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi
 D. Major General Muhammed 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 the post of supervisory councillors
 C. creation of the post of chairmen of local government
 D. abolition of its supervision by state governments.
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 Commision of 1994 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 regimes, the branches of government that become fused are the
 A. judiciary and the executive B. judiciary and the legislature C. legislature and the executive
40. 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. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
 D. International Monetary Fund.
41. Nigeria broke diplomatic relations with France under the Balewa government over
 A. the Algeria 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 Attache
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 these following countries pioneered the idea of ECOWAS alongside Nigeria?
 A. Cote d'Ivoire B. Mali
 C. Liberia D. Togo
48. Which of these countries was NOT a foundation member of the Organisation of Africa 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. Germany colony
 B. South African province
 C. United Nations trusteeship
 D. British protectorate.

Government 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. monarch 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 powers of government.
7. Which of the following ideologies advocates governmental control over all sources of powers?
A. Totalitarian 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 is done through
A. delegated legislation B. administrative enactment 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
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 responsible 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. run-off election
17. The most important objective of political parties is to
A. elect their spokesmen B. lobby the government
C. form effective national organisations 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. organise workers 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. distortion
20. Which of the following was a great military political power before the colonization of Nigeria
A. The Idoma Kingdom B. The Nupe kingdom
C. The Kwararafa empire D. The Igala 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. rulers 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. Ibibio and Igala B. Tiv
C. Hausa Fulani D. Igbo and Efik
24. Which of the following was NOT a feature of colonial administration in Nigeria?
A. Forced labour B. Low prices and exports
C. Taxes on the population D. Education levy
25. Dual mandate was proposed by
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 for
A. immediate independence for Nigeria
B. Gradual evolution towards independence
C. the continuation of British rule
D. independence in 1956.
27. The Aba women riot was caused by the attempt to introduce
A. indirect rule to Southern Nigeria C. direct taxes
C. the warrant chief system D. forced labour
28. One of the unique innovations of the 1951 constitution was the introduction of
A. regional premiers B. the office of the speaker
C. the office of the prime minister
D. regional executives
29. The Constituent Assembly of 1978 had the primary responsibility of
A. drafting a constitution for the Second Republic
B. deliberating on, debating and amending the draft constitution.
C. passing the constitution into law D. conducting a referendum on 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. form a military government
B. maintain law and order C. defend the sovereignty of the country
D. take part in peace-keeping operations in troubled neighbourhood countries.
32. The highest court in Nigeria before 1963 was the
A. Supreme Court B. High Court
C. Judicial Committee 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
34. Under the 1979 Constitution, the function of the Civil Service Commission include the
A. appointment of Civil Service Commissioners
B. appointment, promotion and discipline of civil servants
C. negotiating better conditions of service for civil servants.
35. The primary factor which led to the formation of political parties in colonial Nigeria was
A. introduction of the elective principle and representative institutions
B. increased wealth of the indigenous elites
C. granting of self 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 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. 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. makes 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 government 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 Nigeria 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. the 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 O.A.U. 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
46. Which of the following countries 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. In the 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
48. The major liberation organisation which fought for Namibia's independence was
A. SWAPO B. A.N.C.
C. FRELIMO D. M.P.L.A.
49. Which of these international organisations is 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 Organisation.
50. The dramatic rise in the membership of the U.N. 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.

Government 1993

1. 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
2. The sovereignty of a state is determined by
A. economic and legal aspects
B. social and political aspects C. political and legal aspect
D. economic and political aspects
3. The civil service belongs to the organ or government called the
A. legislature B. executive
C. judiciary D. parastatals
4. 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 constituents units.
5. Federalism is a constitutional arrangement in which
A. the national and regional governments derive their powers from the constitution
B. the national government acts only through the regional governments
C. regional and local authorities exist at the pleasure of the national government
D. the national government does not reach individual citizens directly

6. 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
7. A federal system of government can exist without
 A. decision of powers B. supremacy of the written constitution C. an executive presidential system
 D. a rigid amendment procedure
8. 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
9. Nazism as a doctrine was proposed by
 A. Benito Mussolini B. Adolf Hitler
 C. Karl Marx D. Joseph Stalin
10. 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 powers D. appropriation powers
11. In the presidential system of government, the president is
 A. elected only through the electoral college
 B. empowered to dissolve the legislature
 C. Head of State and Head of Government
 D. vested with absolute powers.
12. In the Westminster system of government, formal legislation can take the following forms EXCEPT
 A. royal proclamations B. orders in council
 C. acts of parliament D. ministerial pronouncement
13. Delegated legislation is disadvantageous because it
 A. erodes the principle of separation of powers
 B. makes hasty review of legislation possible
 C. disallows quick action during emergencies
 D. increases the work of the legislature
14. The principle of the rule of law stipulates that
 A. only judges interprets the law
 B. law makers are above the law
 C. everybody is equal before the law
 D. lawyers make laws
15. Gerrymandering means
 A. the second ballot system
 B. single transferable vote
 C. the manipulation of constituency boundaries
 D. the tyranny of the majority.
16. Another term for an colonialism electoral district is a
 A. ward B. local government area
 C. politically demarcated area D. constituency
17. Franchise ensures
 A. participation in public affairs
 B. a classless democratic system
18. 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
19. 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 a minister
 D. provides that each state is represented according to its population
20. 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
21. In the Habe political system, the *Sarki* was assisted in performing his executive functions by the
 A. alkali B. khadi
 C. ulama D. galadima
22. In the Oyo empire, the Alaafin was
 A. an absolute monarch B. popularly elected
 C. a constitutional monarch
 D. worshipped as a deity
23. Which of these sets represents the disadvantages of colonialism?
 A. Exposure to western education, cultural imperialism and external trade relations
 B. Cultural imperialism and external manipulate and foreign control of domestic economy
 C. External manipulation, civil service evolution and liberal democracy
 D. Liberal democracy, foreign domination and cultural imperialism
24. 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.
25. The Lagos Colony and the Southern Protectorate of Nigeria were joined in the year
 A. 1904 B. 1906 C. 1910 D. 1914.
26. Tubman Goldie was famous for the
 A. suppression of local rulers
 B. merger of British companies into the United African Company C. Akassa Raid
 D. treaty of friendship and the race of Nikki
27. Which of the following internal factors did NOT affect the development of nationalist movements in colonial Nigeria?

- A. Denial of equal opportunities to Nigerian 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
28. One significant aspect of the Legislative Council of 1922 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.
29. The 1960 Independence Constitution could be described as written
 A. monarchical and parliamentary
 B. republican and parliamentary
 C. monarchial and presidential
 D. federal and republican
30. The governor-general 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
31. 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.
32. In Nigeria, the function of the Council of states is
 A. judicial B. investigative
 C. legislative D. advisory
33. Under the military administration, supreme court decision are subject to review by
 A. Sharia Court of Appeal B. no other court of law C. Federal Court of Appeal
 D. Judicial tribunal
34. Public Commissions established under the 1979 constitution were expected to be
 A. independent of the executive
 B. part of executive C. advisory to the executive
 D. advisory to the legislature.
35. Which of the following was an ad hoc Revenue Allocation Commission?
 A. Ashby Commission B. Adedeji Commission
 C Udoji Commission D. Phillipson Commission
36. The term federal character was popularised by the
 A. 1975 Constitution Drafting Committee
- B. 1979 Constitution regime C. Murtala/ Obansanjo regime
 D. Buhari regime
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 and economic elites
 D. rule by the military and civilians
41. Nigeria'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 O.A.U B. membership of ECOWAS C. concern for and attention of African problems D. commitment to end colonization in Africa
43. The major organization through which Nigeria pursues her economic, political and social interest in West Africa is
 A. ECOWAS B. A.D.B.
 C. E.C.A. D. O.A.U
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 O.A.U. is the
 A. the Economic and Social Commission
 B. Council of Ministers C. General Secretariat D. Assembly of Heads of States and Governments
46. To which of these bodies did Nigeria belong before the formation of the O.A.U in 1963?
 A. Cassablanca 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 Taslim Elias
B. Justice Bola Ajibola
C. Justice Daddy Onyeama
D. Justice Danley Alexander
48. An agency of the United Nations which specialize in the welfare of children is the
A. W.H.O B. U.N.E.S.C.O.
C. U.N.I.C.E.F D. U.N.D.P.
49. Financial contributions to the liberation movements in Southern Africa by African governments were channelled through the
A. E.C.A B. ECOWAS
C. O.A.U. D. U.N.O.
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 States, Italy, Germany and France
C. the Soviet Union, People Republic of China, Great Britain, France and the United States
D. Italy, the United States, the Soviet Union, Germany and France

Government 1994

1. A society that is politically organised 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 difference 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. economics of scale, uniform development and political unity B. economics of scale, uniform development and strong army
C. strong army, greater security and economics 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 constitution?
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
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 states 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 increases of prices by traders
 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. limited franchise D. adult suffrage
17. Which of the following best represents duties and obligations of government?
 A. Respect for national symbols
 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 whereby a legislator's tenure is abruptly 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 practised 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 Nigeria 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 policies did not allow for political agitation D. nationalists in British West Africa were more united than their French counterparts
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 is 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 from 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. lack of an acceptable revenue allocation formula
 B. inability to conduct a successful census
 C. high cost of administration
 D. frequent change of government
35. One of the basic differences between ministries and public corporations is that while ministries are
 A. run on rules, public corporations are not
 B. wholly owned by the government, public corporations are owned by both government and individuals
 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 powers
 C. poor performance of the military in foreign peace-keeping operations
 D. neglect 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
41. The term, *comprador bourgeoisie*, has been used by scholars to describe
 A. foreign businessmen in Nigeria
 B. foreign diplomats working in Nigeria
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 'Concert 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
 A. Margaret Thatcher B. Edward Heath
 C. John Major D. Harold Wilson
46. Which of the following African countries received Nigeria's assistance to fight her war of independence in 1975/76?
 A. Namibia B. Angola
 C. South Africa D. Mozambique
47. Which Nigerian was the executive secretary of the ECA?
 A. Chief Emeka Anyaoku
 B. Prof. Adebayo 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 quantity of oil to be produced at any given period B. influencing buyers at the international market to buy at high price 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 U.N.O. is unable to
 A. ensure free world trade B. stop colonialism
 C. control armament
 D. ensure permanent world peace

Government 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 seize 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 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. proletarians
8. A distinctive feature of a democratic system of government is the
 - A. existence of periodic competitive elections
 - B. existence of a single political party
 - C. absence of strong pressure groups
 - D. centralization of all power in the executive
9. The goal of the theory of separation of power 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 running the Nigerian Railway Corporation is an exercise of
 - A. delegated power B. parliamentary power
 - C. statutory power D. residual power
12. The application of the rule of law can be limited by
 - 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. The inalienable rights of the citizen are best protected through
 - A. an elected government
 - B. a humane head of state
 - C. a constitution
 - D. a fearless judiciary
16. 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
17. 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
18. 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
19. 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 is not
 - C. seeks power, the latter influences it
 - D. does not form a government, the latter does
20. Public opinion is the view expressed by a
 - A. few members of the society
 - B. few articulate members in the society
 - C. majority of the members of a society
 - D. group of individuals in the society

21. On what is charismatic authority based?
 A. inherited wealth and power
 B. tyrannical tendencies
 C. institutional processes
 D. Personal ability and influence
22. In which of the following Nigerian pre-colonial political units was the principle of separation of power institutionalized?
 A. Oyo Empire B. Benin Empire
 C. Hausa states D. Bornu Empire
23. The geographical entity in which the traditional ruler was born the religious and political head was the
 A. Tiv society B. Efik kingdom
 C. Jukun kingdom D. Sokoto caliphate
24. In which order did the various European groups penetrate into the interior of present-day Nigeria?
 A. Explorers, missionaries, traders and imperialists
 B. Explorers, trader, missionaries and imperialists
 C. Explorers, traders, imperialists and missionaries
 D. Explorers, imperialists, traders and missionaries
25. 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
26. The breakdown of the Macpherson Constitution was partly caused by the crisis within the
 A. N.C.N.C. B. A.G
 C. N.P.C D. N.N.D.P.
27. 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
28. Under the 1963 Constitution, a bill could only become law if it was assented to by the
 A. Prime minister B. president
 C. queen D. governor-general
29. The first executive president of Nigeria was
 A. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
 B. Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa
 C. General Yakubu Gowon
 D. Alhaji Shehu Shagari
30. 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
31. Under the Civil Service Reforms of 1988. the Nigerian Civil Service became
 A. nationalized B. professionalized
 C. bureaucratized D. indegenized
32. 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
33. Who among the following served as chairmen of NEC under General Babangida?
 A. Chief Ani and Justice Ovie-Whisky
 B. Prof. Awa and Prof Nwosu
 C. Prof. Uya and Alh. Kurfi
 D. Col. Wase and Chief Esua
34. 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 Darnely Alexander
35. Nigeria adopted the nineteen-state structure in
 A. 1960 B. 1966
 C. 1969 D. 1976
36. 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
37. Examples of public corporations in Nigeria are
 A. UAC and CFAO B. NEPA and UAC
 C. CFAO and NCC D. NEPA and NRC
38. Presidentialism in Local government administration is 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 the concilors
39. Local government have been stripped of one of their important functions through the establishment of the
 A. National Primary Education Commission
 B. National Health Care Commission
 C. National Board of Local Governments
 D. National Orientation Agency
40. 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. Muritala administration
 C. Obasanjo administration D. Buhari administration
41. 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

42. Nigeria is the major shareholder in the
A. OPEC Fund for Development
B. African Development Bank
C. World Bank
D. International Monetary Fund
43. Nigerian soldiers have been deployed for peace keeping mission to
A. Burundi and Yugoslavia B. Ethiopia and Korea
C. Somalia and Rwanda D. Haiti and Lebanon
44. The adoption of non-alignment as a principle of Nigerian foreign policy is aimed at
A. promoting Nigerian's leadership aspiration in Africa
B. placing Nigeria on a comfortable position to contribute to international peace and morality
C. enabling Nigeria assume equal status with the world powers
D. fulfilling a basic requirement for her acceptance into the Security Council of the UN
45. The country whose interest conflicted with those of Nigeria over Angola in 1975 was
A. USSR B. USA
C. France D. Cuba
46. The principle of Africa being the centre-piece of Nigeria's foreign policy has been demonstrated in
A. Egypt B. Gabon
C. Zambia D. Namibia
47. Which of the following countries has the right to veto the decision of the Security Council of the UNO?
A. Switzerland B. Argentina
C. China D. Sweden
48. 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 co-ordinating platform for the actions of nations
49. 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 state
D. equal contribution by member states
50. 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

Government 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 proceedings 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. presidential 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 power 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 balance is found mainly in
 A. parliamentary system B. presidential system C. monarchies D. oligarchies
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 Representative
 D. Public Service Commissions
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 as citizens
 C. practicing to be leaders of tomorrow
 D. carrying out their responsibilities as citizens
16. A major duty of citizen 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. demarcation B. delineation
 C. delimitation D. distribution
19. Political parties are formed essentially to
 A. capture state power
 B. replace bad governments
 C. complete 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 ozo 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 to 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
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 institutions
 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 Youth Movement
 C. Nigerian National Democratic Party
 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 Bernar 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 he 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 forces 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, confidentiality and red-tapism
C. neutrality, anonymity and impartiality
D. bureaucracy, confidentiality 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,
A. unicameral legislature and multi-party system
B. bicameral legislature and multi-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. For pre-independence political parties in Nigeria included the
A. AG, NCNC, NNDP, and NYM
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 power of the states and local governments
40. After the botched coup of January 1966, power was handed over to General Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi 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 Nigeria 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 the Barclays Bank in Nigeria in reaction to the British
A. monopoly of Nigeria's oil markets
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
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. In 1993, Nigeria troops were on peace-keeping assignment to
A Liberia and Burundi
B Rwanda and Liberia
C Chad and Liberia
D Liberia and somalia
47. Nigeria established a trust fund for other African countries with the
A International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
B Nigerian Industrial Development Bank
C African Development Bank
D Economic Commission for Africa
48. Nations join international organizations so that they could
A advance their interests
B get foreign aid
C form alliances
D become more developed
49. The organ of the U.N.O. with full representation is the
A Security Council
B General Assembly
C Trusteeship Council
D International Court of Justice
50. Which of the following was the last to win independence from colonial rule?
A Cote d'Ivoire B Algeria
C Tanzania D Angola

Government 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 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 power and functions of government
D method of revenue allocation by government
5. If the central government has less power than the component units, the constitution is said to be
A federal B unitary
C confederal D unwritten
6. In 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 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 legislation D an executive order
12. The principle by which both the governors and the governed are bound by the law is called
A constitutionalism
B constitutional supremacy
C rule by decree D rule by law

13. 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
14. In a 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. allow 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 an election by a simple majority, must have been voted for by
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. structure 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 policies of the government
C. install a government of its choice
D. implement policies that will benefit its member
19. Which of the following is the commonest means of expressing public opinion?
A. Handbill B. Newspaper
C. Radio D. Television
20. One effective way by which governments ascertain public support and reactions is through
A. the press B. social mobilization
C. opinion leaders D. elections
21. An acephalous pre-colonial political system is best represented by the
A. Oyo empire B. Igbo political organization
C. Ijaw political organization D. Benin empire
22. 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. Sarkin fada D. Sarkin pawa
23. In the pre-colonial Yoruba society, the power of the Oyomesi were checked by the
A. Baale B. Ogboni
C. Are onakakanfo D. Bashorun
24. The Aro system in Igboland was a
A. political organization B. commercial organization
C. religious organization D. imperial organization
25. In 1879, four British companies were merged to form the United African Company by
A. Frederick Lugard B. John Beecroft
C. Tubman Goldie D. Macgregor Laid
26. Which of the following was a feature of the government of a British protectorate?
A. Legislative council B. Provincial authority
C. Executive council D. Native Authority
27. Educated elites did not like the system of indirect rule in Nigeria because it
A. did not make provision for them
B. was exploitative and cumbersome
C. made traditional ruler too powerful
D. was undemocratic and oppressive
28. The Nigerian Council was created by
A. Hugh Clifford B. Arthur Richard
C. Frederick Lugard D. Bernard Bourdillon
29. 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
30. 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 principle
D. brought about self-government for Nigeria
31. 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 provision for the office of a constitutional president
C. Both provision for the office of the Prime Minister and president
D. Both had provisions for the office of an executive president
32. 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. Adegbajo
33. During the period 1960 to 1966, 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

34. Which of the following was not established under the 1979 Nigerian constitution?
A. National Council on Education
B. National Economic Council
C. National Security Council
D. National Defence Council
35. 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
36. 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
37. In the botched Third Republic, the unit of representation in the House of Representatives was the
A. local government B. electoral ward
C. senatorial district D. entire state
38. Public corporations mainly differ from the ministries in that they
A. are not bureaucratic
B. provide social services to the public
C. require highly professional staff
D. are organized as business enterprises
39. The privatization of public corporations 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
40. 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 head of personnel management departments from the councillors
D. separations of powers between the executive and legislative arms of the councillors
41. 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
42. Which of the following factors was not responsible for the military intervention in Nigeria 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
43. One outstanding action for which the Gowon administration will be remembered in Nigeria's political history is the
44. An example of Nigeria's external cultural relations in 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
45. At independence in 1960, the permission to establish a diplomatic mission in Nigeria was not granted to
A. the United States of America
B. Japan C. the United Kingdom
D. the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
46. 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 movement in Africa
C. participate in any peace-keeping operation in Africa
D. lay more emphasis on African issues
47. 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
48. The first international organization Nigeria joined after independence is the
A. United Nations Organization
B. Organization of African Unity
C. Commonwealth of Nations
D. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
49. The Security Council of the United Nations Organization is composed of
A. the Western industrial nations
B. the five permanent members
C. the five permanent members and other members periodically elected
D. eleven member states elected by the General Assembly
50. The headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa is located in
A. Ghana B. Kenya
C. Nigeria D. Ethiopia

Government 1999

1. In a federal state, power is shared
 - A. between the central government and the local authorities
 - B. among the states of the 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 centre 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, ministers are
 - A. individually responsible to the president
 - B. individually responsible to the senate
 - C. collectively responsible to the president
 - D. collectively responsible to the electorate
4. The principle of collective responsibility implies that
 - A. individual views cannot be expressed
 - B. decisions taken are defended in spite of individual opinions
 - C. those who hold different views must acquiesce
 - D. government cannot be personalized
5. A 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
6. 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
7. 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 party system
8. A hereditary system of government is
 - A. an oligarchy B. a gerontocracy
 - C. an aristocracy D. a monarchy
9. The separation of judicial, legislative and executive functions is designed to
 - A. promote freedom B. prevent tyranny
 - C. promote peace D. prevent anarchy
10. Bicameral legislatures are a common feature of
 - A. monarchical systems B. confederal systems
 - C. federal systems D. unitary systems
11. In a federal constitutional legislative powers that are shared by two levels of government are referred to as
 - A. exclusive B. extra-ordinary
 - C. residual D. concurrent
12. 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
13. 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
14. 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
15. One instrument for safeguarding the rights of citizen is
 - A. judicial interpretation
 - B. presidential pardon C. legislative intervention
 - D. writ of habeas corpus
16. 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
17. 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
18. 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
19. 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
20. 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 rights and liberties are placed above state interests

21. A dominant two-party system is operated in
 A. the United Kingdom and the United States
 B. India and Pakistan
 C. France and Germany
 D. South Africa and Senegal
22. 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
23. 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
24. The ideology which states that each person is the best judge of what is in his self-interest is
 A. liberalism B. socialism
 C. fascism D. feudalism
25. The Code of Conduct Bureau was established essentially to
 A. ensure the independence of the public service
 B. enhance probity and accountability in public service
 C. protect the right of the public
 D. reduce corruption in public life
26. The British government revoked the charter of the Royal Niger Company and took over the administration of Nigeria in
 A. 1861 B. 1885
 C. 1900 D. 1914
27. The Independence Constitution can be described as
 A. monarchical and presidential
 B. republican and parliamentary
 C. monarchical and parliamentay
 D. federal and republican
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. The first Head of Government in independent Nigeria was
 A. Nnamdi Azikiwe B. Ahmadu Bello
 C. Tafawa Balewa D. Herbert Macaulay
30. A feature common to the 1963, 1979 and 1989 constitutions of Nigeria was that they provided for a
 A. republican system B. Prime Minister
 C. ceremonial head of states
 D. president as head of government
31. The Lagos colony and Protectorate was amalgamated with the protectorate of southern Nigeria in
 A. 1886 B. 1893
 C. 1906 D. 1922
32. 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
33. The duty of an Alkali under the Hausa-Fulani political system is to
 A. adjudicate under Islamic laws
 B. make Islamic laws
 C. execute Islamic laws
 D. make treaties under Islamic laws
34. The motion for self-government in Nigeria proposed by Chief Anthony Enahoro in
 A. 1950 B. 1953
 C. 1956 D. 1958
35. The legislative functions of the government of Benin kingdom were performed by the Oba and a council of chiefs known as
 A. Esama B. Ndichie
 C. Uzama D. Enogie
36. 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
37. 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
38. In 1979, the Unity Party of Nigeria contested and won gubernatorial elections in
 A. Lagos, Ogun, Imo, Oyo and Bendel
 B. Lagos, Kwara, Oyo, Ogun and Benue
 C. Lagos, Ogun, Oyo, Ondo and Bendel
 D. Lagos, Kwara, Ogun, Oyo and Ondo
39. Rates are usually collected in Nigeria by
 A. minister of commerce in the states
 B. local government councils
 C. the department of inland revenue
 D. the traditional rulers
40. One of the main reason for the creation of more local governments 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
41. Based on its objectives, the Organization of African Unity can primarily be classified as
 A. a social organization

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| B. | a political organization | 47. | One of the underlying principles of Nigerian foreign policy is |
| C. | a cultural organization | A. | encouragement of peace keeping operations in African |
| D. | an economic organization | B. | interference in the internal activities of other countries |
| 42. | Nigeria's role in ECOMOG is essentially informed by her | C. | non- commitment towards African unity |
| A. | desire for peace and stability | D. | respect for sovereign equality of all states |
| B. | chairmanship of ECOWAS | 48. | Before a new member is admitted to the United Nations Organization, its application must be approved by all |
| C. | desire to establish democracy | A. | permanent members of the Security Council |
| D. | membership of ECOWAS | B. | members of the General Assembly |
| 43. | The annual budget of the OAU is approved by the | C. | members of the Economic and Social Council |
| A. | council of ministers | D. | members of the International Court of Justice |
| B. | secretary general | | |
| C. | assembly of heads of state and government | | |
| D. | General assembly | | |
| 44. | The major strategy used by OPEC to influence oil price is by | 49. | Which of the following international organizations was in existence before the outbreak of the Second World War? |
| A. | allocating production quotas to members | A. | the OAU |
| B. | influencing buyers at the international market to buy at high price | B. | The League Nations |
| C. | allowing member countries to produce at their discretion | C. | The UNO |
| D. | increasing the supply of the commodity | D. | The ECOWAS |
| 45. | Nigeria was suspended from the Commonwealth because of her | 50. | The organ of the United Nations Organization responsible for the former colonies of defeated world war ii powers is the |
| A. | tacit approval of military dictatorship | A. | General Assembly |
| B. | negative position towards other nations | B. | Security Council |
| C. | complete negligence of freedom of the press | C. | Economic and Social Council |
| D. | violation of fundamental human rights | D. | Trusteeship Council |
| 46. | Nigeria's non aligned policy means that she will | | |
| A. | have nothing to do with the super-powers | | |
| B. | not take sides in international issues based on ideological considerations | | |
| C. | avoid having any dealing with any country with ideological leanings | | |
| D. | relate only with member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement | | |

Government 2000

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| 1. | The civil service cadre responsible for the general supervision and control of ministers is the | 4. | The rule of law is a cardinal principle associated with |
| A. | administrative | B. | democratic systems |
| C. | executive | C. | federal systems |
| D. | clerical | D. | communist systems |
| 2. | A disadvantage of the one-party system is that it | 5. | The main function of public opinion is to |
| A. | makes accountability difficult | A. | change the policy of government |
| B. | negates freedom of association | B. | provide direction for public policy |
| C. | emphasizes political differences | C. | support the policy of government |
| D. | delays decision making | D. | indoctrinate the people |
| 3. | Citizenship refers to the | 6. | A typical form of delegated legislation is |
| A. | indigenous member of a state | A. | act of parliament |
| B. | social status of a person in a state | B. | decree |
| C. | highest position in a state | C. | bye-law |
| D. | legal status of a member of a state | 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 effected 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 single entity
D. carpet-crossing and opposition are made difficult
9. Pressure groups harmonize different individual concerns through interest
A. mobilization B. aggregation
C. manipulation D. 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 source 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
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. weak relative to the constitution
15. Which of the following electoral bodie in Nigeria conducted elections from 1979 to 1983?
A. National Electoral Commission
B. Independence National Electoral Commission
C. National Electoral Commission of Nigeria
D. Federal Electoral Commission
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 a 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 interpretation of the constitution, is a
A. protector of the state B. guardian of freedom
C. participant in the politics of the state
D. preserver of the status quo
19. Separation of powers is a principle which enable 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 local 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 of membership in Nigeria during the Second Republic was the
A. GNPP B. NPP
C. NPN D. UPN
24. Military intervention in Nigeria arose from
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. Lyttelton constitution
C. Macpherson constitution
D. Independence constitution
26. Regional consciousness in Nigeria was introduced by the
A. Lyttelton constitution
B. Clifford constitution
C. Macpherson constitution
D. Richards constitution
27. How many states were created in Nigeria in 1967?
A. 21 B. 19 C. 12 D. 4
28. The day-to-day operation of public corporation is the direct responsibility of the
A. management B. union workers
C. supervising ministry 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. Nigerian National Democratic Party
B. Lagos Youth Movement

- C. Nigerian 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 chairmen
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. Residual powers in the 1979 constitution of Nigeria were vested in the
A. local and state governments
B. state governments
C. federal governments
D. local governments
34. The Nigeria 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
35. A characteristic of most pre-colonial government in Nigeria is that they
A. had no defined functions
B. performed only executive function
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
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. Lome D. Tripoli
38. The first African Secretary -General of the United Nations is
A. Kofi Annan B. Joe Garba
C. Boutrou 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 Corps 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 powers was the first to come to Nigeria's aid during the civil war?
A. Britain B. USA
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 principle 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. Acheampong 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 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

Government 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 corruptible
2. The standing committee of legislature is one
A. whose members stand while deliberating
B. that has statutory responsibilities
C. that performs ad hoc functions
D. that has all 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 governments 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. capitalists' 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 workers 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. provides a framework for the study of government
B. facilitates cross-fertilization of ideas of governance
10. When a bill passed by the legislature is vetoed by the executive, the action underscores the principle of
A. probity and accountability
B. separation of power
C. collective responsibility
D. checks and balances
11. In the legislative process, a bill is a
A. motion accepted for debate
B. motion rejected after debate
C. proposal before the legislature
D. law passed by the legislature
12. One of the advantages of bicameral over unicameral legislature is that it
A. is cheap to maintain
B. promotes social equality
C. takes less time for bills to be passed
D. prevents the passage of ill-considered bills
13. The fundamental rights of citizens include rights to
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. gerry-mandering 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 interests of members
B. specifically lobby the government
C. support the government
D. achieve goals affecting other associations
17. Public opinion is 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 concession
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 government
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. 1945 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 lists were within the exclusive competence of the
A. Executive B. Federal parliaments
C. Regional legislature D. Judiciary
29. Before Nigeria became a republic, the highest body charged with the administration of justice was the
A. Privy Council B. High Court
C. Supreme Court D. Court of Appeal
30. The equivalent of a commissioner at the local government level is the
A. executive chairman B. secretary
C. councilor 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 sovereign 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 Nigeria Youth Movement collapsed as a result of
A. its failure to win election
B. shortage of funds to run its affairs
C. the harassments of its leadership by government
D. the breakup of its leadership
34. The first restructuring of the Nigeria Federation took place with the
A. creation of the Mid-West Region in 1963
B. abolition of federalism in 1966
C. military counter-coup of 1966
D. creation of state 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 government
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 Reforming 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 21 D. 30 to 36
39. A major factor that influenced the formulation of Nigeria foreign policy in the First Republic was
A. geographical location B. the colonial legacy
C. economic consideration
D. the parliamentary system
40. Nigeria's departure from pro-west policy during the Murtala Muhammed regime was as a result of
A. the economic interests of the west in Nigeria
B. Nigeria increased international influence
C. the growing trade between Nigeria and the East
D. Nigeria's concern for decolonization in Africa

41. During the Civil War, the major power that expressed moral support for Biafra's self-determination was
 A. France B. China
 C. the United States D. Great Britain
42. The Barclays Bank and the British Petroleum Company in Nigeria were nationalized in the late 1970s for transacting business with
 A. France B. South Africa
 C. Portugal D. Libya
43. 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
44. Nigeria's recognition of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola to lead the country was made under
 A. General Yakubu Gowon
 B. General Murtala Muhammed
 C. General Muhammadu Buhari
 D. General Ibrahim Babangida
45. The first Nigeria permanent Representative to the United Nations was
 A. Alhaji Yusuf Maitama Sule
 B. General Joseph Garba
 C. Professor Ibrahim Gambari
 D. Chief Simeon Adebo
46. In 1981, Nigeria participated in an Organization of African Unity peace-keeping force to replace Libyan force in
 A. Somalia B. Chad
 C. Ethiopia D. Zaire
47. Nigeria's withdrawal from the Edinburgh Commonwealth Games in July 1986 was in protest against British
 A. support to UNITA rebels in Angola
 B. supply of arms to Rhodesia
 C. failure to impose sanctions on South Africa
 D. negative utterances on Nigeria
48. The major demand of the Third world countries on the United Nations in the 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
49. Which of the following is the function of the Council of Ministers of the O.A.U.?
 A. Co-ordinating 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 organization.
50. The Economic Community of West African States has made impressive 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 its members

Government 2002

1. Delegated legislation 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 rights 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 organization B. merit system
 C. patronage system
 D. hierarchical organization
7. A common feature of a multi-party system is that government is formed by

- A. the major political parties
 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 administrative cadre of the civil service in Nigeria, an applicant must be
 A. knowledgeable in civil service rules
 B. holder of a first university degree
 C. specifically trained in public administration
 D. a senior civil servant
9. The final interpretation of the provisions of a federal constitution is 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 politics
 B. an area's involvement in politics
 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 power is
 A. delegated B. centralized
 C. fused D. separated
13. 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
14. A major consequence of proportional representation is that it
 A. reduces the chances of political instability
 B. favours the developments of a two-party system
 C. discourages voting along ethnic lines
 D. encourages the proliferation of parties
15. 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
16. 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
17. Centralization of power is the basic feature of
 A. federalism B. a confederation
 C. a presidential system D. a unitary government
18. A law passed by the legislature and assented to by the executive is
 A. an act B. a presidential proclamation
 C. a decree D. a legislative order
19. 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
20. 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 observed
 D. elections are conducted as and when due.
21. The principle of checks and balances reinforces separation of power 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
22. Legislative control of public corporation in Nigeria is effected through
 A. the dissolution of their managements
 B. the reorganization of their boards
 C. acts of the National Assembly
 D. bye-laws.
23. The Ibadan Conference of 1950 was convened to discuss the provision of the
 A. Macpherson Constitution
 B. Clifford Constitution
 C. Lyttelton Constitution
 D. Richards Constitution
24. The fees collected by local governments at motor parks represent
 A. levies B. fines
 C. income tax D. user charge
25. The first Nigerian constitution to provide for the fundamental objectives and derivative principles of state policy was the
 A. 1979 Constitution B. 1989 Constitution
 C. 1999 Constitution D. 1960 Constitution
26. Under the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria, the power to create local government is vested in the
 A. state assembly B. office of the deputy governor C. presidency
 D. national assembly
27. 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

28. In pre-colonial Igbo society, decisions on public issues were reached mainly through
A. the oracles B. consensus
C. imposition D. majority votes
29. The main duty of the Local Government Service Commission is to
A. supervise and manage the affairs of the local governments
B. create job opportunities at the local level
C. handle request for the creation of more local governments.
D. conduct elections into local councils.
30. The constitution that introduced restricted franchise into Nigeria politics was the
A. Independence Constitution
B. Lyttelton Constitution
C. Richard Constitution
D. Clifford Constitution
31. In Nigeria, the Council of State was first created by
A. General Murtala Muhammed
B. General Olusegun Obasanjo
C. Major-General Aguyi Ironsi
D. General Yakubu Gowon
32. 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 Nigeria Company.
33. The two military coups that toppled Civilian regimes in Nigeria were those of
A. January 1996 and December 1983
B. July 1966 and August 1985
C. January 1966 and July 1975
D. February 1966 and December 1983.
34. The main function of the Code of Conduct Bureau is to
A. ensure accountability in government business
B. give the judiciary more power to discipline erring judge
C. protect public officers from the press
D. give the police more powers to make arrests.
35. The emirate system of administration can be likened to a
A. confederal system of government
B. unitary system of government
C. federal system of government
D. constitutional monarchy
36. The abolition of the state ministries of local government 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 subordinate to state governments.
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 state
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 Community
C. Authority of Heads of States and Government
D. Council of Ministers.
41. The group of states that conceived the idea of the United Nation 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 action of the Commonwealth of Nation's 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
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 Nation 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. | Chairmanship of the Eminent persons | 49. | Nigeria's membership of the ECOWAS is informed by her desire to |
| B. | Membership of SADC | A. | develop a market in the sub-region |
| C. | Giant of Africa | B. | form sub-regional high command |
| D. | the status of the frontline state. | C. | become a sub-regional power |
| 48. | Which of these international agencies is Nigeria a member of? | D. | promote economic integration |
| A. | London Club | 50. | An attribute that Nigeria shares with most non-aligned countries is |
| B. | The Infrastructural Development Fund | A. | her large population |
| C. | The Paris Club | B. | the state of her economy |
| D. | The International Monetary Fund. | C. | her heterogeneous population |
| | | D. | her large size. |

Government 2003

- | | | | |
|----|--|-----|---|
| 1. | One of the duties of the legislature is to | 8. | A collegial executive is a government in which power is vested in a |
| A. | exercise oversight | A. | committee |
| B. | implements laws | B. | monarch |
| C. | promulgate decrees | C. | parliament |
| D. | adjudicate disputes | D. | president |
| 2. | The best form of government for a heterogeneous society is a | 9. | A common feature of government is |
| A. | quasi-federal system | A. | the making of public policy |
| B. | confederal system | B. | the separation of powers |
| C. | unitary system | C. | the independence of the judiciary |
| D. | federal system | D. | a written constitution. |
| 3. | Removal by impeachment applies to the position of a | 10. | A meeting of the legislature is usually brought to an end with |
| A. | chief judge | A. | a prorogation |
| B. | president | B. | a dissolution |
| C. | prime minister | C. | suspension |
| D. | cabinet minister | D. | an adjournment |
| 4. | Government by the wealthy is known as | 11. | The civil service embraces all workers in |
| A. | oligarchy | A. | public and private companies |
| B. | aristocracy | B. | all private corporations |
| C. | plutocracy | C. | public corporations |
| D. | democracy | D. | government ministers |
| 5. | The independence of the judiciary can be undermined through the | 12. | The citizenship of a country could be acquired through |
| A. | payment of the salaries of judicial officers by government. | A. | registration and arbitration |
| B. | appointment of the minister of justice as the Attorney-General | B. | presidential proclamation |
| C. | politicization of the appointments of judges | C. | birth and naturalization |
| D. | confirmation of the appointment of judges by the legislature | D. | parliamentary legislation |
| 6. | The unrestrained power of the state over its citizens is underlined by | 13. | What distinguishes a political party from other social institution is the desire to |
| A. | self-determination | A. | promote the interest of party members |
| B. | patriotism | B. | influence the international community on local issues |
| C. | sovereignty | C. | influence government policies in certain directions |
| D. | nationalism | D. | win elections and form a government |
| 7. | In a parliamentary system, the functions of the head of state and the head of government are vested in | 14. | Capitalism is a system of economic organization based on |
| A. | the ministerial council | A. | very fair distribution of the means of production |
| B. | an individual | B. | a mixed economy that takes all interest into consideration |
| C. | the inner cabinet | C. | trading among people who own and control their items of trade. |
| D. | two different individuals. | D. | individual ownership of the means of production |

15. Socialism is a mode of production based on
A. national ownership of the means of production
B. mixed ownership of the means of production.
C. state ownership of the means of production
D. collective ownership of the means of production
16. Constitutional disputes in states with written constitutions are resolved by the
A. legislature B. ombudsman
C. electorate D. judiciary
17. Election as a political process is significant because it
A. facilitates constitutional change of government
B. is associated with campaigns for public office
C. facilitates the recall process
D. enables citizens to vote
18. Public opinion becomes politically relevant when it
A. aggregates view and interests
B. is in support of government
C. influences the decision of government
D. criticizes people in power
19. The operation of the rule of law is undermined by the
A. conspiracy by the two houses of the legislature to impeach the president
B. inability of the press to discharge its responsibilities
C. unfriendly attitude of pressure groups
D. existence of administrative tribunals and special immunities
20. Associations whose main interest is to influence public policies without having to capture power are
A. political parties B. communal groups
C. pressure groups D. trade unions
21. One of the legacies of pre-colonial Nigeria destroyed by the British was the
A. peace and harmony in the land
B. nation's farmland
C. education of the local people
D. indigenous cultures of the people
22. The smooth operation of the civil service in Nigeria is mostly hampered by
A. debt burden and redundancy
B. poor infrastructure
C. inadequate training of personnel
D. corruption and inefficiency.
23. The type of government operated in Nigeria between October 1st 1979 and December 31st 1983 is called
A. presidential system of government
B. collegial system of government
C. unitary system of government
D. parliamentary system of government
24. In the pre-colonial Igbo society, the maintenance of peace and order was the function of the
A. assembly of ezes B. age-grades
C. assembly of title holders D. clan elders
25. The expenditure of public funds by the executive in Nigeria is controlled by the
A. president B. ministry of finance
C. judiciary D. legislature.
26. The 1979 Constitution established the
A. Federal Civil Defence Corps
B. National Human Right Commission
C. Federal Road Safety Commission
D. National Population Commission
27. The Eastern and Western regions of Nigeria achieved the status of self government in
A. 1959 B. 1950
C. 1955 D. 1957
28. The Arthur Richards Constitution was designed to last for
A. six years B. twelve years
C. five years D. nine years
29. The 1976 reforms have been most beneficial to the
A. Nigeria Police B. civil service
C. federal government D. local government
30. A problem of Nigerian federalism that was resolved by the Supreme Court between federal government and the littoral states centred on resources.
A. maximization B. control
C. derivation D. generation
31. One of the reasons advanced for the overthrow of the Gowon Regime was its failure to
A. promote some officers of the armed forces
B. honour the promise to hand over power
C. create new state D. try politicians in detention
32. In the first republic, politics in the Northern region was dominated by the
A. NPC B. NCNC
C. NEPU D. UMBC
33. The Bureau for Public Enterprises is charged with the responsibility for
A. eradicating poverty
B. generating opportunities
C. providing employment opportunities
D. privatization and commercialization.
34. The military head of state during the Third Republic was
A. General Ibrahim Babangida
B. General Murtala Muhammed
C. General Sani Abacha
D. General Olusegun Obasanjo
35. The most important challenge facing the Fourth Republic is
A. the need to develop Nigeria
B. how to develop Nigeria's social institutions
C. how to deal with the military
D. the successful conduct of the 2003 elections

36. Financial allocation to local government by the federal or the state government to supplement the cost of a project is called.
 A. revenue allocation B. matching grant
 C. statutory allocation D. reimbursement
37. Nigeria's influence in OPEC is determined by the
 A. sizes of her refineries
 B. accessibility of her oil fields
 C. low sulphur content of her crude
 D. volume of her oil reserve
38. The activities of Nigeria in the international community are primarily influenced by
 A. military power B. diplomacy
 C. propaganda D. national interest
39. The dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon is over
 A. trade B. exploration rights
 C. fishing rights D. territory
40. Nigeria's high standing in the UN General Assembly is underscored by her
 A. financial contribution B. military strength
 C. successes in UN elective offices
 D. contribution to global peace
41. Nigeria's Non-Alignment policy is constrained by her
 A. membership of the UNO
 B. Afrocentric posture
 C. members of ECOWAS
 D. strong ties with Western powers
42. The main constraint on Nigeria Francophone West African cooperation is
 A. ideological differences B. cultural differences
 C. poor road network
 D. economic dependence.
43. Nigeria's relations with Britain were at a very low ebb under the
 A. Buhari Regime B. Gowon Regime
 C. Shagari Regime D. Babangida Regime
44. The ECOWAS Treaty was reviewed in 1991 to
 A. accommodate the interest of France
 B. mobilize ECOMOG
 C. accommodate extra sub-regional interest
 D. make it responsive to new challenges
45. The headquarters of the International Court of Justice is in
 A. Paris B. The Hague
 C. London D. Washington DC.
46. The independent African countries that signed the OAU Charter on May 25, 1963 were
 A. Morocco and Angola B. Togo and Sierra Leone C. Chad and the Gambia
 D. Togo and Morocco
47. The tenure of the President of the UN Security Council is
 A. two years B. one year
 C. one month D. six months
48. The majority of the OPEC members are from
 A. Asia B. Latin America
 C. the Middle East D. Africa
49. The non-British colony which is a member of the Commonwealth is
 A. Guinea-Bissau B. Mozambique
 C. Rwanda D. Eritrea
50. The major problem of the ECOWAS is lack of
 A. a common Customs Union
 B. a ideology C. uniform ideology
 D. commitment by members.

Government 2004

1. In a democracy, sovereign authority is exercised by the
 A. people B. executive
 C. electorate D. legislature.
2. The agent through which the state undertakes political socialization is the
 A. school B. family
 C. peer group D. pressure group
3. Unicameral legislature is a common feature of
 A. presidentialism B. parliamentarism
 C. unitarism D. federalism
4. Independence of the judiciary is pertinent because it accords the judiciary the power to
 A. determine a fixed term of office for the judges
- B. dismiss any judge who has breached the judicial code of conduct
 C. enable the judge to try and decide cases without bias
 D. determine a fixed salary for judges.
5. In a unitary system of government, power is concentrated at the centre
 A. without devolution B. with devolution
 C. with residual functions
 D. without residual functions
6. In a confederation, the constituency that a member of legislature represents is a
 A. senatorial district B. parliamentary constituency
 C. nation-state D. region

7. In a constitutional monarchy, the authority to remove the head of state is exercised by the
 A. legislature B. head of government
 C. cabinet D. prime minister
8. In a parliamentary system of government, a vote of no confidence leads to the resignation of
 A. the entire cabinet
 B. an individual minister
 C. the entire parliament
 D. the prime minister
9. In a presidential system of government, the president checks the legislature through
 A. executive order B. executive review
 C. exercise of power D. legislative order
10. The economic basis of feudalism is
 A. capital B. agriculture
 C. slavery D. trade.
11. The creation of a classless society is the ultimate aim of
 A. communism B. capitalism
 C. socialism D. fascism
12. One of the sources of a constitution is
 A. constitutional law B. common law
 C. corporate law D. statutory law
13. The fundamental assumption on which the idea of the rule of law is based is
 A. rationality of human beings
 B. equality of human beings
 C. love for social justice
 D. supremacy of the constitution
14. The principle of separation of power was made popular by
 A. John Locke B. Baron de Montesquieu
 C. Thomas Hobbes D. Niccolo Machiavelli
15. Delegated legislation refers to the laws made by
 A. the legislature B. military governments
 C. civilian governments D. non-legislative bodies
16. Law made by state governments are known as
 A. edicts B. acts
 C. decrees D. bye-laws
17. The law of libel limits a citizen's right freedom of
 A. association B. movement
 C. worship D. expression
18. The first franchise in the history of the democratic process is
 A. female franchise B. male franchise
 C. universal franchise D. property franchise
19. An interest group that admits members and conducts its affairs according to stated rules is described as
 A. institutional B. organizational
 C. associational D. non-associational
20. A major influence on the formulation of public opinion is
 A. public journals B. peer groups
 C. the family D. the mass media
21. The highest grade in the civil service is known as the
 A. technical cadre B. administrative cadre
 C. executive cadre D. clerical cadre
22. The pre-colonial Yoruba political system as a whole can best be described as a
 A. confederation of monarchies and chiefdoms
 B. federation of chiefdoms and localities
 C. highly centralized kingdom
 D. confederation of chiefdoms and localities
23. The major motivation of British colonization of Nigeria was to
 A. spread religion
 B. satisfy British economic interests
 C. westernize Nigerians
 D. protect Nigeria from external attack
24. The Native Authority system was most effective and successful in
 A. Western Nigeria
 B. Mid-Western Nigeria
 C. Northern Nigeria
 D. Eastern Nigeria.
25. The process of nationalism was accelerated by
 A. rapid economic development
 B. the coming of Christian missionaries
 C. the signing of the Atlantic Charter
 D. improvement in warfare tactics
26. A common feature of the earlier political parties in Nigeria was that they
 A. started as socio-cultural organizations
 B. were formed by the government
 C. were non-elitist in nature
 D. were backed by the colonialists.
27. Under the 1999 Constitution, the power to declare war is vested in the
 A. legislature B. executive
 C. National Council of States
 D. National Security Council
28. A distinguishing feature of the 1979 Constitution was the
 A. departure from the parliamentary to the presidential system
 B. preservation and entrenchment of republicanism
 C. introduction of unicameralism into Nigeria
 D. introduction of a federal structure.
29. The two chambers of elected national representatives in Nigeria are called
 A. the parliament B. the senate
 C. House of Assembly
 D. the National Assembly

30. Judicial administration in respect of national code of conduct lies with the
A. Judicial Service Commission
B. Code of Conduct Tribunal
C. Public Complaints Commission
D. Code of Conduct Bureau
31. In the Second Republic, the ruling National Party of Nigeria formed an alliance with the
A. Unity Party of Nigeria B. Nigeria People's Party
C. Great Nigeria People's Party
D. Nigeria Advance Party
32. The relationship between the tiers of government in Nigeria can be described as one of
A. independent co-existence
B. coordinate and independent jurisdiction
C. voluntary subordination
D. superior-subordinate co-existence
33. The 1976 Local Government Reforms in Nigeria transformed the relationship between states and local government into one of
A. master and servant
B. partnership and cooperation
C. equality D. subordination
34. Government-owned companies operating in the economic sector are referred to as
A. public utilities B. public enterprises
C. public investments D. public services.
35. The difference between commercialized and privatized companies is that in the former
A. private ownership is dominant
B. public ownership is dominant
C. government subsidizes costs
D. profit motive is recessive
36. The body responsible for running the personnel affairs of senior local government staff in Nigeria is the
A. Local Government Council
B. State Civil Service Commission
C. Senior Staff Commission
D. Local Government Service Commission
37. The immediate cause of the January 15 1996 military coup in Nigeria was the
A. Kano Riots B. Tiv Riots
C. election crisis in the Western Region
D. crisis over the population census.
38. Nigeria demonstrated her commitment to the policy of non-alignment during the regime of
A. Muhammadu Buhari
B. Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi
C. Murtala Muhammed
D. Ibrahim Babangida
39. Nigeria's support for the South-South Cooperation is based on her desire to
A. promote economic understanding in the Third World
B. counter the political and military domination by major powers
C. assert her leadership role in Africa
D. promote her non-aligned policy
40. Nigeria's relation with black political communities outside Africa is built on
A. economic considerations
B. shared political aspirations
C. perceived cultural affinities
D. expectations of political support from them
41. The one-time president of the United Nations General Assembly was
A. Maitama Sule B. Joseph Garba
C. Ibrahim Gambari D. Arthur Mbanefo
42. The leaders who spearheaded the transformation of the Organization of African Unity into the African Union are from
A. South Africa, Libya and Zambia
B. Nigeria, Libya and South Africa
C. Nigeria Liberia and Kenya
D. Algeria, Libya and Morocco
43. The countries in which Nigeria participated in the ECOMOG peace-keeping operations were
A. Liberia and Guinea
B. Sierra Leone and Coted'Ivoire
C. Senegal and Coted'Ivoire
D. Liberia and Sierra Leone
44. The permanent member of the Security Council of the United Nations are
A. Britain, Japan, Australia, Germay and the United State
B. Germany, France, Poland, Hungary and China
C. the United States, Russia, France, Britain and China
D. the United States, Russia, France, Britain and Japan
45. A specialized agency of the United Nations Organization is the
A. World Health Organization
B. General Assembly
C. International Court of Justice
D. International Olympic Committee
46. With the admission of Asian and African countries to the Commonwealth, the Queen of England became the
A. head of state of these countries
B. head of government of these countries
C. patron of the Commonwealth
D. chairperson of the Commonwealth

47. A major problem of the defunct Organization of Africa Unity was
A. ideological differences
B. Language barrier
C. inadequate resources
D. cultural diversity
48. The Lagos Treaty of May 28th 1975 led to the formation of the
A. Economic Commission for Africa
B. Economic Community of West African States
C. Lagos Plan of Action
D. African Economic Summit
49. The current Executive Secretary of the ECOWAS is
A. Lansans Kouyate
B. Abubakar Qattara
C. Mohammed Ibn Chambers
D. Abbas Bundu
50. The responsibility for admitting new members to the OPEC rests with the
A. Board of Governors B. Conference
C. Secretariat D. Summit.

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