

UMMUL QURA HIGH SCHOOL

Arowona Bus-stop, Amuloko Area, Akanran Road, Ibadan.

2ND TERM 2020/2021 EXAMINATION

Subject: Government Class: SSS1 Duration : 2hrs 30mins

Objective Test

1. Power is different from authority because power lack
 - A. ability
 - B. probity
 - C. legitimacy
 - D. sovereignty
2. The concept of sovereignty was first introduced into political terminology in 1576 by
 - A. Karl Marx
 - B. Jean Bodin
 - C. Abraham Lincoln
 - D. Winston Churchill
3. Which of the following allows the concentration of wealth in private hands?
 - A. Fascism
 - B. Socialism
 - C. Feudalism
 - D. Capitalism
4. Which of the following formulates and implements governments policies?
 - A. Executive
 - B. Judiciary
 - C. Police
 - D. Legislature
5. Which of the following is a method of acquiring political power in a democracy?
 - A. Heredity
 - B. Imposition
 - C. Election
 - D. Selection
6. Political sovereignty in the state resides with the
 - A. People

- B. National Assembly
 - C. Executives
 - D. Community
7. Political authority is the
- A. ability to control political behaviour
 - B. right to form political parties
 - C. right to participate in political campaign
 - D. legitimate right to exercise political power
8. Which of the following is an obligation of a citizens?
- A. Attending political rallies
 - B. contesting elections
 - C. paying respect to the national flag
 - D. taking part in Independence Day celebration
9. The ability of a leader to make and enforce decision in a state is called
- A. legitimacy
 - B. sovereignty
 - C. political power
 - D. socialization
10. All the following are experienced by a community without governments except
- A. planned development
 - B. political anarchy
 - C. insecurity
 - D. lawlessness
11. Which of the following is not an attribute of a state?
- A. population
 - B. definite territory
 - C. government
 - D. common language
12. Power is transformed into legal authority through
- A. legitimacy
 - B. force
 - C. influence
 - D. prayer
13. Which of the following best defines governments as an institution of a state?
- A. An institution established for class struggle
 - B. A process of organizing societal value
 - C. Machinery established for exercising political power
 - D. the art through which political parties are managed

14. Government maintains law and order through the following except
- A. police
 - B. immigration
 - C. prison service
 - D. Court of law
15. A system of government which is based on public ownership of means of protection and distribution is called
- A. feudalism
 - B. capitalism
 - C. socialism
 - D. oligarchy
16. Acceptability of the government in power by the people is known as
- A. legitimacy
 - B. democracy
 - C. sovereignty
 - D. authority
17. The body responsible for the interpretation and adjudication of law is the
- A. police
 - B. judiciary
 - C. executive
 - D. legislature
18. A function of government is
- A. forming political parties
 - B. organising pressure groups
 - C. making of laws
 - D. attending political rallies
19. The electorate is defined as
- A. elected civil society group
 - B. citizens that are qualified to vote
 - C. intended candidates for voting
 - D. elected party members
20. The right to govern and administer the affairs of the people of a country is
- A. power
 - B. authority
 - C. influence
 - D. diplomacy
21. Government is distinguished from the state because it
- A. can be changed periodically

- B. enforces its will on the people of the state
 - C. does not operate in any defined territory
 - D. is a loosely organized structure
22. A government is legitimate if it
- A. comes to power through a coup d'etat
 - B. provides social services for the people
 - C. is not oppressive
 - D. has the support of the people to rule
23. Government as a process or art of governing means
- A. activities of political parties and pressure groups
 - B. activities for making and enforcing law in a state
 - C. voting at general election
 - D. order of the judiciary and police
24. A state performs the following functions except
- A. promoting the welfare of the citizens
 - B. providing social services
 - C. encouraging the struggle for power
 - D. encouraging trade with other state
25. Power can be defined as the ability to
- A. encourage self-help project
 - B. compel or influence obedience
 - C. oppose governments policies
 - D. delegate judicial functions
26. Obedience to the laws of the state is a part of one's
- A. duties
 - B. right
 - C. privileges
 - D. requirements
27. Right to rule based on norms, custom and convention of the people is referred to as
- A. rational authority
 - B. traditional authority
 - C. charismatic authority
 - D. legal authority
28. Which of the following is not a legitimate governments?
- A. Military government
 - B. Democratic government
 - C. Republican government
 - D. Monarchical government

29. The modern idea of democracy includes all the following except
- A. civil liberty
 - B. periodic election
 - C. equality before the law
 - D. unlimited freedom
30. Another name for Totalitarianism is
- A. Socialism
 - B. Authoritarianism
 - C. Communism
 - D. Capitalism
31. Which of the following is not a duties of citizens?
- A. giving alms to the poor
 - B. payment of taxes
 - C. services to the nation
 - D. obedience to the law
32. Which of the following is a features of capitalism?
- A. removal of social inequalities
 - B. protection of workers
 - C. maximization of profit
 - D. equitable redistribution of property
33. Direct democracy emanated from the
- A. Romans
 - B. Americans
 - C. Greeks
 - D. Germans
34. A system of government in which political leadership is based on land ownership is
- A. communism
 - B. feudalism
 - C. capitalism
 - D. socialism
35. The political way of life which is developed by the society is referred to as
- A. agency of socialization
 - B. political culture
 - C. communalism
 - D. political socialization
36. Fascism was a type of dictorial government established in
- A. Italy
 - B. Germany

C. Russia

D. Israel

37. Direct democracy implies that the governance of a state involves
- A. only male citizens
 - B. adults male citizens
 - C. all the citizens of a state
 - D. citizens' representative
38. Oligarchy implies rulership by
- A. an absolute monarchy
 - B. a few powerful individuals
 - C. a military government
 - D. a charismatic leader
39. A fascist regime is both
- A. authoritarian and totalitarian
 - B. democratic and constitutional
 - C. fair and legitimate
 - D. responsive and responsible
40. The authority of the state is collectively exercised by the
- A. president, governors and chairman
 - B. executives, legislature and judiciary
 - C. police, army and navy
 - D. government, people and civil servants
41. Communist governments according to
- A. need and ability
 - B. gender and class
 - C. loyalty to the part
 - D. work and residence
42. A political system in which government every aspects of a citizen's life is
- A. democracy
 - B. monarchy
 - C. feudalism
 - D. totalitarianism
43. A government performs the following functions except
- A. maintaining law and order
 - B. providing social amenities
 - C. providing all the needs of its citizens
 - D. protecting life and property
44. Government is defined as an agency established to manage the affairs of

- A. rulers
 - B. the state
 - C. foreigners
 - D. all workers
45. Which of the following agents can be considered as most affective agent of political socialization?
- A. Family
 - B. Peer group
 - C. School
 - D. Mass media
46. Which of the following is a reasons for studying government?
- A. enable citizens to acquire fair skill
 - B. helps the individual to become doctor
 - C. acquisition of skills to work in a state-owned industry
 - D. knowledge of the right of the individual
47. Government protects the lives and property of the citizens of a state through the
- A. ministers and the police
 - B. customs and the police
 - C. courts and the police
 - D. legislature and prisons
48. A political concept that is composed of the attitudes, beliefs, emotions and values of society is called political
- A. power
 - B. single transferable vote
 - C. authority
 - D. culture
49. Which of the following is a features of democracy?
- A. majority rule
 - B. election by selected adults
 - C. quick decision making
 - D. rule by wealthy men
50. The law making body in Nigeria is called
- A. The Congress
 - C. The Praesidium
 - C. The National Assembly
 - D. The Parliament

SECTION B: THEORY

Answer question one (1) and any other three (3)

1a. What is democracy?

b. Explain the two (2) main types of democracy.

c. List six (6) attributes/ characteristics of democracy.

2a. Explain the meaning of Government as a process or art of governance.

b. Discuss four (4) functions of Government.

3a. Write short note on the following

- i. Socialism
- ii. Communism
- iii. Political Culture
- iv. Capitalism
- v. Totalitarianism

4a. Define Sovereignty.

b. Explain four (4) limitations to the sovereignty of the state.

5a. What do you understand by a state?

b. State four (4) reasons why we study government.

6a. Describe the term Legislature .

b. Give four (4) differences between power and authority.