

# UMMUL QURA HIGH SHOOOL

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## THIRD-TERM EXAMINATION

**CLASS:** SSS 1

**SUBJECT:** Government.

**DURATION:** 2 hours.

1. A political system in which there is only one source of authority in a state is  
(A) confederation  
(B) parliamentary  
(C) presidential  
(D) unitary
2. Which of the following best describes an absolute monarchy? He  
(A) is elected by the electorate  
(B) has a fixed tenure of office  
(C) wields the Supreme power in a state  
(D) is elected by an electoral college
3. Apart from making laws, the legislature has the important function of  
(A) checking the executive power  
(B) implementing executive power  
(C) advising the judiciary  
(D) appointing the civil servants
4. Which of the following is a demerit of bi-cameral legislature?  
(A) the scope for political participation is limited  
(B) no safeguard for the minority groups  
(C) passing of bill into acts is delayed  
(D) there is tendency for despotic rule
5. A constitution that has special rules for its amendment is said to be  
(A) federal  
(B) rigid  
(C) confederal  
(D) written
6. Constitutionalism is synonymous with  
(A) delegated legislature  
(B) checks and balance  
(C) separation of powers  
(D) supremacy of the law
7. Citizenship can be acquired by  
(A) nationalism  
(B) naturalization  
(C) collectivism  
(D) indiginization
8. Which of the following formulates and implements governments policies?  
(A) executive  
(B) labour  
(C) legislature  
(D) judiciary
9. One of the main principles of the presidential system is the  
(A) separation of powers  
(B) parliamentary supremacy  
(C) collective responsibility  
(D) creation of local government
10. A system of government where the component states are stronger than the central authority is known as  
(A) feudalism  
(B) fascism  
(C) confederation

- (D) federalism
11. Residual power under the Nigerian independence were the power exercised by  
 (A) the federal government  
 (B) both the federal government and regional government  
 (C) the local government  
 (D) the regional government
12. A rigid constitution is said to be best suited for a  
 (A) unitary government  
 (B) federal government  
 (C) socialist government  
 (D) military government
13. Unwritten constitution means that the constitution is  
 (A) not approved  
 (B) in draft  
 (C) based only on convention  
 (D) not contained in any single book
14. Bicameralism refers to  
 (A) the process of voting in the legislature  
 (B) a two chamber legislature  
 (C) a one chamber legislature  
 (D) legislature in all sovereignty state
15. In \_\_\_\_, Nigerian became a republican with an elected head of state called president.  
 (A) 1963  
 (B) 1960  
 (C) 1993  
 (D) 1999
16. The system of government where political power are inherited is called  
 (A) diarchy  
 (B) aristocracy  
 (C) democracy  
 (D) monarchy
17. Which of the following can not be found in a constitution?  
 (A) Fundamental Human Rights  
 (B) Manifesto of political parties  
 (C) Organs of government  
 (D) Duties and obligations of citizens
18. The responsibility of the judiciary is to  
 (A) adjudicate cases  
 (B) arrest offenders  
 (C) formulate decision  
 (D) make laws
19. Military government usually rule through  
 (A) bye-law  
 (B) parliamentary  
 (C) decree  
 (D) statute
20. In a unitary state, governmental powers are concentrated at the  
 (A) components unit  
 (B) center  
 (C) local level  
 (D) religious institution
21. Which of the following is true of a parliamentary system of government ?  
 (A) there is an executive president  
 (B) collective responsibility is emphasized  
 (C) the Prime Minister is the head of the judiciary  
 (D) fusion of power is discouraged

22. The system of government in which the president acts as the head of state and head of government is  
 (A) Confederal  
 (B) Unitary  
 (C) Cabinet  
 (D) Presidential
23. Which of the following is a condition for granting citizenship to a foreigner?  
 (A) swearing an oath of allegiance  
 (B) possession of a university degree  
 (C) A registered member of a political party  
 (D) possession of an international passport
24. Local government are created to  
 (A) give more powers to the traditional rulers  
 (B) bring the government closer to the people  
 (C) make the people obey more of the local laws  
 (D) take over the functions of the central government
25. A notable features of cabinet system of government is  
 (A) collective responsibility  
 (B) the separation of powers  
 (C) violation of human rights  
 (D) impeachment of the executives
26. A constitution that requires complicated procedures for it's amendment is  
 (A) rigid  
 (B) flexible  
 (C) written  
 (D) unwritten
27. An agreed set of regulations, convention and customs by which a country or an organization is governed is  
 (A) sovereignty  
 (B) culture  
 (C) constitution  
 (D) suffrage
28. A constitution is considered to be flexible if it  
 (A) can be amended by a simple majority  
 (B) can be altered through special procedure  
 (C) requires two-third majority  
 (D) is difficult to amend
29. In the United State of America, the legislature is called the  
 (A) Parliament  
 (B) National Assembly  
 (C) National Security  
 (D) Congress
30. In a constitutional monarchy, the king or queen is refer to as  
 (A) constitutional head  
 (B) democratic leader  
 (C) ceremonial head  
 (D) political head
31. Which system of government has fusion of ceremonial and executive functions as a feature?  
 (A) Presidential  
 (B) Cabinet  
 (C) Republican  
 (D) Confederation
32. Monarchy means government  
 (A) headed by the majority  
 (B) runs by the elite

- (C) headed by the people  
(D) headed by king or queen
33. The following are included in exclusive lists except  
(A) immigration  
(B) defence  
(C) foreign affairs  
(D) education
34. Judiciary independence means that  
(A) judges are above the law  
(B) judges can do no wrong  
(C) judges are not influence in the discharge of their duties  
(D) the judiciary is the Supreme organ of the state
35. In a confederation, more power resides in the  
(A) Component Unit  
(B) President  
(C) Prime Minister  
(D) Central Government
36. Who among the following is the head of government in the cabinet system  
(A) President  
(B) Prime Minister  
(C) King  
(D) Emperor
37. There is no separation of powers in a cabinet system because  
(A) members of the executives are also member of judiciary  
(B) the president is also a member of parliament  
(C) some elected parliamentarians are also judges  
(D) the prime minister and his cabinet ministers are also members of parliament
38. A representative government can be established through  
(A) a general election  
(B) a military coup  
(C) an imposition  
(D) apartheid
39. Which of the following is an important feature of a unitary government?  
(A) revolutionary power  
(B) decent realization of power  
(C) concentration of power  
(D) deconcentration of power
40. A major reason for enshrining fundamental Human rights in the constitution is to  
(A) make the constitution flexible  
(B) protect the rights of individuals in the society  
(C) avoid the voting rights of individuals  
(D) to enslave the citizens in the society
41. Which of the following is a disadvantage of confederation?  
(A) it encourages succession  
(B) the primary loyalty of the citizens is to the central government  
(C) the central authority is vested with too much power  
(D) the central government is too far from the people
42. In a federal system of government, the component units /regions have equal power

- (A) have equal power with the central authority
  - (B) maintains separate currencies
  - (C) derive their power from the constitution
  - (D) formulates foreign policies
43. In a presidential system, the head of government is called the
- (A) Prime Minister
  - (B) Mayor
  - (C) Governor General
  - (D) Executive President
44. Which of the following factors embraces the operation of rule of law?
- (A) independence judiciary
  - (B) establishment of modern press
  - (C) respect for the leader
  - (D) well-equipped police force
45. Which of the following comprises of the president, the ministers, the civil servants and the police? The
- (A) judiciary
  - (B) council of states
  - (C) legislature
  - (D) executive
46. The constitution of a federal system is usually
- (A) for the use of the federal government only
  - (B) written and rigid
  - (C) superior in content
  - (D) suspended before a general election
47. One of the features of a unitary state is that
- (A) the civil service is supreme
  - (B) power is shared among all level of government
  - (C) the constitution is flexible
  - (D) members of the parliament are selected
48. The principle for sharing the wealth of a nation among the different level of government is called
- (A) taxation
  - (B) revenue allocation
  - (C) delegated legislature
  - (D) check and balances
49. Which of the following countries has an unwritten constitution?
- (A) Ghana
  - (B) Nigerian
  - (C) U.S.A
  - (D) Britain
50. Concurrent list in a federal constitution contains issues with the legislative power of the
- (A) federal and state government
  - (B) state and local government
  - (C) president and the Chief Justice
  - (D) federal and local councils.

## Section B : Thoery

Instruction : Answer question one (1) and any other three.

1a. What is meant by Constitutionalism?

b. List four (4) attributes of Constitution

c. Explain any four (4) sources of Constitution

2 . Write five differences between Monarchy and Republican government

3a. Define Confederal system of government.

b. Mention any four features of confederal system

c. Highlight four (4) disadvantages of confederal system.

4a. Explain the meaning of parliamentary system of government.

b. State five (5) attributes of cabinet system of government.

c. Mention three (3) merits of cabinet system of government.

5a. What is presidential system of government?

b. List four (4) characteristics of presidential system of government.

c. State four (4) constitutional power and functions of an executive president.

6a. Define Unitary system of government.

b. Stare four (4) factors that give rise to the adoption of unitary government.

c. Mention four (4) advantages of of unitary government.