

# UMMUL-QURA HIGH SCHOOL

**AROWONA BUS-STOP, AKANRAN ROAD, IBADAN**

## 2020/2021 FIRST TERM EXAMINATION

**CLASS: SS 2**

**SUBJECT: GOVERNMENT**

**TIME: 2hrs. 30mins**

**Instruction:** *Answer all questions in this part. Each question is followed by four options lettered A-D, find out the correct option for each question.*

1. In the legislature, a private member's bill is
  - A. Introduced by a member of the Parliament
  - B. Related to matters Related of local of interest
  - C. Related to matters of sanitary nature
  - D. Introduced by the executive
2. The legislature of a federal system of government is usually
  - A. Unicameral
  - B. Multi-cameral
  - C. Bicameral
  - D. Rigid
3. A state is said to be unitary if it
  - A. Has a rigid constitution
  - B. Is organized under a single government
  - C. Is headed by a prime minister
  - D. Is under military rule
4. The executive arm of government refers to a body which
  - A. Supervised councilors
  - B. Makes laws
  - C. Administers the law
  - D. Supervises elections
5. Which of the following methods can be used by the legislature to check the executive in a presidential system?
  - A. Dissolution
  - B. Devolution
  - C. Impeachment
  - D. Delegated legislature
6. Freedom of speech is a fundamental human right enjoyed by citizens but may be limited when
  - A. Loyalty is not shown to the ruling party
  - B. It exposes the wrong doings of the government
  - C. It endangers the security of the state
  - D. It is used to cause embarrassment to the judiciary

7. Which of the following protects the right of the individual in a state ?
  - A. The police and the soldiers
  - B. The executive and the legislature
  - C. The police and the courts
  - D. The lawmakers and the lawyers
8. A representative government is one in which
  - A. The executive controls the judiciary
  - B. Half of the Parliament is popularly elected
  - C. Traditional rulers form the majority in the Parliament
  - D. The ultimate power resides with the people
9. The essence of the Constitution is to
  - A. Safeguard the rights and freedom of citizens
  - B. Formation of pressure groups
  - C. Ensure tyranny and oppression of the masses
  - D. Encourage military intervention in politics
10. Which of the following is expected to be entrenched in a constitution?
  - A. Ownership of landed property
  - B. Fundamental Human Rights
  - C. Electoral Rules and regulations
  - D. Registration of political parties
11. A cardinal feature of a rigid constitution is that it
  - A. Can only be amended by the judiciary
  - B. Requires a special procedure for its emended
  - C. Requires 2/3 majority for its amendment
  - D. Required the vote of electorates for its amendment
12. The rule of law refers to the principal of
  - A. legality and impartiality
  - B. The supreme power of rulers
  - C. The immunity of judges from legal actions
  - D. The orderly execution of government policies
13. Authoritarianism is least inherent in
  - A. Feudalism
  - B. Fascism
  - C. Democracy
  - D. Monarchy
14. The first agent of political socialization is
  - A. School
  - B. Mass media
  - C. Community
  - D. Family
15. Which of the following best describes absolute monarchy!
  - A. He wields the supreme power in a state
  - B. Is elected by an electoral college

- C. Is elected by the electorate
  - D. Had fixed tenure of office
16. Apart from making laws, the legislature has the important function of
- A. Implementing executive decisions
  - B. Appointing the civil servants
  - C. Advising the judiciary
  - D. Checking the executive power
17. Which of the following is a demerit of bicameral legislature?
- A. The scope for political participation is limited
  - B. Passing of bills into acts is delayed
  - C. No safeguard for the minority groups
  - D. There is tendency for tendency despotic rule
18. One form of delegated legislation is
- A. Case law
  - B. Statutory instruments
  - C. Conventions
  - D. Man-made laws
19. Constitutionalism is synonymous with
- A. Separation of powers
  - B. Supremacy of the law
  - C. Debated legislation
  - D. Checks and balances
20. A representative government is one in which
- A. The executive controls the judiciary
  - B. Half of the Parliament is popularly elected
  - C. Traditional rulers form the majority in parliament
  - D. The ultimate power resides with the people
21. A system of government where the component units are stronger than the central authority is known as
- A. Federalism
  - B. Con-federalism
  - C. Fascism
  - D. Feudalism
22. The law making body in Nigeria is called
- A. Congress
  - B. Presidium
  - C. National Assembly
  - D. Parliament
23. Rule by divine right is the feature of
- A. Republican system
  - B. Federal system
  - C. Absolute monarchy
  - D. Democracy

24. Which of the following countries has bicephalous executive?
- A. parliamentary
  - B. Unitary
  - C. Military
  - D. Unitary
25. Which of the following countries is operating a unitary constitution?
- A. Nigeria
  - B. Canada
  - C. Britain
  - D. America
26. The concept of decentralization includes the following except
- A. Deconcentration
  - B. Devolution
  - C. Delegation
  - D. Delimitation
27. All the following are sources of constitution except
- A. Acts of Parliament
  - B. Devolution of powers
  - C. Conventions
  - D. Customs
28. The judicial organ of government is the body which
- A. Initiates bills
  - B. Interpreted the laws
  - C. Makes laws
  - D. Maintains laws and order
29. Political sovereignty belongs to the
- A. Press
  - B. People
  - C. Legislature
  - D. Executive
30. The political way of life which is developed by the state is referred to as
- A. Communalism
  - B. Political culture
  - C. Agency of socialization
  - D. Political socialization
31. Devolution of power is associated with a
- A. Decentralization of political system
  - B. Feudal political system
  - C. Totalitarian political system
  - D. Centralized political system
32. Establishment of an independence judiciary is a way of safeguarding citizens'
- A. Rights
  - B. Obligations

- C. Privileges
  - D. Education
33. The exclusive list in a federal state includes
- A. Education
  - B. Market
  - C. Defense
  - D. Transportation
34. The primary purpose of political participation is to seek
- A. Or hold political office
  - B. Membership of pressure group
  - C. For judicial appointment
  - D. Military training
35. The type of government that is headed by a king or queen is called
- A. Monarchical
  - B. Federal
  - C. Presidential
  - D. Republican
36. The head of the judicial arm of government is known as
- A. Chief justice
  - B. Attorney General
  - C. A judge
  - D. An advocate
37. A system whereby there is only one legislature chamber Parliament is referred to as
- A. Unicameral legislature
  - B. Confederal legislature
  - C. Monarchical legislature
  - D. Bi-cameral legislature
38. Absence of government in a state is referred to as
- A. Anarchy
  - B. Confusion
  - C. Coup d'etat
  - D. Instability
39. Which of the following measures will ensure the dependence of the judiciary?
- A. A judges salaries must be handled by foreign banks
  - B. Salary must be fixed and not be subjected to arbitrary review
  - C. Must not be separated from the executive
  - D. Must be controlled be the president
40. The term guillotine in the legislature refers to
- A. Allocation of time to a bill
  - B. Passing a bill into law
  - C. Passing an appropriation bill
  - D. Voting a bill into law

## **Section B**

*Answer any **four (4)** questions in this section*

1. (b) What is bicameralism?  
(b) Give any five (5) reasons why some states adopt it
2. (a) Define legislature  
Enumerate any five (5) functions of legislature
3. (a) What is the executive arm of government?  
(b) Highlight any five functions of the executive arm of government
4. (a) Define bill  
(b) List three (3) types of bill  
(c) How can a bill become a law in the Parliament
5. (a) Define Rule of law  
(b) State five (5) limitations to the application of rule of law
6. (a) What is centralization?  
(b) State four (4) advantages and three disadvantages of centralization
7. (a) Define political participation  
(b) List any five (5) forms of political participation  
(c) Itemize any four reasons or purposes of political participation
8. (a) What is independence of judiciary?  
(b) State five (5) factors that are responsible for independence of the judiciary
9. (a) Define representative government  
(b) Highlight any (5) features of representative government