

UMMUL QURA HIGH SCHOOL

First Term 2020/2021 Academic Session

Arowona Bus-stop, Akanran Road, Ibadan

Subject: National Value. Class: JSS3. Duration : 1hrs : 30mins

1. Which of the following is not a punishable offence?
 - (a) Loyalty
 - (b) Cultism
 - (c) Raping
 - (d) kidnapping
2. One of the following is a punishment for breaking the law.
 - (a) National honour
 - (b) Life imprisonment
 - (c) Presidential hand shake
 - (d) Commendation
3. The following are the causes of drug trafficking except _____.
 - (a) Greed
 - (b) Mass employment
 - (c) Poverty
 - (d) Bad company
4. The use of drugs without a prescription by a medical doctor or expert is _____.
 - (a) Over dose
 - (b) Self medication
 - (c) Hard drug
 - (d) Legal drug
5. Lack of readiness in marriage leads to all of the following except _____.
 - (a) extral-marital relationship
 - (b) proper understanding of each other
 - (c) constant quarreling
 - (d) improper training of children
6. The following are characteristics of mass action except _____.
 - (a) member operate without fear
 - (b) people may take law into their hands
 - (c) collective effort of individuals
 - (d) destruction
7. _____ is meant to call the emergency numbers.
 - (a) Police
 - (b) Telephone

- (c) Vehicles
 - (d) Car
8. A person who has violated a law is said to have committed a _____ offence.
- (a) Cream
 - (b) Criminal
 - (c) Crime
 - (d) Creasent
9. _____ is when someone has a strong desire for basic needs.
- (a) Peer group
 - (b) Greed
 - (c) Poverty
 - (d) Child Abuse
10. _____ is the illegal buying and selling of drug.
- (a) Drug
 - (b) Drug trafficking
 - (c) Trafficking
 - (d) Poverty
11. The Democratic way of selecting a leader is through _____.
- (a) Election
 - (b) Struggling
 - (c) Imposition
 - (d) Coercion
12. _____ can be defined as government of the people by the people and for the people.
- (a) Democracy
 - (b) Democrats
 - (c) Majority rule
 - (d) Rule of law
13. All the following are types of election except _____.
- (a) Voting
 - (b) Direct
 - (c) Indirect
 - (d) Bye-election
14. _____ is a body which is responsible for organising and conducting elections in Nigeria.
- (a) INEC
 - (b) Pressure group
 - (c) Arms of government
 - (d) Political parties
15. The following happened during election day except _____.
- (a) voter registration
 - (b) voting
 - (c) accreditation
 - (d) announcement of the result

16. Election rigging is carried out through the following except ____.
- (a) Foreign investors
 - (b) Violence
 - (c) Gun shot
 - (d) Ballot box stuffing
17. ____ is a binding contract between the two parties that joins together their possessions, income, and lives.
- (a) Marriage
 - (b) Procreation
 - (c) Protection
 - (d) Sexual satisfaction
18. Marriage is meant to provide children for the next generation. This is ____.
- (a) Procreation
 - (b) Sexual satisfaction
 - (c) Satisfying economics and social
 - (d) Protection
19. Marriage provides a healthy place to express sexuality without opening oneself up to severe emotional damage is ____.
- (a) Sexual satisfaction
 - (b) reduces social problems
 - (c) providers
 - (d) enjoyment
20. When children inherit their parents property and possibly their fathers status is ____.
- (a) acts as mean of regulating inheritance
 - (b) production
 - (c) reproduction
 - (d) social enjoyment
21. Marriage helps to join together except ____.
- (a) Income
 - (b) Lives
 - (c) Social problems
 - (d) Possessions
22. ____ refers to regular income of man.
- (a) Psychology fitness
 - (b) physiological fitness
 - (c) Financial readiness
 - (d) Socially stability
23. ____ is the behaviour of man.
- (a) Socially stability
 - (b) Physiological fitness
 - (c) Psychological fitness
 - (d) not necessary

24. ____ refers to the basic need of man.
- (a) Financial readiness
 - (b) psychological fitness
 - (c) Socially stability
 - (d) None of the above
25. Which of the following is not an effects of lack of readiness?
- (a) Divorce
 - (b) Broken home
 - (c) Physiologival fitness
 - (d) Constant fight
26. The association of people from the same religion are known as ____.
- (a) Civil society
 - (b) Ethic association
 - (c) Faith-based organization
 - (d) Trade union
27. Nigeria operates a ____ constitution.
- (a) Confederal
 - (b) Unitary
 - (c) Federal
 - (d) Democratic
28. The act of faking ballot papers, using the under age to vote, rigging and financial inducement is known as electoral ____.
- (a) Process
 - (b) Laws
 - (c) Malpractice
 - (d) Campaign
29. For Nigeria to have a free and fair election, all forms of ____ must be stopped.
- (a) electoral process
 - (b) registration of eligible voters
 - (c) electoral malpractice
 - (d) kidnapping
30. In civilian administration, governance is through the instruments of ____.
- (a) edict
 - (b) decrees
 - (c) constitution
 - (d) law book
31. "Rule of law" is also known as supremacy of ____.
- (a) Law
 - (b) Leaders
 - (c) Followers
 - (d) Justice
32. Electoral malpractices is the same as ____.

- (a) election rigging
 - (b) bribery and corruption
 - (c) examination malpractice
 - (d) thuggery
33. The organization charged with the responsibility of conducting elections in Nigeria is ____.
- (a) INEC
 - (b) NOA
 - (c) NDCR
 - (d) FEDECO
34. The official recording and documentation of eligible voters for a particular election is known as ____.
- (a) voters registration
 - (b) voters recording
 - (c) electoral registration
 - (d) electoral preparation
35. A student that is used to putting on the right type of school dress is said to be ____.
- (a) discipline
 - (b) fashionable
 - (c) brilliant
 - (d) school prefect
36. In order to overcome obstacles in our way to success, we need ____.
- (a) courage
 - (b) love
 - (c) integrity
 - (d) discipline
37. Defence, foreign affairs and currency are items on the ____.
- (a) exclusive list
 - (b) concurrent list
 - (c) contingent list
 - (d) residual list
38. ____ is the supremacy of law over everybody in a political system.
- (a) Rule of law
 - (b) Transparent of electoral system
 - (c) Law
 - (d) Democratic institution
39. All the following are the importances of election except ____.
- (a) does accreditation
 - (b) forsters democracy
 - (c) changes from one government to the other
 - (d) free choice of electing leaders
40. ____ is an election conducted to ascertain the position of the electorate on a ascertain issue.
- (a) Referendum

- (b) No criminal record
- (c) Free of bankruptcy
- (d) Nomination paper

SECTION B: Answer any three (3) questions

1a. Define these terms.

- i. Election.
- ii. Voter.
- iii. Voting.

b. List four (4) types of election.

2a. Define Electoral Malpractice.

- b. Mention four (4) forms of electoral malpractice.

3a. Define family bond and cohesion.

- b. Give four (4) advantages of living together in the family.

4a. What is Positive Group Behaviour?

- b. List four (4) types of positive group behaviour.