

UMMUL QURA HIGH SCHOOL

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

2020/2021 SSS3 MOCK EXAMINATION

Subject: **Government**

Class: **SSS3**

Duration: **3hrs**

Part A: Objective Test

1. Pressure groups are formed mainly to champion the course of
 - A. the larger society
 - B. special needs of its members
 - C. friends and associates in government
 - D. political parties in government
2. A system of government where the executive does not have a fixed tenure of office as he may be removed from office at any time on a vote of no confidence passed by legislature is a
 - A. Cabinet system
 - B. Fascist system
 - C. Monocephalous executive system
 - D. Monarchical system
3. The Administrative arms of the executive organ of government is the
 - A. cabinet
 - B. civil service
 - C. police
 - D. president
4. The will of a Sovereign state is expressed through
 - A. a government
 - B. the military
 - C. a mass media
 - D. an elite class
5. Government receive feedback on their policies through
 - A. the elite in society
 - B. the church
 - C. peer group
 - D. public opinion
6. Pressure group activities fail due to
 - A. adequate funds
 - B. effective mobilization
 - C. poor leadership
 - D. poor medical facilities
7. A politically organized group of people occupying a definite geographical territory with a government that is free from external control is a
 - A. Nation
 - B. State
 - C. Government
 - D. Society
8. Political parties perform the following functions in a democratic environment except
 - A. canvas for votes
 - B. contest elections
 - C. educate electorates

- D. organize general election
9. The Federal Republic of Nigeria's constitution can be described as rigid because its
- A. provisions are ambiguous
 - B. legislature alone can amend it
 - C. provisions can not be subjected to hasty and ill-conceived amendment
 - D. provisions are easy to amend
10. The major goal of every political party is to strive to
- A. hold delegate congress successfully
 - B. elect party officials ahead of general election
 - C. capture political power through election
 - D. create more constituencies
11. Government protects the lives and property of the citizens of a state through the
- A. courts and the police
 - B. legislature and prison
 - C. ministers and police
 - D. customs and the police
12. Political power could be acquired through
- A. persuasion
 - B. sanction
 - C. election
 - D. nomination
13. Nazism was introduced by
- A. Adolf Hitler
 - B. Tsar Nicholas
 - C. Karl Max
 - D. Mao-Tse-tung
14. The following are merits of separation of power except
- A. abuse of power
 - B. freedom and liberty
 - C. stable political system
 - D. absence of dominance
15. Representative government is alternatively called
- A. rule of law
 - B. indirect democracy
 - C. separation of power
 - D. classical democracy
16. Party manifesto is important in the following ways except to
- A. evaluate the party
 - B. limit choice
 - C. attract people
 - D. guide the party
17. Neutrality in the civil service means that
- A. the government can seek or replace top civil servants
 - B. officials can only be removed from office due to ill-health
 - C. civil servants should be loyal to government and non-partisan
 - D. officials need to defend the budget in parliament
18. The central government can reduce subventions to the public corporation through
- A. public control
 - B. judicial control
 - C. ministerial control
 - D. parliamentary control
19. Collection of rate is a source of income or revenue to
- A. civil servants
 - B. public corporation
 - C. local authority

- D. central government
20. The money given by the Central Bank to local authorities is known as
- A. block grants
 - B. capital expenditure
 - C. loans
 - D. royalties
21. The following are features of the French Policy of Assimilation except
- A. centralized administration
 - B. recognition of chieftaincy institution
 - C. limited education
 - D. indignant policies
22. The recurrent coups in West African countries resulted in
- A. dictatorship
 - B. nepotism
 - C. political instability
 - D. poor conditions in the army
23. The head of the Commonwealth of Nations is
- A. President of America
 - B. Queen of England
 - C. German Chancellor
 - D. British Prime Minister
24. The ECOWAS fund for cooperation, compensation and development is located in
- A. Togo
 - B. Nigerian
 - C. Gambia
 - D. Sierra Leone
25. The meetings of the Commonwealth of Nations are held once every
- A. five years
 - B. three years
 - C. two years
 - D. six years
26. A government is said to be legitimate if it
- A. has people's mandate to rule
 - B. is not oppressive
 - C. provides social services for the people
 - D. accepts people's criticisms.
27. Sovereignty ultimately resides in
- A. the people within a political society
 - B. a country's chief executive
 - C. the judges of the Supreme Court
 - D. traditional rulers
28. Classical democracy implies governance
- A. through representatives
 - B. by all citizens
 - C. through electoral college
 - D. by martial law
29. Which of the following is not a featured of a democratic system of government?
- A. Limited franchise
 - B. Official elections
 - C. Periodic election
 - D. Rule of law
30. The lack of interest in politics by many citizens in a country is called
- A. civil agitation
 - B. mass apathy
 - C. mass protest
 - D. political unrest
31. Which of the following is related to government as a process of governing?
- A. Abrogation of fundamental human rights

- B. Disagreement between state and local government
 - C. The role of pressure groups within the state
 - D. Implementation and adjudication of laws
32. Right to rule based on norms, customs, and conventions of the people is referred to as
- A. legal authority
 - B. charismatic authority
 - C. rational authority
 - D. traditional authority
33. The two major factors that contributes to the development of capitalism are
- A. emergence of the protest reformation and paper money
 - B. the emergency for Adolf Hitler and the First World War
 - C. the theory of individual rights and the industrial revolution in Britain
 - D. the First World War and the Atlantic charter of 1941
34. In a capitalism state, the society is popularized into the
- A. Christians and the Muslims
 - B. Governments and the workers
 - C. Bourgeoisie and proletariat
 - D. Diligent people and the lazy people
35. A system of government in which political leadership is based on land ownership is
- A. Communism
 - B. Feudalism
 - C. Capitalism
 - D. Socialism
36. The highest stage of socialism is
- A. feudalism
 - B. communism
 - C. communalism
 - D. fascism
37. A classless society is obtainable in
- A. communism
 - B. capitalism
 - C. feudalism
 - D. plutocracy
38. The main focus of the ECOWAS monitoring group ECOMOG is the
- A. maintenance of peace in trouble spots of West African
 - B. installation of unpopular government in West Africa
 - C. protection of oil pipelines along the coast of West Africa
 - D. promotion of military rule
39. The practice of voting in absentia through an authorized representative is
- A. bye-election
 - B. delegated election
 - C. voting by proxy
 - D. quota voting
40. The French colonial policy of assimilation was first applied in
- A. Conakry, Goree, Bamako and St Louis
 - B. Dakar, St. Louis, Goree, and Conakry
 - C. Goree, Dakar, Bamako and Abidjan
 - D. St. Louis, Dakar, Goree and Rufisque
41. Nationalism in British West Africa aimed at

- A. gaining independence
 - B. abolishing chieftaincy
 - C. collecting revenue
 - D. constructing roads
42. One of the demerits of the pre-second World War constitution of West African colonies was the
- A. domination of the legislative council by official members
 - B. domination of the legislative council by un-official members
 - C. introduction of indirect rule system in the colonies
 - D. exclusion of traditional rulers from the government
43. The highest organ of the Economic Community Of West Africa states (ECOWAS) is the
- A. council of ministers
 - B. secretariat
 - C. tribunal
 - D. authority of heads of state and government
44. The first military coup d'etat in West Africa was staged in the
- A. Gambia
 - B. Niger
 - C. Nigerian
 - D. Togo
45. Under the British colonial administration, the executive council was purely
- A. judicial body
 - B. an advisory body
 - C. charged with making laws
 - D. a tax collecting agency
46. The policy which sought to turn Africans into Frenchmen and rule them through institution similar to those in France was
- A. assimilation
 - B. association
 - C. Loi-cadre
 - D. Africanization
47. Two party system of government enable the electorate to
- A. participate in government
 - B. choose freely between alternative
 - C. mobilize favourable opinion for government
 - D. sympathize with government
48. Nigeria was a federal state under the constitution of 1954 because the constitution provided for
- A. equal representation between the North and South
 - B. a division of functions between the centre and the component state
 - C. direct election of members of parliament
 - D. the post of a prime minister
49. The headquarters of the United Nations is located at
- A. New York
 - B. Addis Ababa
 - C. Vienna
 - D. London
50. Habeas corpus implies
- A. unlawful detention
 - B. discrimination in public service
 - C. indiscriminate party formation
 - D. right to vote

PART:B

Section A : Elements Of Government

Answer any two (2) questions only from this section

1a. Explain the word "Government as an institution of a state"

b. Explain five (5) reasons for the study of government.

2a. What is local government?

b. Outline any five (5) reasons for the creation of local government.

3a. Define public opinion.

b. Highlight four (4) ways by which public opinion can be formed.

c. Mention any three (3) ways that can encourage public opinion in your country.

4a. What is capitalism?

b. Highlight any four (4) features of capitalism.

c. State three merits (3) and two demerits of capitalism.

5a. Outline five factors that gives rise to the adoption of federalism.

b. Identify any five (5) ways which make election free and fair in a country.

Section B: Political And Constitutional Development In West Africa And International Relations

Instruction: Attempt any two (2) questions only from this section.

6a. Identify any five (5) functions of and power of the king makers (council of Oyomesi) in the Yoruba pre-colonial political system.

b. Outline five (5) reasons people prefer democratic government to military regime.

7a state five (5) reasons for the slow rate of nationalism in Franch speaking West Africa.

b. Outline four (4) positive effects of colonialism on West Africa.

8a. Highlight five (5) functions of the president in the 1979 constitution of Nigeria.

- b. Enumerate any three (3) problems confronting Nigerian federalism.
- 9a. List four (4) pre-independence constitution in Nigeria.
 - b. Identify four (4) features of the 1960 independence constitution.
- 10a. State four (4) achievement of the ECOWAS (Economic community of West African state).
 - b. Examine briefly any four (4) obstacles to the implementation of the economic community of West African state.