

Question MCQ1 : The impact of May 29th 1999 on the history of democratisation in Nigeria is an example of which time span effect?

Answer: Period Effect

Question MCQ2 : The impact of the Biafran war on the orientation of the Igbos to other groups in Nigeria is an example of which time span effect.

Answer: Cohort Effect

Question MCQ3 : The time span of socialisation can also refer to all of the following except____

Answer: End time Effect

Question MCQ4 : The impact of the annulment of June 12th election on Yoruba's in Nigeria is an example of which time span effect

Answer: Cohort Effect

Question MCQ5 : Who among the following is an associate of Karl Marx on the theory of Marxism?

Answer: Friedrich Engels

Question MCQ6 : Who insisted that it is the economy that serves as the foundation upon which the superstructure of culture, law, and government is erected?

Answer: Marx

Question MCQ7 : The postulation that there exist two classes of people in the society, namely the bourgeoisie and the proletariat is an argument advanced by which group?

Answer: Marxists

Question MCQ8 : Which of the following is a major Criticism of the Class Approach?

Answer: Economic determinism

Question MCQ9 : Which of the following is not among the three major tenets of the pluralist school?

Answer: Monetary power is equal to Political Power.

Question MCQ10 : Which one of this is not a known type of Power?

Answer: Influence

Question MCQ11 : Which of the following must be present before there can be domination?

Answer: All of the options

Question MCQ12 : The Politics as a matter of reaching collective decisions and taking collective actions is linked to ____conception.

Answer: Collective Decision and Action

Question MCQ13 : The conception of politics as 'Who Gets What, When and How' is attributed to _____

Answer: Harold Lasswell

Question MCQ14 : To the Greeks the earliest conception of politics is as the____

Answer: Pursuit of the public interest

Question MCQ15 : The perception of the Greeks is that the public realm was__ to the private realm.

Answer: Morally superior

Question MCQ16 : John Rawls (1971) theory of justice are____

Answer: Liberty and Equality

Question MCQ17 : What in political analysis is an abstraction or general notion that may serve as a unit of a theory?

Answer: Concepts

Question MCQ18 : Which of these measures is not a criterion to assess democracy?

Answer: Right to occupy

Question MCQ19 : Statements of generalization in the social sciences at best can be ____rather than law-like.

Answer: Probabilistic

Question MCQ20 : Which of these explains when tentative explanations, suppositions, or assertions are formulated to be tested and confirmed ____

Answer: Hypotheses

Question MCQ 21 : A concept that takes on different values or assumes different characteristics is a ____

Answer: Hypotheses

Question MCQ22 : In political analysis, what mechanism is adopted in identifying the independent variables which account for the dependent variable____

Answer: Explanation

Question MCQ23 : ____of these variables has an impact on the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

Answer: Uniform variables

Question MCQ 24 : ____ entails explanations of uniformities that involve two or more generalizations although empirical validation for confirmation is required?

Answer: Theories

Question MCQ25 : ____ explains in effect why laws work, even though it is not as useful as a law in predicting particular events.

Answer: A theory

Question MCQ26 : What in political analysis gives direction to inquiry_____

Answer: Empirical theory

Question MCQ 27 : When statements of universal uniformity are used as explanatory characters and as predictive statements, it is a reference to____

Answer: Scientific laws

Question MCQ 28 : Which of these activities entails the activity of grouping objects with perceived similarities or attributes into two or more named classes?

Answer: Classification

Question MCQ 29 : A proposition is said to be subject to____ when it has been checked or tested by experts in the field.

Answer: Verifiability

Question MCQ 30 : Knowledge is said to be ____when it is organized into an intelligible pattern, or structure, in a clear pattern.

Answer: Systematic

Question MCQ31 : Behaviouralism is a classic version of ____

Answer: Induction

Question MCQ32 : In which of these is theory deduced first from principles before being tested____.

Answer: Deductive reasoning

Question MCQ33 : Which of these is strong on theory but on empirical testing ____?

Answer: Deductive reasoning

Question MCQ34 : A_____ ensures the understanding the framing and structuring of knowledge production in the natural sciences.

Answer: Paradigm

Question MCQ35 : The aims of Science encompasses all except_____

Answer: Normative Analysis

Question MCQ36 : The quest for objectivity and neutrality in research refers to____ analysis.

Answer: Value-free

Question MCQ37 : The German political sociologist, Max Weber posits that an ideal type of authority entails all of these except _____authority?

Answer: Secular

Question MCQ38 : The analysis which places emphasis on direct observation to discover things as they really are, its relationships with other things, and the regularization of their occurrence is conceived as_____

Answer: Empirical Analysis

Question MCQ39 : According to David Easton, the characteristic feature of Political Science as a discipline from the beginning as well as in mid-twentieth century was that of a discipline in search of its_____

Answer: Identity

Question MCQ40 : The _____ of human beings actions and behavior in political science is more or less not an absolute certainty.

Answer: Unpredictability

Question MCQ 41 : _____ is the study of government and political processes, institutions, and behaviour.

Answer: Political science

Question MCQ42 : The impact of the current global economic meltdown on the Nigerian economy; is an example of which time span effect?

Answer: Period Effect

Question MCQ 43 : What do scientists seek out among these to achieve a system_____

Answer: Similarities and differences of political events or phenomena.

Question MCQ 44 : ____ refers to an approach that seeks to apply the scientific methodologyof the natural sciences to social phenomena.

Answer: Positivism

Question MCQ45 : The appeal to laws or generalizations which specify relationship among variables is in relation to____

Answer: Scientific explanation

Question MCQ46 : The inferring of future unknown occurrences from particular facts and laws already known presupposes_____

Answer: Predicting

Question MCQ47 : Which doctrine claims that there is no way we can know what is true among competing explanations of the world?

Answer: Falsification

Question MCQ48 : What process did Popper allude to as the progressive

elimination of what is false, with what is left un-falsified representing that which is nearer the truth?

Answer: Science

Question MCQ49 : The construction of statements for the purpose of testing whether or not a certain relationship exists between two phenomenons refers to_____.

Answer: Hypothesis

Question MCQ50 : The following problems necessitated the re-orientation of the study of Political Science except_____

Answer: Behaviouralism

Question FBQ1 : The typifying of Greek city-state politics with 'man by nature being a political animal' is credited to _____

Answer: Aristotle

Question FBQ2 : The modern world politics was derived from the term____

Answer: Polis

Question FBQ3 : Which French political philosopher was the first to use the term political science

Answer: Jean Bodin

Question FBQ4 : The argument that the functions of government could be encompassed within the categories of legislation, execution, and the adjudication of law is attributed to ____

Answer: Montesquieu

Question FBQ5 : The first institution dedicated to the study of politics was founded in the city of _____

Answer: Paris

Question FBQ6 : The advent of World War II brought about a re-think by political scientist that the_____ did not exist by themselves neither did they operate independently of the other political organizations in society.

Answer: Legislature

Question FBQ7 : The revolution which precipitated the embarking on new fields of study by examining the political parties, interest groups, trade unions, corporations and church organizations was the ____

Answer: behavioural revolution

Question FBQ8 : The theory of evolution and natural selection espoused by ____ exerted a powerful influence upon political science.

Answer: Charles Darwin

Question FBQ9 : The development of _____ after the 19th century prompted political scientists to give attention to the impact on government of social forces not defined with reference to the institutional outline of the state.

Answer: Sociology

Question FBQ10 : The evolution of the University of Chicago's Department of Political Science was adduced by Robert Dahl as regards to what influenced the rise of the movement _____

Answer: behavioural

Question FBQ11 : The crux of behavioural movement was achieving_____

Answer: Methodological pluralism

Question FBQ12 : ____refers to the process by which the central values of the political culture are transmitted from one generation to another.

Answer: political socialization

Question FBQ13 : The four interrelated analytical categories which distinguish the different patterns of socialization are: agencies, process, time span and _____.

Answer: Change

Question FBQ14 : The process through which political socialization is accomplished is conceived as_____.

Answer: Socialization

Question FBQ15 : The family, whether nuclear or extended is considered the _____.agent of socialization.

Answer: Primary

Question FBQ16 : The schools, peer groups, occupation, the mass media, political parties are conceived as_____ agents of political socialization.

Answer: Secondary

Question FBQ17 : The agent that accomplishes political socialization through its curriculum is known as _____.

Answer: School

Question FBQ18 : The _____ transmit information and messages, but also provide visual pictures of 'government activities'.

Answer: Mass Media

Question FBQ19 : The _____ of socialization refers to an individual's formative or mature years

Answer: time span

Question FBQ20 : A _____ is an organized group of persons seeking to take control of government through elections

Answer: political party

Question FBQ21 : In the USA, _____ are known for their support of business, conservative positions on social issues, and concern about the size of government.

Answer: Republicans

Question FBQ22 : The_____ in the USA have supported labor and minorities and believe that government can solve many of the nation's problems.

Answer: Democrats

Question FBQ23 : The _____Constitution of Nigeria granted three legislative council seats to Nigerians on the colonial legislative council.

Answer: 1922 Clifford

Question FBQ24 : The Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNDP) was established in 1923 by_____.

Answer: Herbert Macauley

Question FBQ25 : In 1945, Chief Awolowo formed a Pan-Yoruba cultural organization called_____.

Answer: Egbe Omo Oduduwa

Question FBQ26 : The Northern People's Congress (NPC) was inaugurated in_____, it was formed from the merger of two political societies-the Northern Elements Progressive Association and the Northern People's Congress.

Answer: 1949

Question FBQ27 : Most parties are organized at the local, state, and_____ levels.

Answer: National

Question FBQ28 : The 1999 Nigerian Constitution stipulates that political parties must have_____spread as well as offices that spread across the whole of the country.

Answer: national

Question FBQ29 : A group of top party members who often meet to plan strategies and take a common position on a piece of legislation is a____

Answer: Caucus

Question FBQ30 : The variable impacts on the relationship between the independent and dependent variables is known as _____ variable

Answer: Explanatory

Question FBQ31 : A party _____ consists of a small group of party members.

Answer: Cell

Question FBQ32 : A group in an organization that seeks to influence political decisions is said to be centered on _____.

Answer: interest

Question FBQ33 : The following, Afenifere, Arewa People's Congress, Ohaneze Ndigbo (Igbo) are examples of _____ Interest Groups

Answer: Ethnic

Question FBQ34 : The ways in which interest groups shape legislation and bring the views of their constituents to the attention of decision-makers is known as _____

Answer: Lobbying

Question FBQ35 : The_____ a system whereby one person rules for life as the Head-of-state and passes on power to their children or family (dynasty or royalty) when they die.

Answer: Monarchy

Question FBQ36 : The_____ adjudicates in disputes between the executive and the legislature, between other government departments.

Answer: Judiciary

Question FBQ37 : The school is a key agent of political _____

Answer: Socialisation

Question FBQ38 : The change which fundamentally alters the structural foundation of power relations of a polity is said to be _____.

Answer: Systemic

Question FBQ39 : _____is often seen as conservative, stabilising or system maintaining process rather than change producing process.

Answer: Socialisation

Question FBQ40 : _____Political Socialisation is a formal method of political socialisation in which the individual consciously learns political behaviour.

Answer: Direct

Question FBQ41 : The informal method of political socialisation is conceived as _____

Answer: Indirect

Question FBQ42 : Interpersonal transfer is an example of
political socialisation.

Answer: Indirect

Question FBQ43 : _____ is the transmission of political culture from

one generation to another.

Answer: Political socialization

Question FBQ44 : The approach in political science which focuses on division of society into classes and how this social stratification determines social conflict and social change is known as ____ approach

Answer: Class

Question FBQ45 : Class Analysis Approach can also be regarded as

Answer: Marxism

Question FBQ46 : _____ in its classical form believes that politics and decision making is located mostly in the governmental framework.

Answer: Pluralism

Question FBQ47 : _____ is a theory of representation in a democracy.

Answer: Pluralism

Question FBQ48 : _____ is the idea that a few select interest groups are actually (often formally) involved in the policy formulation process, to the exclusion of the myriad of other 'interest groups

Answer: Corporatism

Question FBQ49 : The intensely ____ theory deals with normative specifications of what and how policies ought to be

Answer: Prescriptive

Question FBQ50 : The behaviour feature of behaviouralism entails____

Answer: Observation