

Question: The antecedent of Western politics can trace their roots back to Plato and_____

Answer: Aristotle

Question: ._____ first used the term politics to refer to the affairs of a Greek city-state as well as observing that 'man by nature is a political animal.'

Answer: Aristotle

Question: The modern world politics was derived from_____

Answer: Polis

Question: _____ a French political philosopher was the first to use the term "political science".

Answer: Jean Bodin

Question: 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: The first institution dedicated to the study of politics, the _____School ofPolitical Science, was founded in Parisin 1871.

Answer: Free

Question: The advent of _____brought about a re-think by political scientist that legislature, Executives, agencies, and the Courts did not exist by themselves and did not operate independently of the other political organizations in society.

Answer: World War II

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

Answer: behavioural revolution

Answer: Behaviourism

Question: The_____ theory of evolution and natural selection exerted a powerful influence upon political science.

Answer: Charles Darwin

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

Answer: Sociology

Question: The first reason adduced by Robert Dahl as what influenced the rise of the behavioural movement was the evolution of the University of Chicago's _____

Answer: Department of Political Science

Answer: University of Chicago

Question: The_____pluralism within the social sciences was one goal of the behavioral movement.

Answer: Methological

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

Answer: political socialization

Question: There are four interrelated analytical categories which distinguish the different patterns of socialization which are: agencies, process,___ and change

Answer: time span

Question: ___ refers to the persons through which the process of political socialization is accomplished.

Answer: Agents of socialization

Answer: Agents

Question: The family, whether nuclear or extended refer to the___.agency of socialization.

Answer: Primary

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

Answer: secondary agencies

Question: The ___accomplishes political socialization through its curriculum.

Answer: The school

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

Answer: The mass Media

Question: The ___of socialization refers to an individual's formative or mature years.

Answer: time span

Question: A___is an organized group of persons seeking to take control of government through elections.

Answer: political party

Question: 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: The___have supported labor and minorities and believe that government can solve many of the nation's problems.

Answer: Democrats

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

Answer: 1922 Clifford

Answer: 1922

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

Answer: Herbert Macauley

Question: In 1945, Chief Awolowo formed a Pan-Yoruba cultural organization called___

Answer: Egbe Omo Oduduwa

Question: 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: Most parties are organized at the local, state, and ____ levels.

Answer: National

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

Answer: national spread

Question: The ____ is a group of top party members who often meet to plan strategies and take a common position on a piece of legislation.

Answer: Caucus

Question: Parties are usually organized into ____ across the country.

Answer: Branches

Question: A party ____ consists of a small group of party members.

Answer: Cell

Question: An ____ group is an organization that seeks to influence political decisions.

Answer: Interest

Question: The following Afenifere (Yoruba), Arewa People's Congress (Hausa), Ohaneze Ndigbo (Igbo) are examples of ____

Answer: Ethnic Interest Groups

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

Answer: Lobbying

Question: 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: The ____ adjudicates in disputes between the executive and the legislature, between other government departments.

Answer: Judiciary

Question: The is a key agent of political socialisation.

Answer: School

Question: How one historical event impacts a specific group of people is known as

Answer: Cohort Effect

Question: change refers to fundamental alterations in the structural foundation of power relations of a polity.

Answer: Systemic

Question: is often seen as a conservative stabilising or system maintaining rather than change producing process.

Answer: Socialisation

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

Answer: Direct

Question: Political Socialisation is an informal method of political socialisation.

Answer: Indirect

Question: Interpersonal transfer is an example of political socialisation.

Answer: Indirect

Question: is the transmission of political culture from one generation to another.

Answer: Political socialization

Question: is an important tool in political science which focuses on division of society into classes and how this social stratification determines social conflict and social change.

Answer: Class approach.

Question: Class Analysis Approach can also be regarded as

Answer: Marxism

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

Answer: Pluralism

Question: is a theory of representation in a democracy.

Answer: Pluralism

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

Answer: Collective Decision and Action

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

Answer: Harold Lasswell

Question: The earliest conception of politics by the Greeks is as the ____

Answer: pursuit of the public interest

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

Answer: morally superior

Question: John Rawls (1971) theory of justice are ____

Answer: liberty and equality

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

Answer: Concepts

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

Answer: right to occupy

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

Answer: probabilistic

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

Answer: Hypotheses

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

Answer: Hypotheses

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

Answer: explanation

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

Answer: uniform variables

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

Answer: theories

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

Answer: A theory

Question: What in political analysis gives direction to inquiry?____.

Answer: Empirical theory

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

Answer: Scientific laws

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

Answer: Classification

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

Answer: Verifiability

Question: Knowledge is said to be____when it is organized into an intelligible pattern, or structure, in a clear pattern.

Answer: Systematic

Question: What do scientists seek out among these to achieve a system? ____

Answer: similarities and differences of political events or phenomena.

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

Answer: Positivism

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

Answer: Scientific explanation

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

Answer: Predicting

Question: The doctrine of ____ claims that there is no way we can know what is true among competing explanations of the world.

Answer: Falsification

Question: Popper posited that the process of ____is the progressive elimination of what is false, with what is left un-falsified representing that which is nearer the truth.

Answer: Science

Question: The concept which is explained by another variable refers to ____

Answer: dependent variable

Question: An extrapolation from the past to the future in the expectation that

the future will continue to behave in the same manner as in the past refers to____

Answer: Induction

Question: Behaviouralism is a classic version of ____

Answer: induction

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

Answer: deductive reasoning

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

Answer: deductive reasoning

Question: A____ensures the understanding the framing and structuring of knowledge production in the natural sciences.

Answer: paradigm

Question: Science aims at each of the following except____

Answer: Normative Analysis

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

Answer: Value-free

Question: According to the German political sociologist, Max Weber, which of the following is an ideal type of authority?

Answer: All of the above

Question: .____ focuses its emphasis on direct observation to discover things as they really are, their relationships with other things, and the regularization of their occurrence.

Answer: Empirical Analysis

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

Answer: unpredictability

Question: ____ is the study of government and political processes, institutions, and behaviour.

Answer: Political science

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

Answer: Period Effect

Question: 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: 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: The time span of socialisation can also refer to all of the following except which one?

Answer: End time Effect

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

Answer: Friedrich Engels

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

Answer: Economic determinism

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

Answer: Monetary power is equal to Political Power.

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

Answer: Influence

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

Answer: All of the above