

FBQ 1: A system whereby Acts of Parliament assign legislative powers to Ministries, Government Departments, Local Government Authorities and Public Corporation is called _____
Answer: Delegated Legislation

FBQ 2: The doctrine of rule of law was popularized by _____
Answer: A. V. Dicey

FBQ 3: Montesquieu, is a French _____ philosopher
Answer: Political

FBQ 4: The type of political system in which the powers of government are shared between constituents parts and the central government is known as _____
Answer: Federalism

FBQ 5: A type of political system in which the constituent parts would not lose those separate identities through the political arrangement is called _____
Answer: Confederation

FBQ 6: The Clifford constitution of 1922 introduced _____ in Nigerian politics
Answer: The elective principle

FBQ 7: The origin of political parties in Nigeria is traceable to the year _____
Answer: 1922

FBQ 8: The first political party in Nigeria is known as _____
Answer: Nigeria National Democratic Party

FBQ9: The electoral units of a country are known as _____
Answer: Constituencies

FBQ 10: The right of the citizen to vote or contest election is referred to as _____
Answer: Franchise

FBQ 11: An electoral system whereby every adult citizen exercises franchise is called _____
Answer: Universal adult suffrage

FBQ 12: The arm of government that is concerned with the judicial review is called _____
Answer: Judiciary

FBQ 13: The legislative oversight function on the executive falls within the purview of the principle or doctrine of _____
Answer: Checks and balances

FBQ 14: The upper legislative chamber in Nigeria is called _____
Answer: Senate

FBQ 15: The lower legislative chamber in the United Kingdom is known as _____
Answer: House of Commons

FBQ 16: The doctrine of separation of powers is mostly associated with _____
Answer: Baron Montesquieu

FBQ 17: The form of governance that which guarantees the freedom of choice by citizens is known as _____
Answer: Democracy

FBQ 18: The type of government in which the king or queen is the head of state

is called _____

Answer: Monarchy

FBQ 19: The system of government by a few wealthy gifted people is known as _____

Answer: Aristocracy

FBQ 20: The introduction of a bill in the parliament is called _____

Answer: First Reading

FBQ 21: A single legislative chamber is called _____

Answer: A unicameral legislature

FBQ 22: In Nigeria, the local government constitutes the _____ of government.

Answer: Third-tier

FBQ 23: The law made by Military Government is known as _____

Answer: Decrees

FBQ 24: The law made by the National Assembly in Nigeria is called _____

Answer: Act

FBQ 25: The orders conferred mostly upon government departments is called _____

Answer: Provisional orders

FBQ 26: The arm of government charged with the implementation and execution of government policies is known as _____

Answer: Executive

FBQ 27: The freedom of the courts and judges to discharge the functions without the influence of both the government and private individuals is referred to as _____

Answer: Judicial independence

FBQ 28: A process through which a candidate is elected indirectly is known as _____

Answer: Electoral college

FBQ 29: A system of government by which the same person who holds the title of head of state is also head of government is called _____

Answer: Presidential system

FBQ 30: Dictatorship as a system of government could be defined as a rule by a powerful individual, called _____

Answer: Dictator

FBQ 31: The type of government headed by more than two persons who wield equal powers is known as _____

Answer: Collegiate government

FBQ 32: The system of government in which the office of the head of government is different from the head of state is called _____

Answer: Parliamentary

FBQ 33: The president is the head of the federal executive _____

Answer: Council

FBQ 34: The arm of government that is chiefly saddled with the responsibility of law making is known as _____

Answer: Legislature

BQ 35: _____ is saddled with the primary responsibility of maintaining law and order in the society

Answer: Government

FBQ 36: A system of government by a power individual is called _____

Answer: Dictatorship

FBQ 37: A system of government in which the president has a free hand in the appointment of ministers and other government officials is known as _____

Answer: Presidential

FBQ 38: The twin mechanism of separation of power and checks and balances are lacking in _____

Answer: Parliamentary system of government

FBQ 39: The system where the whole country constitutes a single constituency for a president is referred to as _____

Answer: Presidential government

FBQ 40: In Nigeria and the United States, the president has a fixed tenure in office of _____ year period.

Answer: Four

FBQ 41: _____ is not a feature of parliamentary system of government.

Answer: Veto power

FBQ 42: The doctrine where all members of the government are collectively responsible for the successes/failures of the government is known as _____

Answer: Collective Responsibility

FBQ 43: _____ refers to the system where the head of state is different from the head of government.

Answer: Dual Executive

FBQ 44: In the cabinet system of government, there exists _____ between the executive and legislature.

Answer: Fusion of Powers

FBQ 45: The Railways Workers Union led by _____ was a major vanguard of the agitations against colonial rule in Nigeria.

Answer: Micheal Imoudu

FBQ 46: _____ ensures that cabinet members are also parliamentarians

Answer: Fusion of Powers

FBQ 47: There is inherent danger of personality clash between the head of state and head of government in a _____ system of government.

Answer: Parliamentary

FBQ 48: In a _____ system of government, power is highly controlled and concentrated in one sovereign.

Answer: Unitary

FBQ 49: The name Chief Ume Ezeoke, is associated to the former Chairman of the _____

Answer: All Nigerian People's Party

FBQ 50: According to Awa (1976), fear of domination by external powers is one of the predisposing factors to _____

Answer: Federal union

MCQ1: The primary duties of a government in a society excludes _____

Answer: Evangelization of the gospel

MCQ2: The distinct features of a state includes all with the exception of _____

Answer: Industry

MCQ3: In Nigeria, the legislature at the central level is known as _____
Answer: National Assembly

MCQ4: The Upper Legislative Chamber in the United Kingdom is known as _____
Answer: House of Lords

MCQ5: The law making body in the United States of America is called _____
Answer: Congress

MCQ6: The doctrine of separation of powers was popularized by _____
Answer: Baron Montesquieu

MCQ7: The type of government headed by a King or Queen is known as _____
Answer: Monarchy

MCQ8: _____ is not among the distinctions of aristocracy
Answer: Laissez disposition

MCQ9: A system of government in which a religious or spiritual leader is the head of the state is called _____
Answer: Theocracy

MCQ10: A polity that is ruled by leaders who are regarded as senior citizens owing to their elderly age is called _____
Answer: Gerontocracy

MCQ11: _____ refers to the system of government in which the wealthy in the society have a great influence on the political process.
Answer: Plutocracy

MCQ12: _____ does not include the functions of the legislature
Answer: Law interpretation

MCQ13: A bicameral legislature refers to
Answer: Dual legislative chamber

MCQ14: The stages of law making in a parliament excludes
Answer: Commission of Inquiry

MCQ15: _____ is not among types of delegated legislations
Answer: Judicial Council

MCQ16: A geographical entity made up of people who have or believe they have a common antecedent in a fixed territory is known as _____
Answer: State

MCQ17: The right to exercise power over territory and people is referred to as _____
Answer: Sovereignty

MCQ18: The "fourth estate of the realm" is otherwise referred to as _____
Answer: The Press

MCQ19: The arm of government that formulates and then implements public policies and execute laws is called _____
Answer: The Executive

MCQ20: _____ legislature consists of two chambers
Answer: A bicameral

MCQ21: The law-interpreting organ of government is called _____
Answer: The Judiciary

MCQ22: The Judiciary is widely regarded as _____

Answer: The last hope of common man

MCQ23: In Nigeria, judicial officers are appointed by the President/Governors on the recommendation of _____

Answer: The National Judicial Council

MCQ24: The three arms of government appear to be different compartments in line with the doctrine of _____

Answer: Separation of Powers

MCQ25: Aristotle describes the government which is concerned with the promotion of personal or group interest of the functionaries or a select few in the society as _____

Answer: Perverted

MCQ26: The popular work of Thomas Hobbes is titled _____

Answer: Leviathan

MCQ27: The factors that determine types of government include all the below except _____

Answer: Inflation

MCQ28: One of the following does not contribute to the merit of aristocracy.

Answer: Mass participation

MCQ29: A form of government dominated by a few, self - serving clique who pervert the position of power and responsibility is called _____

Answer: Oligarchy

MCQ30: A form of government that is controlled by a powerful individual or a small group of people is known as _____

Answer: Dictatorship

MCQ31: A maximum ruler who brooks no opposition to his rule is called _____

Answer: A dictator

MCQ32: The major features of a democratic society includes all but _____

Answer: Repression

MCQ33: Democracy has been widely criticized for _____

Answer: Breeding mediocrity

MCQ34: The responsibility of the legislature to conduct investigations into the activities of government Ministries, Departments and Agencies is non as _____

Answer: Oversight

MCQ35: The signing of a bill into law by the president is called _____

Answer: Assent

MCQ36: _____ is a re-known scholar of Federalism

Answer: Kenneth Wheare

MCQ37: _____ is no amongst the features of confederation

Answer: Strong centre

MCQ38: The first political party in Nigeria is _____

Answer: Nigeria National Democratic Party

MCQ39: The Second Republic in Nigeria was truncated by the military coup of _____

Answer: December 31, 1983

MCQ40: The annulled presidential election in Nigeria took place on _____

Answer: June 12, 1993

MCQ41: _____ is not a Pressure Group in Nigeria.

Answer: NPF

MCQ42: The electoral system was first introduced in Nigeria in _____

Answer: 1923

MCQ43: The first Republic in Nigeria was based on _____

Answer: Parliamentary democracy

MCQ44: The number of political parties that contested the Third Republic presidential election in Nigeria were _____

Answer: Two

MCQ45: _____ was not a chairman of the electoral umpire in Nigeria

Answer: Ike Nwachukwu

MCQ46: The functions of the judiciary exclude _____

Answer: Implementation of Law

MCQ47: _____ does not include the reasons for Separation of Powers.

Answer: Usurpation of roles

MCQ48: A system of government in which the wealthy in the society have a great influence on the political process is called _____

Answer: Plutocracy

MCQ49: A two chamber legislature is called _____

Answer: Bicameral

MCQ50: The judiciary in Nigeria is composed of the following bodies except _____

Answer: The Prime Minister