FBQ1: The__ political analysis asks when and why freedom or democracy should be valued Answer: Normative FBQ2: The major work of political philosophy known as a 'Theory of Justice' is associated with Answer: John Rawls FBQ3: The proposition that the state exist to fulfil "the greatest happiness in the greatest number" was proposed by___ Answer: Jeremy Bentham FBQ4: The stage in the policy process when officials attempt to narrow the number of subjects which come to their attention is referred to as __? Answer: Agenda setting FBQ5: A complex activity involving a pattern of action, extending over time and involving many decisions is known as __? Answer: Policy making FBQ6: The conception that " in a war of all against all, life is hardly worth living and was 'short, brutish, nasty and poor is associated with__? Answer: Thomas Hobbes FBQ7: The empirical analysis is divided into two namely inductive reasoning and ? Answer: deductive reasoning FBQ8: Semantic analysis is also known as _____? Answer: Concept analysis FBQ9: The public realm was viewed by the __to be morally superior to the private realm Answer: Greeks FBQ10: Truman noted __factors that necessitated the change in the character of world politics? Answer: Two FBQ11: By political socialisation, Almond and Powell mean the process by which a culture passes down civic values, beliefs, and habits of mind to generations. Answer: Succeeding FBQ12: In spite of their differences, the systems and structural functionalist approaches have _____ major similar features. Answer: Three FBQ13: The American Political Science Association was founded in the year ___ Answer: 1903 FBQ14: The American Political Science Review, was founded in the year ___ Answer: 1906 FBQ15: The traditional and the behavioural approaches to the study of politics are based on ___? Answer: Values FBQ16: The __ _ methods advocates for the utilisation and development of most precise techniques in the study of politics Answer: Behavioural FBQ17: The scholar that noted six interrelated factors which influenced the rise

of the behavioural movement is __

Answer: Robert Dahl

FBQ18: A movement within political science that challenge the dominance of research that assumes that political behavior can be predicted is known as __? Answer: The Perestroika Movement FBQ19: The subject matter of the normative approach has principally remained about the __? Answer: State FBQ20: The least scientific sub-discipline of political science is __? Answer: Normative political approach FBQ21: The study of __ is central to the identity of the discipline of political science? Answer: political institutions FBQ22: Class approach is an important tool in political science which focuses on division of society into Answer: Classes FBQ23: The hallmark of the descriptive-inductive approach is ___? Answer: Hyperfactualism FBQ24: The practice of inferring generalizations from past occurrences which then shape expectations for the future is known as ____reasoning Answer: Induction FBQ25: According to Eckstein (1972), formal legal inquiry involves __phases Answer: Two FBQ26: The study of ___is an essential ingredient in the analysis of constitution and formal organizations Answer: public law FBQ27: The first of Dicey's three meanings of the rule of law is ___ Answer: absence of arbitrary power FBQ28: Political rights enjoyed by the people in a democratic country/society are enshrined in the Answer: Constitution FBQ29: According to Marx, every society is divided into classes on the basis of ownership or non-ownership of the. Answer: Means of production FBQ30: A $_$ is the body of basic laws, principles, conventions, rules and regulations which govern a country Answer: Constitution FBQ31: A key element of the institutional approach is the ___ Answer: historical - comparative method FBQ32: The origins of the comparative approach can be traced to ____ classification of governments Answer: Aristotle's FBQ33: The relationship between the bourgeoisie and proletariat is characterised by antagonism because the bourgeoisie exploits and subjugates the proletariat in an effort to maximise _ Answer: Profit FBQ 34: At the core of class analysis is the concept of dialectical materialism which presumes the primacy of _____ determinants in history

Answer: Economic

FBQ35: Aristotle's ideal form of government is broadly equated with? Answer: middle-class rule
FBQ36: Constitutional studies remain a prime example of formal Answer: legal methods
FBQ37: The approach is one of the central pillars of the discipline of political science Answer: Traditional
FBQ38: Marx envisages that as the contradictions of the capitalist system become more acute, a revolutionary situation will arise during which the proletariat will the capitalists Answer: Overthrow
FBQ39: The behavioural approach emphasises the centrality of the as unit of analysis Answer: Individual
FBQ40: All generalisations made about the political process must in principle be $__$ by reference to relevant behavior? Answer: Tested
FBQ41: Ethical evaluation and empirical explanations involvedifferentKinds of propositions? Answer: Two
FBQ42: The approach was a response to the shortcomings of the traditional approach? Answer: Behavioural
FBQ43: A of government is one in which there is a single central government that does not share power with any other body. Answer: Unitary system
FBQ44: The class approach has been criticised for itsdeterminism. Answer: Economic
FBQ45: Inputs in system analysis can take the form of demand and Answer: Support
FBQ46: According to David Easton, Inputs are generated from the Answer: Environment
FBQ47: In system approach, lnputs are fed into the black box of decision making, otherwise called? Answer: The conversion box
FBQ48: A criticism of the class approach is Marx's failure to comprehend the fact that the relationship between the ruling class and the working class is not alwaysAnswer: Antagonistic
FBQ49: The structural-functionalist approach (SFA) was pioneered by? Answer: Gabriel Almond
FBQ50: The model relies on a few assumptions to make deduction about the instrumental and cost-effective behaviour of a person whether or not to participate in politics Answer: Rational Choice
MCQ1: A key element of the scientific approach to the study of political institutions is the

MCQ2: According to Osaghae (1988), the goals of political analysis include to know what is real, important and Answer: Valuable MCQ3: The behavioral approach of politics resonated as a result of the criticism ____ approach ? against the Answer: Traditional MCO4: The _ _ approach is concerned with the study of rules, procedures, organizational structure and how they impact the political process Answer: Institutional MCQ5: The comparative method as a tool of political analysis is traceable to _____, in his attempt to classify 158 constitutions of Greek city states Answer: Aristotle MCQ6: Post behaviouralism as a protest movement was championed by David Easton Answer: 1969 MCQ7: For Karl Marx, class struggle is the end point of irreconcilable differences between the forces of production and _____? Answer: Mode Of Production MCQ8: According to _____, political culture as the pattern of individual altitudes and orientations towards politics among members of a political system? Answer: Gabriel Almond and Sydney Verba MCQ9: Which of these tactics is employed by pressure groups ____ ? Answer: Demonstrations MCQ10: According to Milbraith (1965), citizen's political participation can be classified on the basis of three types of political activities. This includes; spectator, transitional and _____, ? Answer: Gladiatorial MCQ11: The communist Manifesto was published on 21st February ____? Answer: 1848 MCQ12: According to Karl Deutsch, the Elite strata is divided into ____, top elite, mid elite and who is who elite? Answer: Marginal elite MCQ13: According to Osaghae (1988) the yardstick for measuring the feature of normative analysis are; neutralism, intuition and ____ ? Answer: Subjectivism MCQ14: The attempts made at providing a conceptual model or understanding upon which politics in the international political system is analyzed and comprehended is referred to as Answer: International Relations Theory MCQ15: The earliest idea of politics as the pursuit of public interest resonated mainly among the __ Answer: Greeks MCQ16: The theory of justice is associated with the writings of _____ Answer: John Ralws The principle of greatest happiness is associated with-----? MCO17: Answer: John Stuart Mills

Answer: Comparative method

MCQ18: Policy Analysis makes use of both empirical and Analysis Answer: Normative
MCQ19: In Karl Deutsch (1974) typology of political system, those who are not only politically relevant, but also strive to influence decision making and policy of government fall within theAnswer: Elite strata
MCQ20: One of the assumptions of Realism is that, Answer: States are rational actors
MCQ21: The rapid growth in remains a major force propelling the spread of globalization Answer: Information Technology
MCQ22: Despite the anarchical nature of the international system, believe that peace can be achieved through greater interdependence and cooperation Answer: Liberalism
MCQ23: One important factor that has altered the nature of relationship between state and non-state actors isAnswer: Globalisation
MCQ24: In typology, the Apolitical stratum are those citizens who are less interested about politics as well as government policy Answer: Robert Dahl
MCQ25: It was the that promoted the elective principle that eventually paved the way for elections into the legislative council Answer: Clifford Constitution
MCQ26: Political representation has its roots in in England Answer: 1215
MCQ27: Under political representation, are considered as the representatives who follow their own understanding of the best action to pursue Answer: Trustee
MCQ28: Legislature is plays the role of in the society Answer: Representation
MCQ29: According to Arend Lijphart (1999), the two types of democracy includes; majoritarian and Answer: Consensus
MCQ30: In 1939, Nigeria was divided into three provinces by Answer: Benard Bourdillion
MCQ31: The principle of separation of powers was developed and popularized by
Answer: Baron De monstequieu
MCQ32: In a unitary system of government, there is a central authority? Answer: Single
MCQ33: The reasons why states federate includes socio-economic, security and reasons Answer: Political
MCQ34: A tentative statement that discusses the connection between two variables is called? Answer: Hypothesis

MCQ35: The three types of variables include; dependent, control andAnswer: Independent
MCQ36: An abstract notion that is used to depict a theory is referred to as
Answer: Concept
MCQ37: Quasi federalism is a term used to describe the system of government that exists between the federal and system Answer: Unitary
MCQ38: The Nigeria senate, consists of senators Answer: 109
MCQ39: The Henry Wiillinks Commission was set up in? Answer: 1957
MCQ40: Variables that cannot be easily controlled or manipulated are called
Answer: Independent
MCQ41: A set of statements that are principally formulated with the aim of predicting or explaining political phenomenon is called Answer: Theory
MCQ42: The approach which seeks to apply scientific methodology to understanding social phenomena is Answer: Positivism
MCQ43: The first established institution for the study of Political Science was formed in the year Answer: 1871
MCQ44: The American political Science Association was formed in the year Answer: 1903
MCQ45: According to Max Weber, three types of authority includes charismatic, legal rational and Answer: Traditional
MCQ46: In the quest for neutrality or objectivity in carrying out a research, a research must try to adopt a approach Answer: Value free
MCQ47: The key reason why political science cannot be regarded completely as a science, is as a result of the unpredictable nature of Answer: Man
MCQ48: A universal statement with consistency that relates to all cases of political phenomenon is referred to as Answer: Law
MCQ49: According to, political science in the mid 20th century was in search of its identity Answer: David Easton
MCQ50: The inductive and method is used by political scientist for the study of politics and analysis. Answer: Deductive