

Government

1983-2004

JAMB

Questions

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1. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the parliamentary system of government?

A Ministers are usually members of parliament

B The Prime Minister is politically responsible to the parliament

C The Head of State is the powerful organ of government

D The Head of Government may advise the Head of State to dissolve parliament

E The Party in opposition provides the Shadow Government.

2. Capitalism is an economic system in which

A the economy of the State is centrally planned and controlled

B Private persons are permitted to undertake enterprises

C accumulation of private property is

forbidden

D that means of production are owned and controlled by the State

E all big industries and the land are publicly owned for common good.

3. The process of depriving persons of the right of voting is called

A enfranchisement B disqualification

C dismissal D prohibition

E disenfranchisement.

4. Bicameralism refers to

A a one chamber legislature

B the process of voting in the legislature

C the upper chamber in a legislature

D a two chamber legislature

E legislature in all sovereign States.

5. The principle of the separation of powers implies that the three main organs of government work

A separately

B independently and co-operatively

C against one another

D reluctantly and gradually for the executive

E together in the interest of other nations.

6. The main function of the judiciary is to

A serve as the watchdog of the Executive

B enact laws

C execute the laws of the land

D interpret the laws

E protect the interest of accused persons.

7. A totalitarian government is

A a government that aspires to control every aspect of a citizen's life

B a government for the masses

C a government of the people, by the people, and for the people

D a weak government E controlled by the rich

8. An unwritten constitution operates in

A. Guinea B U.S.A. C Great Britain

D China E Nigeria.

9. A sovereign state is one

A whose constitution can only be changed by a military government B where its

citizens can speak without fear or favour

C in which sovereignty is invested in the military

D whose citizens are free to evade responsibility

E whose government decisions are made

independent of sovereign interference

10. Representative Democracy is best characterized by

A free elections and proper register of voters

B proper constituencies and a real choice of candidates

C a politically educated electorate

D representation only for the poor

E rule by the interest groups.

11. The primary function of a legislature is

A appointing a president B lawmaking

C vetoing bills

D monitoring the judiciary

E re-assigning civil servants

12. According to Marxist theory, those who own and control the means of production in a capitalist society are

A exploiters B. colonialists

C. workers D. shareholders

E. bourgeoisie

E. bourgeoisie

13. While political parties aim at forming a government

pressure groups aim at

- A imposing military rule
- B causing social unrest
- C influencing governmental decisions
- D controlling a nation's economy
- E getting workers to unite

14. When the electorate vote for representatives who in turn vote on their behalf we say it is

- A. an indirect election B. an unfair election
- C. a rigged election D. a disputed election
- E. a biased election

15. An election which is conducted to fill a vacant seat in a legislature is called a

- A by election B. general election
- C referendum D plebiscite
- E mini election.

16. Which of the following countries does NOT operate a Federal constitution

- A U.S.A. B. Canada
- C Nigeria D. France
- E Switzerland

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17. The major advantage of the secret ballot is that

A it is faster than other systems

B nobody can be prevented from voting

C it ensures the anonymity of each voter

D losers can ask for another secret vote

E it extends the franchise to all adults

18. Which of these statements is CORRECT about Proportional Representation?

A It makes the assembly representative of all citizens

B It is simple to operate

C It preserves the party system

D. It gives the parties seats in proportion to their popular support

E. It legalises dictatorship

19. In a one party State

A there are no free citizens

B. communism is banned

C. the communist party is the only legal party

D. the ruling party is the only legal party

E. elections to the legislature are held at the party's conferences

20. A cabinet system of government is practised in

A Britain and Canada B. Nigeria

C. The Soviet Union

D. All European countries including Britain

E. The United States of America

21. A party system made up of more than two parties may not qualify for the title of a multi-party system when

A the country in question has a unitary form of government

B the country in question has a federal form of government

C the parties are not competitive

D different parties are supported by distinct political interests

E the parties have identical structure

22. A proclamation by the Head of State ending a session of parliament is called

A. a dissolution B. an adjournment

C. a prorogation D. an abrogation

E. a devolution

23. The constitutions of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

A promotes unity in diversity

B allows for the dominance of the minority ethnic groups

C concentrates governmental power at one level of government

D advances the interest of the rich

E ensures the dominance of one political party.

24. The transfer of authority to local government council is known as

A demarcation B delegation

C fusion D fragmentation

E devolution

25. The principle of anonymity of civil servants means that they

A have a career

B are not the servant of a particular government

C. are trained for the duties they performed

D are credited or blamed for anything they do

E are entitled to pension and gratuity when they retired

26. The six registered political parties in Nigeria in 1982 were

A UPN, NPN, PPA, PPP, NPP and NAP

B. NPN, UPN, NPP, PRP, PPP, and NNNDP

C. PPA,NCNC,GNPP,NPN,UPN,andPPP

D. UPN,GNPP,NAP,PRP,NPPandNPN

E. NPC,GNPP,PRP,UPN,NPPandPPA.

27. Which if the following is NOT a pressure group in Nigeria?

A Farmers

B. The Nigerian Union of Teachers(NUT)

C. TheCatholic church

D. AcademicStaffUnion ofUniversities(ASUU)

E Nigeria Medical Association (NMA)

28. The N.C.N.C. sent a delegation to London in 1947 to protest against the

A Burns consitutions

B Republican Constitutions

C. RichardsConstitution

D. LyttletonConsitition

E Macpherson Consitution

29. A popular principle of colonial administration in British West Africa was

A association B indirect rule

C paternalism D westernization

E assimilation

30. The three great Nigerian nationalists between 1950 and 1966 were

A Herbert Macaulay, Nnamdi Azikiwe and

Obafemi Awolowo

B Ahmadu Bello, Nnamdi Azikiwe and Theophilus

Danjuma

C. Obafemi Awolowo, Herbert Macaulay and Ahmadu

Bello

D. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Obafemi Awolowo and Ahmadu

Bello

E. K.O. Mbadiwe, S.L. Akintola and Herbert Macaulay

31. The first Governor-General of colonial Nigeria was

A. Sir Hugh Clifford B. Sir James Robertson

C. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe D. Sir Ralph Moore

E. Lord Lugard

32. The first military government in Nigeria was headed by

A General Yakubu Gowon

B. General Aguiyi Ironsi

C. General M. Mohammed

D. General O. Obasanjo

E. General Hassan Katsina

33. The legislature in every state of the Federal Republic of

Nigeria is called the

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A State National Assembly

B. State Legislative Council

C. State Traditional Council

D House of Assembly

E. State House of Representatives.

34. The 1979 Nigerian Constitution is unique because it

A provides for a head of government

B introduces a participation of women in politics

C provides for a head of state who is also head of government

D provides for a House of Chiefs

E. makes all men equal before the law

35. The supreme organ of the U.N.O. is the

A General Assembly B Secretary General

C. World Court E. World Bank

36. Which Public Commission was not established by the 1979 constitution?

A Udoji Commission

B. Federal Electoral Commission

C. Public Service Commission

D. Public Complaint Commission

E. National Population Commission

37. Local Government Reforms were carried out by the

Federal Military Government in

A 1970 B. 1976 C. 1979

D. 1967 E. 1966.

38. Lagos became a Gowon Colony in

A 1900 B. 1914 C. 1886 D 1881 E 1862.

39. Nigerian elites agitated against colonial rule

A by guerrilla warfare B. by civil war

C. through television D. through newspapers

E. by bribing colonial governors

40. The first political party in Nigeria was formed after the

introduction of the

A. Richards Constitution

B. Clifford Constitution

C. Bourdillon constitution

D. Macpherson Constitution

E. Lyttleton Constitution

41. The ECOWAS treaty was signed in 1975 in

A Accra B. Banjul C. Freetown

D. Abidjan E. Lome

42. The major innovation of the Republican constitution of 1963 was that

A. the Prime Minister ceased to be Head of State

B. the Governor's office as the representative of the Queen was abolished

C. the Cabinet was no longer responsible to the legislature

D. it introduced the Executive Presidential System

E. the Prime Minister was nominated by the Executive Council

43. Which of these was NOT a demand of the nationalists movements in Nigeria?

A. Promotion of Africans to senior service positions

B. Increase African representation in the legislative assemblies

C. Improved conditions of service and salaries for Africa

D. Withdrawal of Military bases from Africa

E. Reduction of the dictatorship of colonial officers.

44. Under the 1979 Nigerian Constitution, each state is

allowed to elect

- A. two senators B. five senators
- C. as many senators as the state can finance
- D. from two to five senators depending on the population of the state E. ten senators.

45. The Independence Constitution

- A. provided for a republican status for the country
- B. created a unitary state
- C. was negotiated by Nigerians
- D. was imposed on Nigerians by the British
- E. introduced the military into Nigerian politics.

46. The first general election in Nigeria was held in

- A. 1933 B. 1952 C. 1955 D. 1959 E. 1964

47. The 1979 Nigerian Constitution provides for

Presidential elections every

- A. four years B. eight years
- C. time the military hands over the reins of government
- D. time the incumbent is impeached or dies
- E. time the Vice President is impeached

48. In Nigeria, the constitution that preserves civil liberty

is the

- A. Public Complaints Commission
- B. Federal Electoral Commission
- C. Law courts
- D. National Security Organisation
- E. Police Commission

49. Nigeria became a Federation under the new constitution of 1954 became the constitution

- A. provided for equal representation between the North and the South
- B. created the post of a Prime Minister
- C. provided for a division of members of parliament
- D. provided for a division of functions between the centre and component units.
- E. abolished the practice of nominating some members of parliament.

50. The Economic Commission for Africa is an agency of the

- A. O.A.U B. O.P.E.C. C. U.N.O.
- D. N.A.T.O. E. E.C.O.W.A.S

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1. In a presidential system of government the Executive

- A. executes its own laws only

- B. legislates all binding laws
- C. makes laws for the National Assembly
- D. forms the government
- E. executes all anti-government plotters.

2. A Constitution is a legal document

- A. drawn up by lawyers
- B. enacted by military decree
- C. forming the basis upon which a government rules the country
- D. which must not be altered by any succeeding government
- E. only likely to succeed in a country where there is union government

3. One feature of a totalitarian State is the existence of

- A. a single recognised party
- B. pressure groups
- C. opposition groups
- D. a colonial power
- E. fierce political rivalry

4. A system in which a few powerful and rich nobles own land which is hired out to the poor people to farm is called

- A. feudalism
- B. co-operatives
- C. socialism
- D. communism

E. communalism

5. The principle of check and balances is necessary because it

A prevents government from becoming dictatorial

B. prevents the Executives from functioning

C. makes the Executives stronger than the other organs

D. makes the three organs hate each other

E. leaves each organ of government independent of the Judiciary.

6. When a constitution is difficult to amend we say it is

A federal B. unitary

C. written D. fragile E. rigid.

7. A political authority which maintains sovereign power over a specific geographical area is termed

A. the nation B. the nation-state

C. the state D. nationalism

E. imperialism

8. A government in which control of ultimate power is by a few who rule in their own selfish interests is classified as

A. a democracy B. a dictatorship

C. an aristocracy D. a monarchy

E. an oligarchy

9. The most basic property of pressure groups which differentiates them from political parties is that they

A. are not as interested in politics

B. do not have permanent organisations

C. do not seek to influence public opinion

D. do not support candidates in elections

E. do not nominate candidates as their own

official representatives

10. In a presidential system of government, ministers are

A. collectively responsible to the Senate

B. collectively responsible to the president

C. individually responsible to the president

D. individually responsible to no one

E. individually and collectively responsible to

the electorate

11. The three principal organs of government are the

A. Legislature, the Public Service and Judiciary

B. Political Parties, the Executive and the

Judiciary

C. Executive, the Legislature and the Public Corporation

D. Legislature the Executive and the judiciary

E. Judiciary, the Local Government and the legislature

12. The three FUNDAMENTAL rights of citizens are

A. salvation, property, freedom of thoughts

B. employment, property and social security

C. life, liberty and property

D. free education, peaceable assembly and freedom of thought

E. freedom of movement, association and religion

13. In a democracy, franchise is given to all

A. resident adults B. citizens

C. citizens except members of the armed forces

D. loyal party members

E. qualified adult citizens.

14. The citizenship of a country may be acquired by an individual through

A. decolonization B. nomination

C. nationalization D. neutralization

E. naturalization

15. Which of the following is NOT a public corporation in Nigeria?

A Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board

B. Nigerian Steel Development Authority

C. Nigerian National Oil Corporation

D. Nigeria National Shipping Line

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E. Nigerian Railway Corporation

16. Government means the machinery established by a State to manage the affairs of the

A rulers B. aliens

C. civil servant D workers and

peasants E. people

17. The judicial organ of government is the body which

A. implements the law B. makes the law

C. punishes lawmakers D. interprets the law

E. rewards law makers

18. A constitutionally defined set of individual rights which governments are obliged to protect constitutes

A. statutory rights B. equity rights

C. customary rights D. civil rights

E. natural rights.

19. An electoral districts is a

A. polling booth B. constituency

C. ward D. local government area

E. subsidiary of the state.

20. In a parliamentary system of government, ministers

are

A. collectively responsible to parliament

B. not members of the legislature

C. appointed by a two-thirds majority of of the
legislature

D. representative of various interests in the country

E. chosen from the Upper House.

21. A fascist regime is both

A. fair and legitimate B. response and responsible

C. representative and accountable

D. democratic and constitutional

E. authoritarian and totalitarian.

22. Capitalism often encourages

A. public ownership of all forms of enterprises

B. a centrally planned economy

C. private ownership of the means of production

D. anarchy E. deconcentration of political and economic powers in the same hands

23. Citizens legally qualified to vote for parliamentary candidates form

A. a ward B. the electorate

C. members of the House of Assembly

D. a Trade Union Congress E. political parties.

24. Elections among candidates from the same party before the final elections are called

A. running mates B. electoral colleges

C. party conventions D. primaries

E. second ballots.

25. With whom is fascism associated?

A. Adolf Hitler B. Karl Marx

C. John Locke D. Benito Mussolini

E. Joseph Stalin

26. Which of the following was NOT the responsibility of the Federal Electoral Commission in Nigeria?

A. supervision of polling

B. compilation of Electoral register

C. delimitation of constituencies

D. counting and publication of election results

E. swearing in of members of the Houses of
Assembly.

27. Which of the following is NOT a civic obligations of
every Nigerian citizen?

A Freedom of conscience and religion

B. Obedience to laws C. Payment of taxes

D. Voting by adults E. Respect for the
national flag and anthems.

28. The main deliberative organ of the U.N.O. is the

A. Security Council B. General Assembly

C. Economic and Social Council

D. Secretariat

E. International Court of Justice.

29. The first black African State to gain political independence from a colonial power was

A. Nigeria B. Liberia C. Ghana

D. Ethiopia E. Guinea

30. The major conflict that threatened the existence of the
O.A.U. as an international organization from 1982-3
was the conflict

A. in Chad

- B. between Namibia and South Africa
- C. between the Polisario Front and Morocco
- D. in Angola
- E. between Somalia and Ethiopia.

31. Voting first started in Nigeria in 1923 because the

Clifford Constitution of 1922 granted

- A. independence B. self-government
- C. dominion status D. elective principle
- E. decolonization

32. Which organ of the U.N.O. can impose mandatory sanctions on any of its members?

- A. The General Assembly
- B. The Security Council
- C. The Secretariat
- D. The Economic and Social Council
- E. The International Court of Justice.

33. A historic feature of the Legislative Council that met in 1923 was that for the first time it

- A. included official members who were Nigerians
- B. included only British officials
- C. acted in a deliberative capacity
- D. included elected African members

E. legislated for the whole country

34. The Richards' constitution

A. Abolished the elective principle in choosing

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members of the Legislative Council

B. amalgamated the northern and southern

groups of provinces

C. Established a central legislative council

D. abolished regional assemblies

E. abolished the system of indirect rule

35. The military was last in power in Nigeria between

A. 1954 and 1960 B. 1960 and 1966

C. 1966 and 1975 D. 1966 and 1979

E. 1979 and 1983.

36. Which of the following was NOT established by the

1979 Nigerian Constitution?

A. Police Service Commission

B. National Universities Commission

C. Federal Electoral Commission

D. National Population Commission

E. National Economic Council

37. To which of these groups did Nigeria belong before

the formation of the O.A.U?

- A. The Brazaville group
- B. The Monrovia group
- C. The Casablanca group
- D. The West Africa group
- E. The O.P.E.C group

38. The international organization formed after the Second World War to guarantee international peace and security is called

- A. The European Common Market
- B. The British Commonwealth of Nations
- C. The League of Nations
- D. The United Nations Organization
- E. The World Bank

39. The two parties which formed the coalition government in 1959 were the

- A. N.C.N.C. and the A. G.
- B. N.P.C. and the N.C.N.C.
- C. N.P.C. and the G.A.
- D. P.R.P. and the U.P.G.A
- E. N.P.C. and the N.N.A.

40. The 1953 motion that Nigeria should become indepen

dent in 1956 was moved by

- A. ChiefAnthony Enahoro
- B. SirAhmaduBello
- C. Chief Obafemi Awolowo
- D. Dr.NnamdiAzikiwe
- E. Sir James Robertson

41. Southern Nigeria was divided into Eastern and Western Provinces for administrative purposes in

- A. 1935 B. 1937 C. 1939
- D. 1941 E. 1945

42. Under what constitution did the Supreme Court become the highest Court ofAppeal in Nigeria?

- A. Macpherson's Consitution
- B. Clifford'sConstitution
- C. Richard's Constitution
- D. The 1963 Constitution
- E. The 1979 Consittution

43. TheConstitution which introduced the ministerial system into the Nigerian Political system is the

- A. Richard's Constitution
- B. Lyttleton Constitution
- C. Macpherson constitution

D. Independence Constitution

E. Republican constitution

44. The Minorities Commission appointed in Nigeria in 1957 recommended that

A. more states should be created in the Federation

B. no more states should be created before independence

C. Nigeria should revert to a unitary structure of government

D. the Federal Legislature should legislate for the minority areas

E. all the minority areas should constitute one state.

45. The second military coup d'état in Nigeria took place on

A. January 15, 1966 B. October 1, 1966

C. July, 29, 1966 D. July 29, 1975

E. February 13, 1976.

46. To be elected President of Nigeria, the 1979 Constitution states that one must have attained the age of

A. 21 years B. 35 years

C. 50 years D. 60 years

E. 65 years

47. Which of the following international organisations was in existence before the outbreak of the Second World War?

A. The O.A.U. B. The League of Nations

C. The UNO

D. The Commonwealth of Nations

E. ECOWAS

48. Rates are generally collected in Nigeria by

A. the State Ministry of Finance

B. the Department of Inland Revenue

C. the Emirate or Traditional Council

D. the Local Government Council

E. Presidential Liaison officers

49. An electoral district for a local government election is a

A constituency B. local government area

C. polling booth D. ward E. market

50. All the following are organs of the O.A.U. EXCEPT

A. The Commission on Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration

B. The Council of Ministers

C. The General Secretariat

D. The Economic Commission for Africa

E. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

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1. Public opinion is important because it

A. tells government what action it must take

B. lets government know what the people want

C. allows the police to determine trouble makers

D. protects minorities

E. guarantees a free press

2. Which branch of government is responsible for implementing laws? The

A. Executive B. Legislature

C. Judiciary D. Police

E. Civil Service.

3. Universal Adult Suffrage means all

A. adult citizens can vote

B. citizens can vote

C. qualified citizens can vote

D. literate citizens can vote

E. males can vote

4. In a democracy, sovereignty is vested in

A the community B. public officials

C. judges D. the Head of State

E. the legislature

5. A bill that applies to the whole population and is intended to promote the general welfare is called

A. a private bill B. a decree

C. an appropriation bill

D. a public bill E. an edict.

7. The rule of law implies

A. the rule by lawyers

B. that only the Head of State is above the law

C. the absence of a military government

D. that no one is above the law

E. that only the National Assembly can make laws

8. A one party system of government

A. is found in Africa

B. allows no official opposition

C. does not provide for a legislature

D. is practised only where the citizens share

identical views about policy

E. does not accept the doctrine of separation of powers.

9. A constitution is classified as unwritten because it

- A. is used in Britain
- B. has nowritten records
- C. makes no provision for a clear cut separation of powers.
- D. does not emanate from the legislature
- E. is not contained in any one document.

10. Delegated legislation is the power to make laws by

- A. local councils when parliament is recess
- B. bodies other than parliament
- C. the International Law Commission
- D. military rulers
- E. parliament.

11. In a unitary system of government

- A. political power is diffused
- B. there is a high degree of centralization
- C. there is no separation of powers
- D. parliament is very weak
- E. legislative powers cannot be delegated to local councils.

12. Case-laws are made by the

- A. Legislature
- B. Executive
- C. Judiciary
- D. Attorney General and Minister of Justice

E. President

13. The theory of separation of powers was for the first time clearly formulated by

A. Jean Bodin B. Jean Austin

C. Baron de Montesquieu

D. Lord Bryce E. A.V. Dicey

14. The deliberate tampering with the delimitation of constituencies in order to win more seat is called

A. gerontocracy B. gerrymandering

C. delimitation D. bureaucracy

E. devolution

15. Fascism developed in

A. France B. Germany C. Italy

D. Soviet Union E. China

16. Which of the following is a good example of a confederal state?

A. Nigeria B. Switzerland

C. U.S.A. D. Ghana

E. ECOWAS

17. In a simple majority electoral system, the candidate that wins is the one who

A. obtains the greatest number of votes cast

- B. has spent the most amount of money
- C. has travelled most widely in the country
- D. is endorsed by the traditional rulers
- E. has most support among labour union leaders

18. An election conducted to fill a vacant post in a legislature is known as

- A. a primary election B. a general election
- C. a by-election
- D. a referendum

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- E. an indirect election

19. Constitutionalism means

- A. the constitution is largely made up of conventions B. the constitution is not easy to amend
- C. the provisions of the constitution are strictly adhered to D. there is a constitutional Head of State
- E. there is parliamentary supremacy

20. Which of these is NOT a member of the Judiciary?

- A. The chief justice

B. A high court judge C. A magistrate

D. A lawyer E. A grand khadi

21. A person who is disenfranchised is

A. allowed to be voted for B. allowed to
exercise his voting right

C. not permitted to vote D. allowed to
nominate a candidate

E. a prohibited immigrant

22. The head of the executive branch in a parliamentary
system is called the

A. prime minister B. president

C. majority leader D. senate president

E. governor-general.

23. The political neutrality of civil servants implies that they

A. are not allowed to join any organization or
group B. have no dealings with

politicians C. are not allowed to
be involved in partisan politics

D. have permanent tenure

E. are not allowed to vote

24. The supreme power of a state to make and enforce laws
within its jurisdiction is called

A. decolonization B. independence

C. nationalism D. sovereignty

E. enfranchisement

25. Ceremonial and executive powers are usually used in a

A unitary system of government

B. federal government C. democratic

system D. presidential system of

government E. parliamentary system of

government

26. The members of the Nigerian Constituent Assembly

were elected in 1983 by

A. bye-election B. a general election

C. electoral colleges D. referenda

E. indirect election

27. The name of the president of the Nigerian Labour

Congress elected in 1983 is

A. Mr. Wahab Goodluck

B. Alhaji Shehu Kangiwa

C. Alhaji Hassan Sunmonu

D. Dr. Lasisi Osunde E. Alhaji Ali

Chiroma

28. Under the 1979 Nigeria Constitution, the supreme

court judges were appointed by the

- A. judicial services commission
- B. President C. honourable chief justice D. senate
- E. national assembly

29. The annual budget of the O.A.U. is approved by the

- A. Assembly of Heads of State and Government
- B. Council of Ministers
- C. Secretary-General
- D. General Assembly
- E. Economic Commission for Africa.

30. Lagos was first amalgamated with the Western Region as a result of the

- A. Clifford Constitution (1922)
- B. Richards Constitution (1946)
- C. Macpherson Constitution (1951)
- D. Lyttleton Constitution (1954)
- E. Independence Constitution (1960)

31. One of the non-permanent members of the United Nations Security Council is

- A. Britain B. U.S.S.R C. U.S.A.

D. China E. Nigeria

32. Local government in Nigeria are created in order to

A. create more civil service jobs

B. encourage competitions and rivalry among groups

C. bring the government nearer to the people

D. prevent the creation of more states.

E. levy import duties.

33. The amalgamation of the Northern and Southern Protectorates of Nigeria was in

A. 1914 B. 1922 C. 1951

D. 1953 E. 1960

34. ECOWAS is

A. an international military/defence organization

B. a regional economic organization

C. a trans-national religious group

D. a West African English-speaking organization

E. an international organ of the United Nations.

35. Which of the following is NOT a member of ECOWAS

A. Nigeria B. Togo C. Ghana

D. Bourkina Fasso E. Cameroun

36. The Lyttleton Constitution is important because it

A. confirmed that Nigeria would be independent
in 1960

B. confirmed Nigeria's federal structure

C. introduced franchise into Nigerian politics

D. made Nigeria sovereign

E. abolished the principle of indirect rule.

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37. The Macpherson Constitution of Nigeria created a

A. bicameral legislature for Eastern Nigeria

B. bicameral legislature for the Central government

C. unicameral legislature for Western Nigeria

D. bicameral legislature for Western Nigeria.

E. unicameral legislature for Northern Nigeria.

38. The Arthur Richards constitution introduced into Nigeria

A. federalism B. republicanism

C. regionalism D. the multi-party system

E. the office of Prime Minister

39. In 1966, the Military intervened in Nigerian politics because

A. the country was not operating a presidential
system of government

B. the number of legislature was too large

C. crude oil had been discovered in the country

D. there was a high level of corruption in the country

E. the political processes had broken down

40. The Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNDP) of the pre-independence era

A. dominated the political scene in Lagos

B. was formed to replace the Action Group as the ruling party in the Western Region

C. had branches all over the country

D. was warmly supported by traditional rulers

E. was not opposed to indirect rule

41. The Clifford Constitution

A. provided for universal adult suffrage

B. made Governor dependent on the Executive Council

C. provided for an unofficial majority membership of the Legislature Council

D. provided for African representation on the Executive Council

E. introduced the elective principle into Nigerian politics.

42. Under the Independence Constitution

A. the governor-general could appoint any

member of the House of Representatives as a
primeminister

B. a bicameral legislature was introduced in the
country

C. forty-four members were elected into the
Senate

D. higher education was made the exclusive
responsibility of the federal government

E. the supreme court of Nigeria was made the
highest judicial authority in the country.

43. Which of the following nations does not have veto
power in the Security Council of the UNO?

A. Britain B. China C. France

D. Germany E. U.S.A.

44. Public corporations are established mainly to

A. cater for the welfare of their board members

B. give advice to the government on commerce

C. co-ordinate the affairs of several amenities
on a commercial basis

E. develop the rural areas.

45. The first military coup d'état in Nigeria occurred on

A. October 1, 1960 B. October 1, 1963

C. January 15, 1966 D. January 15, 1967

E. December 31, 1983

46. Nigeria adopted a republican constitution on

A. October 1, 1960 B. October 1, 1963

C. October 1, 1966 D. May 1, 1967

E. October 1, 1979

47. The following six political parties were registered for the 1983 elections

A. NCNC, UPN, NPP, NNDP, UMBC, NAP

B. NPN, NAP, NPP, PRP, GNPP, UPN

C. NPN, NNA, PPP, PRP, PPA, UPN

D. NPP, Chop Chop, PPP, PPA, UPN, PRP

E. UPN, AG, NNDP, PRP, NAP, PPA.

48. In Nigeria, the office of Prime Minister was first created in

A. 1954 B. 1957 C. 1958 D. 1959 E. 1960.

49. The non-permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations Organisation (UNO) are elected for

A. 5 year terms B. 4 year terms

C. 3 year terms D. 2 year terms

E. 1 year term.

50. The Economic Commission for Africa is an organ of

A. O.A.U. B. ECOWAS

C. U.N.O. D. E.E.C. E. UNESCO

1. Aristocracy is the system of government in which the few rule for

A. their own benefit B. the benefit of all

C. the benefit of their friends

D. the benefit of a few

2. The two primary elements in politics are

A. war and peace B. order and conflict

C. patriotism and economic sabotage

D. nationalism and freedom.

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3. A nation state is synonymous with a

A. sovereign state B. dependent territory

C. nation D. political community

4. Legislative supremacy exists in

A. Britain B. France

C. Soviet Union D. Nigeria.

5. Presidentialism is a system of government in which

A. there is elected head of State who

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exercises actual executive powers

B. the head of State is not the chief executive

C the executive functions are the responsibility
of the entire members of a cabinet

D. all members of cabinet must also be members
of the legislature.

6. The main function of the upper chamber in a parliamentary system of government is to

A. initiate new legislation B. Executive laws

C. acts as a check on the lower chamber

D. direct the activities of the lower chamber

7. The federal constitution which concedes to the
components units the right to secede is that of

A. the United States B Australia

C. Brazil D. the Soviet Union

8. The principle of two levels of government in a
country is called

A. the parliamentary system B. dictatorship

C. nationalism D. federalism

9. In a cabinet system, the executive is appointed from the

A. legislature B. opposition C. upperhouse

D. weaker party in the coalition

10. An important advantage of creating more constituents
units in a federal state is to

- A. enhance the people's participation in government
- B. enable ambitious politicians gain political power
- C. make the state gain more power.
- D. curb the powers of the federal government.

11. Under the presidential system

- A. the party with the majority of seats forms the Executive
- B. there is the principle of collective responsibility
- C. the president may come from any of the parties
- D. the constitution must be unwritten

12. The major function of the legislative assembly is to

- A. debate on committee reports
- B. represent the people
- C. make laws
- D. vote on bills

13. In a parliamentary system who ensures that members are in the House to vote on major issues? The

- A. party leader
- B. speaker of the house
- C. clerk of the House
- D. Whip

14. A system in which no single person serves as the chief executive is known as

A. republican B. revolutionary

C. Collegial D. parliamentary

15. The idea of democracy was first associated with the

A. Romans B. Persians C. Greeks D. Egyptians

16. According to Marxist theory, those who live by

selling their labour are referred to as the

A bourgeoisie B. proletariats

C. feudal lords D. slaves

17. A social system in which power is derived from

control over land is called

A. oligarchy B. Feudalism

C. socialism D. presidentialism

18. A system of government in which power derives from

total control of the instruments of force is called

A. monarchy B. oligarchy

C. capitalism D. fascism

19. Which of the following ideologies emphasizes the

abolition of government and law?

A. Totalitarianism B. Communism

C. Anarchism D. socialism

20. The writ of habeas corpus is applied to secure the

A right to personal liberty B. indepen

dence of the judiciary C. freedom
of the press D. right to own private property.

21. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental human
right in Nigeria?

- A. Right to education
- B. Right to personal liberty
- C. Freedom of thought
- D. Freedom of conscience

22. Proportional representation is recommended because it

- A. favours small parties
- B. is simple to operate
- C. leads to liberal democracy
- D. preserves the party system

23. A system of voting in which the voters are asked a
'yes' or 'no' question on a major issue is called

- A 'first past the post'
- B. a referendum C. an absolute majority
- D. an indirect election.

24. A political manifesto is a document which outlines

- A a country's development
- B. a party's programme
- C. the national policy D. an ethnic interest

25. One argument against a multi-party system is the

- A. inability to develop the nation
- B. encouragement of diverse opinion and opposition
- C. ability to attract foreign investment
- D. banning of pressure groups.

26. Pre-colonial Igbo society was

- A. centralized
- B. acephalous
- C. feudal
- D. capitalist

27. Which of the following ethnic groups had centralised administration in pre-colonial Nigeria?

- A. Ibibio
- B. Ijaw
- C. Tiv
- D. Hausa

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28. In which of the following ethnic groups was precolonial political structure NOT influenced by the Islamic culture?

- A. Kanuri
- B. Nupe
- C. Tiv
- D. Fulani

29. The British Government revoked the charter of the Royal Niger Company and took over the direct administration of Nigeria in

- A. 1861
- B. 1900
- C. 1906
- D. 1914

30. The Minorities Commission appointed in 1957 was headed by

A. Sir Henry Willink B. Justice Udo Udoma

C. Chief Festus Okotie-Eboh

D. Sir Allan Lennox-Boyd

31. The Zikist Movement was popular for its

A. philosophy of non-violence

B. promotion of mass literacy

C. militant nationalism

D. encouragement of multi-party system

32. Which of the following sets of factors contributed to the development of nationalism in Nigeria?

A. Racial discrimination and oppression

B. Corruption and ethnicity

C. Paternalism and indirect rule

D. Election malpractices and party differences

33. Which constitution was created to legislate for the Lagos Colony and the Southern Provinces?

A. The Richards Constitution

B. The Clifford Constitution

C. The Lyttleton Constitution

D. The Macpherson Constitution

34. Judges in Nigeria enjoy security of tenure

A. if they are appointed by the president

B. if they have the support of the Nigerian Bar

Association

C. if they are of good behaviour

D. during the life of the government which
appointsthem.

35. Before the 1963 Constitution, the highest court of
appeal for Nigeria wasthe

A. SupremeCourt B. Federal High Court of

Appeal C. PrivyCouncil

D Federal High Court

36. Which of the following is NOT a function of the
Police Force in Nigeria?

A. Traffic control B. Arrest of criminals

C. Making of laws D. Prosecution of criminals

37. In Nigeria, the highest court for muslims isthe

A. Alkali Court B. Sharia Court ofAppeal

C. Supreme Court D. Upper Area Court

38. Who was appointed by the federal government of
Nigeria asthe administrator ofwestern region in 1962?

A. Dr. M.A. Majekodunmi B. Chief Odeleye

Fadaunsi C. Chief S.L.Akintola

D. ChiefRemi Fani Kayode

39. The head of state in the first republic of Nigeria was

- A. an executive president
- B. a nominal president
- C. a party leader
- D. a nominee of the whole country.

40. Which of the following parties formed the opposition in the House of Representatives during Nigerian first republic

- A. NCNC and NEPU
- B. AG and UMBC
- C. NPC and NNPC
- D. NCNC and MDF

41. The main objectives of the Public Service Review Commission headed by Chief Jerome Udoji was to make the Nigerian public service

- A. less corrupt
- B. more attractive financially
- C. more efficient and result-oriented
- D. superior to the private sector.

42. Local governments in Nigeria receive the bulk of their financial resources from

- A. the state government
- B. the federal government
- C. rates and taxes
- D. local investment projects.

43. The term 'Chief-in-Council,' in Nigeria means that the Chief

- A. is elected by the council
- B. is superior to the

council C. cannot oppose the decision of the
council D. is nominated by the government.

44. Traditional rulers under the 1976 Local Government
Reforms had

A executive powers B. Chief-in-council status

C. limited powers D. legislative powers.

45. Nigeria is NOT a member of

A. the Commonwealth B. OPEC

C. ECOWAS D. NATO

46. The greatest achievement of nationalist movement in
Africa is the

A. Unity of Africa States

B. love and peace among African States

C. sovereignty of most African States

D. economic independence of African States.

47. The administrative headquarters of O.A.U. is in

A. Addis Ababa B. Lagos

C. Accra D. Nairobi

48. The World Health Organisation is an agency of

A. The E.E.C. B. NATO

C. ECOWAS D. The U.N.O.

49. The organ of the United Nations primarily responsible

for maintaining international peace and security is the

A. General Assembly B. Security Council

C. International Court of Justice

D. Economic and Social Council

50. Which of these groups of African leaders is closely associated with the formation of the O.A.U.?

A. Haile Selassie, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, William

Tubman B. Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Jean

Bokassa, Kwame Nkrumah C. Kwame Nkrumah,

Nmamdi Azikwe, Jomo Kenyatta. D. Julius Nyerere,

Kwame Nkrumah, Haile Selassie.

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1. A confederal system of government means

A. strong regional governments and a weak

central authority B. a strong central

authority and weak regional governments

C. a strong central authority and strong

regional governments D. a weak central

authority and weak regional governments

2. The organs of government which are normally fused

in a military regime are the

A. Civil service and parastatals B. Legisla

ture and the Executive C. Executive and the
Judiciary D. Judiciary and the Legislature

3. In a monarchical form of Government, sovereignty
resides with

A. the council of ministers B. royalty

C. peasantry D. the entire citizenry

4. A constitution is rigid if it

A. cannot be amended B. is found only in
one written document C. requires special
procedures for amendment

D. is changed only by judicial interpretation

5. In a unitary state, power is concentrated in the

A. local government B. constituent units
of the state

C. major ethnic groups D. national government

6. Fundamental rights are best guaranteed by

A. independent judiciary B. good leadership

C. effective legislature

D. efficient civil service

7. The main objective of pressure groups is to

A. win political power

B. conduct free and fair elections

C. mobilize support on behalf of government

D. protect the interests of its members

8. Franchise means

A. resident aliens can vote B. French people can

vote C. right to vote D. executive order

9. A parliamentary system of government is characterized by

A. separation of powers B. fusion of powers

C. delegated legislation

D. legislative supremacy

10. Under proportional representation, elections are won on the basis of

A. simple majority of votes cast

B. absolute majority of votes cast

C. two-thirds majority of votes cast

D. votes received relative to those of other parties

11. A special election organised to decide on a political issue is

A. plebiscite B. by-election

C. general election D. primary election

12. The electorate means

A. elected members of the Assembly

B. candidates for election C. electoral officers

D. citizens qualified to vote

13. The term 'Rule of Law' refers to situations in which

A. lawyers are the rulers B. laws are supreme

C. the judiciary is independent

D. parliament makes laws

14. Which of the following is NOT a unique feature of federal constitution?

A. Division of power B. At least two

levels of government C. Supremacy of the

constitution D. Independence of the

judiciary

15. An important principle of the civil service is

A. authoritarianism B. anonymity

C. nepotism D. partisanship

16. Which of the following is NOT necessarily a characteristic feature of a state?

A. A territory B. An army

C. A government D. A system of laws

17. In a federal system of government

A. the central government shares powers

equally with the state governments

B. all the states of the federation are equal in

size and population C. state courts
control federal courts D. the central
government has exclusive power over defence
and foreign affairs

18. Bicameral legislature exists

A. where cameramen are allowed to cover the
proceedings of the legislature B. to prevent the
concentration of power in one legislative house
C. to provide jobs for more politicians D. to ensure
that just laws are passed

19. Socialism is associated with

A. Karl Marx B. Nicolo Machiavelli
C. Aristotle D. Plato

20. The body that selects the head of government
following a general election is the

A. senate B. electoral college
C. electoral committee D. supreme court

21. In liberal democracies, elections help to

A. determine the acceptability of the government

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B. unite the country against outside groups

C. create goodwill throughout the nation

D. identify the richest groups in the country

22. A major feature of the presidential system of government is that the

A. president is not responsible for his ministers

mistakes B. ministers are not collectively responsible

to the president C. president does not need the

legislature to pass laws D. president is not a member

of the legislature

23. The termination of a session of a legislature by

proclamation issued by the head of states is called

A. prorogation B. dissolution

C. plebiscite D. summons

24. The forceful domination of one country by another is called

A. nationalism B. totalitarianism

C. dictatorship D. colonization

25. Which of the following traditional political systems

was republican?

A. Igbo B. Yoruba

C. Fulani D. Bini

26. Which of the following is a function of the local

government in Nigeria?

A. Collection of radio and television licence fees

B. Collection of company tax

C. Appointment of customary court judges

D. Appointment of traditional rulers

27. An important factor that brought about the introduction

of federalism in Nigeria was the

A. existence of three regions B. division

of governments C. diversity and

complexity in social and cultural patterns

D. existence of cultural and bicameral legislature

28. When did Nigeria adopt the nineteen-state structure?

A. 1960 B. 1966 C. 1976 D. 1979

29. Who was the architect of the British rule in Nigeria?

A. George Tubman Goldie

B. Frederick Lugard C. Hugh Clifford

D. Arthur Richards

30. The head of the first military government in Nigeria was?

A. General Muritala Muhammed

B. General Yakubu Gowon

C. General Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi

D. General Olusegun Obasanjo

31. Herbert Macaulay was the first president of

A. NCNC B. AG

C. UMBC D. NEPU

32. The Nigerian Youth Movement was formed to

A. fight for greater participation of Nigerians in

colonial politics B. enable the educated elite to seize

power from the chiefs C. establish more schools

throughout the country D. fight for the free movement

of youths

33. Under the indirect rule system

A. chiefs were allowed to govern their people

B. colonial administrators shared power equally

with traditional rulers C. traditional rulers

were encouraged to adopt the British system

of government D. colonial administrators

increased the powers of traditional rulers

34. The fundamental Objectives and Directive principles

of State Policy in the 1979 constitution do not include

A. democracy and social justice

B. federal character and inequality

C. concentration of wealth and provision of

maximum welfare

D. national integration and ethnic loyalty

35. Nigerian federalism before 1966 was bedevilled by

- A. amendment clauses of the constitution
- B. large number of local government areas
- C. lack of uniformity of the civil service
- D. uneven sizes of the constituent regions

36. Nigeria attained independence in 1960 through

- A. negotiation between the British government and Nigerian nationalists
- B. armed struggle by Nigerian nationalists and traditional rulers
- C. negotiation between the British government and the United Nations
- D. negotiation between the British government and traditional rulers

37. The Clifford constitution was notable for

- A. amalgamating the Northern and Southern provinces
- B. introducing indirect rule
- C. establishing the legislative council
- D. creating a Northern majority in the legislative council

38. Under the Macpherson Constitution, members of the central legislature were

- A. appointed by the governor-general
- B. chosen from the regional legislature

C. elected directly by the whole country

D. appointed by the regional Lt-Governors

39. The founder of the Universal Negro Improvement Association was

A. Casely Hayford B. Herbert Macaulay

C. Marcus Garvey D. W.E.B. Du Bois

40. The foremost nationalist leaders in pre-independent Nigeria were

A. Herbert Macaulay, Nnamdi Azikiwe, Obafemi Awolowo and Shehu Shagari

B. Herbert Macaulay, Nnamdi Azikiwe, Obafemi Awolowo and Ahmadu Bello

C. Herbert Macaulay, Nnamdi Azikiwe, Obafemi Awolowo and Muhammadu Ribadu

D. Alvan Ikoku, Samuel Akintola, Herbert Macaulay and Ahmadu Bello

41. The 1976 Local Government Reforms declared that traditional rulers should

A. Perform executive functions

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B. preside over local government councils

C. perform advisory roles D. enact laws

42. By-laws are

- A. enactment by the legislature
- B. regulations enacted by local governments
- C. fundamental judicial statements
- D. private bills

43. One of the objectives of the OAU is to ensure

- A. mutual assistance of member states in suppressing domestic uprising
- B. non-interference in internal affairs of memberstate
- C. constant readjustment of territorial boundariesofmemberstates
- D. unification ofliberation movementsin

Southern Africa

44. The administrative headquarters of ECOWAS is in

- A. Lome B. Cotonou
- C. Dakar D. Lagos

45. The UNO was founded in 1945 to replace the

- A. OAU B. NATO
- C. Commonwealth of Nations
- D. League of Nations

46. The UNO charter aims at

- A. ensuring economic equality among nations

- B. protecting the right of refugees
- C. ensuring world peace and security
- D. ensuring fair treatment for prisoners of war

47. The commonwealth of Nations is made up of

- A. African and Asian States
- B. Britain and some of her former colonies
- C. France and some of her former colonies
- D. French and English speaking African countries

48. Which of the following countries belonged to the Casablanca Group?

- A. Liberia B. Tunisia
- C. Mali D. Cote d'Ivoire

49. Public corporations are set up to

- A. make profit B. compete with private sector
- C. cater for those businesses that cannot be left entirely to private enterprise
- D. enhance the prestige of government

50. In Nigeria, the institution that preserves civil liberty is the

- A. Public Complaints Commission
- B. law court C. Civil Service Commission
- D. police commission

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1. The right to direct and command people is
 - A. authority B. power
 - C. opinion D. obedience
2. The application of the rule of law can be hindered by
 - A. independence of the judiciary
 - B. irresponsible press C. unequal distribution of wealth
 - D. free access to education
3. When sovereignty reast with component states in a political system, the constitution is referred to as
 - A. flexible B. unitary C. confederal D. federal
4. Constitutions originate from a belief that there is need for
 - A. limited government B. freedom of worship
 - C. full employment D. judicial independence
5. In a parliamentary system of government, the offices of head of states and head of government are
 - A. fused B. separated
 - C. not defined D. indistinguishable
6. Citizenship may be changed by
 - A. renunciation B. remarriage
 - C. divorce D. conviction
7. Fascism emphasises

A. individualism B. equality

C. nationalism D. collectivism

8. Government by the few is

A. dictatorship B. monarchy

C. oligarchy D. autocracy

9. The doctrine of separation of powers is associated with

A. Montesquieu B. Locke

C. Marx D. Hobbes

10. The primary function of the judiciary is to

A. make laws B. protect the citizens

C. interpret laws D. execute laws

11. Which of the following nations operates an unwritten constitution?

A. U.S.A B. Canada

C. Australia D. Great Britain

12. Which of the following encourages capitalism?

A. Public ownership of all forms of enterprise

B. Even distribution of wealth

C. Private ownership of the means of production

D. Centrally planned economy

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13. The principle of collective responsibility means that

ministers

- A. are collectively responsible to the Head of State
- B. are collectively responsible for cabinet decisions
- C. are heads of their respective departments
- D. must always show a sense of responsibility to their fellow ministers

14. One of the important advantages of federalism is that

- A. any component state can secede at any time
- B. each state can develop at its own pace
- C. each state can only spend money allocated to it by the centre
- D. citizens cannot be taxed by both state and federal governments

15. A major difference between power and authority is that authority is

- A. popularly acquired
- B. more costly to exercise
- C. less dependent on force
- D. exercised more frequently

16. In simple plurality electoral system, the winner receives

- A. more than half of the votes cast
- B. overwhelming majority of all votes cast
- C. more votes than those for all other
- D. the highest vote cast in favour of any candidate

17. A major weakness of unicameral legislature is that it

- A. delays legislation
- B. is unsuitable for a unitary state
- C. breeds struggle for power
- D. does not provide a check against hasty legislation

18. An essential feature of democracy is

- A. rigid constitution
- B. people's consent
- C. supremacy of parliament
- D. bicameral legislature

19. A characteristic feature of communism is

- A. free enterprise
- B. liberal democracy
- C. dictatorship
- D. multi-party system

20. Which of the following is NOT a mode of constitutional change?

- A. Party manifesto
- B. Formal amendment
- C. Judicial decision
- D. Statutory revision

21. A tax is a

- A. private bill
- B. speaker's bill
- C. public bill
- D. judicial bill

22. Attempts to influence legislation by persuading legislators are known as

- A. socialization
- B. gerrymandering
- C. lobbying
- D. electioneering

23. One main feature of government in many pre-colonial

societies in Nigeria was

- A. age-grade organization
- B. grade union
- C. student's organization
- D. council of obas

24. The Nigerian Nationalist Movement was greatly assisted by the

- A. Manufacturers Association of Nigeria
- B. Chamber of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry
- C. trade unions
- D. Traditional ruler

25. Which of the following groups are all public corporations?

- A. UAC, NNPC, NPA, NEPA
- B. NITEL, NAA, NUC, NTC
- C. NEPA, NNPC, NITEL, NAA
- D. UAC, NTC, NTC, NPA, NAA

26. The Public Complaints Commission is empowered to investigate complaints and

- A. prosecute false complainants`
- B. report findings to appropriate authorities for action
- C. reprimand authorities against whom complaints are made
- D. refer complaints

to traditional rulers

27. The basic unit of government in pre-colonial Yoruba land was the

A. town B. empire

C. palace D. ward

28. The ruling system in pre-colonial Hausa-Fulani societies where rulers were both religious and political heads was referred to as

A. meritocracy B. oligarchy

C. Theocracy D. aristocracy

29. Which of the following governors of Nigeria opposed the demands of the National Congress of British West Africa?

A. Lord Frederick Lugard B. Sir Arthur Richards

C. Sir Hugh Clifford D. Sir Alan Burns

30 The major change effected by the government of Major-General J.T. Uaguiyi-Ironsi was the

A. abolition of federalism

B. reposting of government officials

C. dissolution of boards of corporations

D. creation of states

31. Which of the following principal officials was NOT a member of the state House of Assembly?

A. The leader of the house B. The speaker

C. The deputy speaker

D. The clerk of the House

32. According to the 1976 Local Government Reforms, the chief executive of a local government council is the

A. supervisory councilor B. chairman of the local government council

C. governor of the state

D. secretary of the local government council

33. One of the major features of the constitution operative in the British West African colonies during the 1920's was the

A. introduction of the elective principle

B. removal of colonial governors by colonial legislative councils

C. introduction of universal adult suffrage

D. abolition of the local governments

34. The principle of regionalism was introduced into Nigerian politics by the

A. Macpherson constitution

B. Lyttleton constitution

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C. Richards constitution

D. Clifford constitution

35. The Nigeria Council was created by

- A. Hugh Clifford B. Arthur Richards
- C. Frederick Lugard D. Graeme Thompson

36. A landmark of the Lyttleton constitution was

- A. creation of the post Prime Minister
- B. creation of the second chamber at the centre
- C. creation of the position of speaker of the House of Representatives
- D. removal of the governor-general as chairman of the Federal Cabinet

37. A common provision in the 1963 and 1979 constitution is the

- A. registration of political parties by FEDECO
- B. financing of local governments by the Federal Government
- C. Judicial Service Commission
- D. bicameral legislature for the central government

38. Africans were first elected to the legislative council in British West Africa in

- A. Ghana B. Sierra Leone
- C. The Gambia D. Nigeria

39. Under the independence constitution, the head of government was the

A. governor-general B. president

C. primeminister D. premier

40. The Nigerian National Alliance of the first Republic was made up of

A. NCNC and NNDP B. NPC and AG

C. NPC and NNDP D. NCNC and AG

41. When did the Federal Military Government abolish the four regions in Nigeria?

A. 1963 B. 1966

C. 1970 D. 1976

42. The headquarters of the Economic Commission of Africa is located in

A. Ghana B. Kenya C. Nigeria

D. Ethiopia

43. The following are members of the commonwealth EXCEPT

A. Lesotho B. Jamaica

C. Kenya D. Gabon

44. One of the functions of the Ministry of External Affairs is the

A. deportation of illegal aliens

B. issuance of passports

C. defence of the country's borders

D. promotion of national interest

45. The five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council are

- A. China, U.K, U.S.S.R, U.S.A. and France
- B. U.S.S.R, Germany, Canada, India and China
- C. U.K, France, U.S.A, Brazil and Ethiopia
- D. U.S.A, China, Liberia, U.S.S.R and Italy

46. Before the O.A.U. was formed in 1963, Nigeria was a member of the

- A. Monrovia Bloc B. Afro-Arab Bloc
- C. Casablanca Powers D. Brazzaville Group

47. Which of the following has NOT been a Secretary General of the O.A.U

- A. Adebayo Adedeji B. Ide Oumaro
- C. Diallo Telhi D. Edem Kodjo

48. The appointment of the Secretary-General of the O.A.U is made by the

- A. Economic Commission of Africa
- B. O.A.U. Secretariat
- C. Council of the Foreign Ministers
- D. Assembly of Heads of State and Government

49. Nigeria is a member of

- A. OPEC, NATO and ECOWAS
- B. O.A.U, U.N.O & ECOWAS

C. ECOWAS, NATO & OAU

D. The Commonwealth of Nations, OPEC and the O.A.S.

50. Which of the following pairs are members of ECOWAS?

A. Nigeria and Cameroon B. Liberia and Congo

C. Senegal and Zaire D. Cape Verde and Burkina Faso

1. Proportional representation favours a

A. multi-party system B. three party system

C. two party system D. one party system

2. Capitalism is an economic system which emphasises

A. Communism B. collectivism

C. individualism D. internationalism

3. A country made up of semi autonomous units is

A. a confederation B. a federation

C. a region D. unitary

4. When a state is subject to no other authority it is said to be

A. powerful B. legitimate

C. authoritative D. sovereign

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5. One of the factors that led to the decline of feudalism is

A. opposition to the system by the wealthy

B. industrialization C. opposition to the system by the oppressed

D. the discovery of new lands

6. The major advantage of the principle of separation of powers is that it provides for

A. an executive premier B. a powerful legislature C. a very strong executive

D. checks and balances

7. The cabinet can be described as a link between the

A. executive and the legislature

B. legislature and the electorate

C. executive and the judiciary

D. legislature and the local government councils.

8. Unicameral refers to

A. a two-chamber legislature B. the process

of secret voting in the legislature

C. the lower chamber in a legislature

D. a one chamber legislature

9. While pressure groups aim at influencing government decisions the primary aim of political parties is to

A. promote the welfare of their members

- B. execute particular programmes
- C. influence legislation in order to benefit their members
- D. control political powers.

10. Delegated legislation is justified by the

- A. superior knowledge of issues by the executive
- B. fear that public debates in parliaments would endanger national security
- C. slow and unwieldy process of decision making in legislative houses
- D. constitutional superiority of the executive over the legislative branch of government

11. The obligation to pay taxes regularly is justified because

- A. citizens choose their own government
- B. citizens enjoy services provided by government
- C. government does not discriminate in its provision of services to different parts of the nation
- D. taxes are the only source of government revenue

12. An important function of the legislature is

- A. judicial review
- B. review of executive policies and actions
- C. lobbying
- D. defending government

policies

13. A common means of influencing public opinion is

A. A public policymaking B. legislation

C. propaganda D. lobbying

14. An electoral system in which the candidate who

receives the largest number of votes wins is

A. the preferential ballot B. the second

ballot C. proportional system

D. plurality system

15. Which of the following is NOT usually associated

with the activities of political parties?

A. providing political education B. selecting and

supporting candidates for public office C. forming

the government D. controlling the judiciary

16. The political neutrality of civil servants is guaranteed

by not allowing them to

A. vote B. be members of any interest group

C. engage in partisan politics D. have dealings

with politicians

17. An unwritten constitution is one which

A. embodies only tradition and customs

B. relies on the memories of elders and priests

- C. codifies the basic laws in one document
- D. embodies the basic laws in more than one document

18. Fascism is a system of government which

- A. encourage political dissent and opposition
- B. represses individual freedom and opposition
- C. promotes equality

C. promotes the international brotherhood of man

19. Representative democracy is characterized by

- A. free elections and up-to-date register of voters
- B. properly delineated constituencies and a real choice of candidates

C. a politically educated electorate

D. rule by interest groups

20. In a modern democracy the ultimate source of sovereignty is the

- A. legislature
- B. people
- C. supreme court
- D. armed forces.

21. Which of these is a common feature of totalitarian regime?

- A. Existence of opposition groups
- B. Competing political parties
- C. A single recognized party

D. Freedom of association

22. Which of the following according to Marx, is the correct order in which societies progress?

A. Capitalism,feudalism, communism

B. Feudalism, socialism, capitalism, communism

C. communism,socialism, capitalism, Feudalism

D. Feudalism, capitalism, socialism, communism

23. Which of the following is NOT necessarily a characteristic of a nation state?

A. Definite boundary B. Sovereignty

C. Independence D. Common language

24. Public opinion refers to views and ideas expressed by

A. citizens regarding government policies or other issues

B. government regarding the public interest

C. elites about what the public wants

D. students about the public.

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25. An issue over which both the centre and the state can exercise authority in a federal system is

A. Shared B. split C. exclusive D. concurrent

26. In the traditional Hausa Fulani political system

political authority was vested in the

A. Emir B. Talakawa C. Alkali

D. Emirate council

27. Which of the following pre independence organisation was formed in London in 1945?

A. The Jami'yyar Mutanen Arewa B. The Igbo State Union C. The Egbe Omo Oduduwa D. Urhobo Progressive Union

28. Igbo traditional system of government encouraged participation through

A. Ozotile B. segmentary kinship

C. divine kingship D. town assembly

29. In the 1950s the Northern Elements Progressive Union was notable in Nigeria politics because it

A. opposed Northern traditional rulers

B. agitated for the formation of a unitary form of government

C. allied with the Northern People Congress to form the Regional Government

D. won the election to the Northern House of Assembly.

30. The author of the famous book *Renascent Africa*

which inspired African nationalism is

A. Obafemi Awolowo B. Duse Mohammed Ali

C. Ernest Ikoli D. House of Assembly.

31. The civil service was first regionalised by the

A. Richards Constitution B. Clifford Constitution

C. Lyttleton Constitution D. Independence Constitution.

32. The motion by Anthony Enahoro demanding

independence for Nigeria was moved in

A. 1951 B. 1953

C. 1956 D. 1957

33. The office of the Prime minister of Nigeria was first created by the

A. Ibadan constitutional conference of 1950

B. London constitutional conference of 1953

C. London constitutional conference of 1957

D. London constitutional conference of 1958.

34. Southern Nigeria was divided into Eastern and Western Provinces for administrative purposes in

A. 1935 B. 1937 C. 1939 D. 1941

35. Which of the following aroused and promoted nationalistic feeling among Nigeria?

A. Slave trade, indirect rule and amalgamation
B. Economic exploitation, racial discrimination and political parties
C. communal riots news media and religious differences
D. Traditional rulers, district officers and governors-general.

36. The leader of the Northern People's Congress was

- A. Yakubu Maitama Sule
- B. Abubakar Tafawa Balewa
- C. Aminu Kano
- D. Ahmadu Bello

37. The Queen of England ceased to be the head of state of Nigeria at

- A. independence in October 1960
- B. the attainment of self-government by the regions
- C. the adoption of the Republican Constitution in October 1963
- D. the inception of the presidential system in October, 1979

38. Under the 1963 Constitution, federal judges were appointed by the

- A. presidents on the advice of the prime minister
- B. Chief Justice of the Federation
- C. Prime Minister

D. Judicial Service Commission

39. The 1963 Constitution of Nigeria was

A. written and flexible B. written and rigid

C. flexible and unwritten and unwritten

D. unitary and rigid.

40. The major political parties in Nigeria during the First Republic were

A. NPC, NCNC, AG

B. UMBC, AG, NEPU

C. NNDP, NEPU, NPC

D. NPC, AG, NNDP

41. The main source of local government finance since the 1976 reforms has been

A. local states B. levies

C. revenue from court fines and licenses

D. the federal government

42. Under the 1979 Constitution of Nigeria, the president of the federal republic could only be removed from the office by

A. the national assembly B. the senate

C. the house of representatives

D. a motion approved by at least two-thirds of

all the state houses of assembly

43. Under the 1979 Constitution of Nigeria, the head of the judiciary was the

- A. Attorney-General and Minister of Justice
- B. Chief Justice of the Federation
- C. Solicitor-General and Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Justice
- D. Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court.

44. Ombudsman as an institution in Nigeria is known as the

- A. Public Complaints Commission
- B. Code of Conduct Bureau
- C. Public Service Commission
- D. Political Bureau

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45. Which of the following sets of nations belongs to both the ECOWAS and the UNO?

- A. Sierra Leone and Uganda
- B. Zimbabwe and Nigeria
- C. Cameroun and Burkina Faso
- D. Ghana and Mauritania

46. Fundamental human rights of citizens are provided for in

- A. the United Nations Charter

B. the OAU Charter C. the constitution

of Amnesty International

D. the 1979 Constitution of Nigeria.

47. The head of Commonwealth of Nations is the

A. chairman of the conference of the Commonwealth Heads of Governments

B. Queen of Great Britain

C. Prime Minister of Great Britain

D. Secretary-General of the Commonwealth

48. Which of the following principle does NOT govern

Nigeria's foreign policy?

A. National interest B. Non-alignment

C. African interests D. International terrorism

49. During the struggle for Angolan Independence

Nigeria supported

A. UNITA, B. MPLA C. FNLA

D. SWAPO

50. Within the United Nations, the veto power is exercised in

A. UNESCO, B. WHO

C. the General Assembly

D. the Security Council

Government 1990

1. Which of the following functions is performed by

both political parties and pressure groups?

- A. Contesting election
- B. Interest articulation
- C. Formal opposition to government
- D. Working for the interest of their members

2. The exercise of political power involves

- A. winning elections B. using the police
- C. deciding cases D. Allocating values

3. Sovereignty is limited by

- A. the criminal case B. decrees
- C. the legal system D. international law

4. The pronouncement of judges which have the force of law are called

- A. judgement B. judicial oaths
- C. orders- in-council D. judicial precedents

5. Constitutional disputes between states in a federation can only be settled by

- A. parliament B. the Supreme Court
- C. a tribunal D. the Court of Appeal

6. The second ballot is based on the principle that a successful candidate must obtain

- A. absolute majority B. simple majority

C. forty percent of the votes

D. fifty percent of the votes

7. Which of the following is the least democratic selection process?

A. First past the post system

B. Proportional representation

C. Indirect Election D. Co-optation

8. An indispensable aspect of the constitution of a democratic state is

A. press censorship B. presidentialism

C. fundamental human rights

D. socialism ideology

9. A good democratic constitution should aspire to evolve the following EXCEPT

A. a judiciary dependent on the executive

B. genuine and truly national political parties

C. a free and fair electoral system

D. the establishment of the principle of accountability for public officers

10. Which of the following is NOT characteristic of democracy?

A. Popular sovereignty B. Regular elections

C. Majority rule D. Limited franchise

11. The principle of separation of powers is fundamental to the

A. parliamentary system

B. presidential system C. totalitarian system

D. federal system

12. Under socialism, the control of power resides with the

A. peasants B. bourgeoisie

C. nobles D. proletariat

13. Marxism is directed against

A. state ownership of the means of production

B. materialism C. the proletariat

D. socialism

14. The rule of law implies that

A. judges interpret the law

B. lawyers interpret the law

C. everyone is subject to the law

D. the legislature make the law

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15. A by-law is made by

A. parliament B. congress

C. an electoral college

D. the local government

16. The notion of 'carpet-crossing' in a parliamentary democracy involves

- A. crossing from the Lower house to the Upper house
- B. changing party allegiance after election
- C. opposing party discipline in parliament
- D. resigning from parliament.

17. In a parliament, the most extensive amendment to a bill takes place at the

- A. first reading B. committee stage
- C. second reading C. final stage

18. A set of internalized norms which guides political action is called

- A. power B. value C. law D. symbol

19. Freedom of speech in a democratic state is limited by

- A. law of sedition B. law of trespass
- C. press censorship D. martial law

20. Habeas corpus is an essential process for safeguarding the right of citizens to

- A. vote B. personal liberty
- C. own property D. freedom of speech

21. The most effective way of monitoring public opinion is

- A. by examining the questions asked by journalists

B. by the frequency of the press releases of pressure groups
C. by referendum
D. through opinion poll.

22. In a true democracy, franchise can be limited by

A. sex
B. education
C. age
D. wealth

23. Liberalism is a philosophy underlying

A. socialism
B. capitalism

C. feudalism
D. nazism

24. Which of the following served as the electoral college during the election into the Constituent Assembly in 1978?

A. Local communities
B. local government council

C. the Federal Electoral Commission
D. Traditional councils

25. Traditional rulers in Nigeria exercised the greatest political powers under

A. the military administrations

B. the second republic
C. the first republic

D. indirect rule.

26. During the second republic, some local government councils were created by

A. state governments
B. the federal government

C. the national assembly
D. the judiciary

27. The principal objective of British colonial policy in Nigeria was to

- A. Lay a solid foundation for Nigeria independence
- B. help build a virile Nigeria economy
- C. promote missionary activities
- D. exploit and expropriate Nigeria resources for British interests.

28 Which of the following factors contributed most to cash crop production during the colonial administration in Nigeria?

- A. Education B. Pacification
- C. Forced Labour D. Taxation

29. Under the military regime in Nigeria, state enactments are known as

- A. Laws B. decrees C. edicts
- D. promulgations

30. The military normally belongs to the arm(s) of government known as

- A. the legislature and the judiciary
- B. the executive
- C. the judiciary
- D. the judiciary and the executive

31. The first political party in Nigeria was the

- A. Nigerian National Democratic Party
- B. Nigeria Youth Movement
- C. Action Group
- D. National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons

32. The major problem of the Nigerian federal structure in the first republic was

- A. ethnicity
- B. politicization of the military
- C. lopsided size of the component units
- D. rigging of elections

33. The legislative organ of the Federal Government in the first republic was the

- A. parliament
- B. judiciary
- C. legislature Council
- D. national assembly

34. Which of the following is an autonomous governmental agency?

- A. The Civil Service Commission
- B. The National Security Council
- C. The Manpower Advisory Committee
- D. The National Emergency Relief Agency

35. Which of the following was the LEAST important rationale for Nigerian federalism?

- A. The vastness of the territory and the size of the

population B. Diverse cultures C. Economic benefits

D. Bicameral legislature

36. One of the agreements of the 1957 constitutional conference was that

A. Southern Camerouns should constitute a separate

region B. a House of Chiefs was to be created in

the Western Region C. the office of the speaker of the

House of Representatives was to be created D. the

police was to be regionalized

37. The two nationalist leaders who led the tour of

Northern Nigeria in 1946 to campaign against the

Richards Constitution were

A. Ahmadu Bello and Abubakar Tafawa Balewa

B. Nnamdi Azikiwe and Obafemi Awolowo

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C. Ahmadu Bello and Samuel Ladoke Akintola

D. Herbert Macaulay and Nnamdi Azikiwe

38. Indirect election was first introduced in Nigeria by the

A. Lyttleton Constitution B. Macpherson constitu

tions C. Richards Constitutions

D. Clifford consitution

39. The motion of self government was moved in 1953 by the

A. Northern People's Congress

B. Action Group C. National Council

of Nigerian and the Cameroon

D. Northern Elements Progressive Union

40. Which of the following had a centralized administration in pre-colonial Nigeria?

A. The Igbos B. The Tivs

C. The Ibibios D. The Yorubas.

41. In which of the following states was the governor impeached during the second republic?

A. Borno B. Bendel C. Kaduna

D. Anambra

42. The ECOWAS trade liberalization programme excluded trade in

A. unprocessed goods B. crude oil

C. traditional crafts D. Industrial products

43. The Economic Commission for Africa is an agency of

A. The OAU B. ECOWAS

C. The E.E.C. D. The U.N.O.

44. Which of the following pairs of countries were trust territories of the United Nations

A. Tanganyika and Ghana

B. Cameroon and Niger

C. Togo and Namibia D. Botswana and Zaire

45. The headquarters of the O.A.U. Liberation Committee is located in

A. Lagos B. Addis Ababa

C. Dar-es-Salam D. Harare

46. Which of the following groups advocated for political union of Africa States?

A. The Congo Group B. The Brazzaville Group

C. The Casablanca Group D. The Monrovia Group

47. Nigeria's first external affairs minister was

A. Alhaji Nuhu Ramali B. Prof. Ishaya Audu

C. Dr. Okoi Arikpo D. Jaja Wachukwu

48. The first conference of the Non-Aligned Movement was held in

A. Belgrade B. Bandung C. Havana D. Harare

49. Which of these countries is NOT a member of the Commonwealth of Nations?

A. Papua New Guinea B. Sri-Lanka

C. Grenada D. Rwanda

50. In international relations, countries have a right to

A. export oil B. create more states

C. diplomatic immunity of their envoys

D. own a police force.

1. Political authority is vested in the

A. state B. judiciary

C. government D. armed forces.

2. An indispensable feature of any government is

A. a written constitution B. the independence

of the judiciary C. the separation of powers

D. political power

3. The unrestrained power of a state over its citizens

defines the concept of

A. nationalism B. self-determination

C. nation-state D. sovereignty

4. Case-laws are made by the

A. legislature B. council of ministers

C. judiciary D. president

5. Which of the following undermines the independence

of the judiciary?

Government 1991

A. The confirmation of the appointment of the

chief justice by the legislature

B. Widespread use of tribunals

C. Payment of the salaries of judicial officers

by government.

D. Making the minister of justice the attorney

general

6. Bicameral legislatures are popular in

A. unitary system B. federal system

C. confederal system D. rigid system

7. One of the weaknesses of confederation is the

A. over centralization of authority

B. lack of a central army

C. tendencies towards secession

D. absence of local independence

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8. A system of government which emphasizes coordinate status of component units is referred to as

A. federal B. confederal

C. unitary D. communal

9. A flexible constitution is one that is

A. amended periodically B. easy to amend

C. amendable with difficulty

D. easy to interpret

10. Unlike the British, the United States constitution is

- A. rigid, federal and written
- B. flexible, unitary and unwritten
- C. rigid, written and con-federal
- D. flexible, federal and unwritten

11. The terms, oligarchy and democracy, identify governments according to

- A. the number of people who participate in it
- B. the philosophy of the state.
- C. formal distribution of power among governmental levels
- D. institutional structure and relationships.

12. Governments whose central concern is the equitable distribution of wealth are said to be

- A. feudalist
- B. capitalist
- C. socialist
- D. fascist

13. The presidential system of government ensures

- A. democratic rule more than other systems
- B. the sharing of executive powers with the legislature
- C. the concentration of powers in the chief executive
- D. The decentralization of executive power

14. The notion of checks and balances guarantee that

A. the executive is able to control the legislature

B. the judiciary can stop all executive actions.

C. each branch powers government acts as
watch dog over other branches

D. the legislature is subordinate to the judiciary

.

15. The principle of collective responsibility implies that

A. the prime minister can dissolve the entire
parliament

B. the head of state can dismiss the prime minister

C. each offending minister can be reassigned

D. the cabinet stands or falls together

16. The application of the rule of law may be constrained by

A. securing the tenure of office of judges

B. insulting judges from partisan politics

C. employing men of proven integrity as judges

D. invoking emergency powers

17. A device for controlling prolonged debates in
parliament is called

A. an adjournment B. a prorogation

C. a dissolution D. guillotine

18. In the parliamentary system, when parliament defeats a major government bill the

- A. prime minister dissolves parliament
- B. entire cabinet resigns
- C. speaker resigns
- D. opposition immediately forms a new government

19. A bill becomes an Act of Parliament after it has been

- A. passed by the parliament
- B. signed by the head of state
- C. processed through the committee of the house
- D. debated in the house.

20. The primary duty of citizens to the state is

- A. loyalty to traditional rulers
- B. obedience to ministers
- C. obedience to politicians
- D. allegiance to the government

21. Individual rights are said to be inalienable if they

- A. apply to citizens and aliens alike
- B. cannot be denied under any circumstances
- C. can only be denied after due legal process
- D. can only be denied by the legislature

22. Elections present the electorate the opportunity to

- A. control government policies

B. control members of parliament
C. assess the performance of the previous
representatives D. choose among
candidates

23. The process of removing an elected official by the
electorate after an election is termed

A. impeachment B. plebiscite
C. recall D. referendum

24. Groups which seek to bring about changes in
government policies without actually controlling the
personnel of government are known as

A. trade unions B. pressure groups
C. secret societies D. elite groups

25. The style of government in the Sokoto caliphate was

A. democratic B. authoritarian
C. populist D. totalitarian

26. Which of the following traditional political systems
was segmentary?

A. Kanem Bornu B. Benin
C. Igbo D. Yoruba.

27. Which of the following led to the introduction of
indirect rule in Nigeria by the British?

A. Need for adequate financial resources

B. Desire for rapid development

C. Speedy transition to independence

D. Manpower and personnel shortages

28. Warrant chiefs were appointed to

A. prevent tribal wars B. supervise native courts

C. decide divorce cases D. take charge of local administrations.

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29. The 1946 Constitution is characterized by

A. official majority in the legislative council

B. non-official majority in the legislature council

C. non official majority in the executive council

D. federal system of government.

30. The Willink Commission was set up to

A. solve boundary problems

B. review revenue allocation formula

C. examine issues relating to the welfare of groups

D. draw up a new constitution

31. The state legislatures of the second republic in Nigeria had

the following EXCEPT a

A. speaker B. senate leader

C. deputy speaker D. clerk of the house.

32. Which of these constitutions recognised local government as the third tier of government?

A. The 1946 constitution

B. The 1960 Constitution

C. The 1963 Constitution

D. the 1979 Constitution.

33. A condition for judicial independence is the appointment of judges by the

A. Civil Service Commission

B. Judicial Service Commission

C. Law Review Commission

D. Code of Conduct Bureau

34. The federal system of government in Nigeria was abolished in favour of a unitary one by

A. General Yakubu Gowon

B. General Murtala Mohammed

C. Major General Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi

D. Major General Muhammed Buhari

35. One of the measures taken in 1988 to grant more autonomy to the local governments in Nigeria was the

A. abolition of state ministries of local government

B. creation of the post of supervisory councillors
C. creation of the post of chairmen of local government
D. abolition of its supervision by state governments.

36. Traditional rulers were restricted to ceremonial roles by the Local Government Reforms of
A. 1966 B. 1976 C. 1984 D. 1987

37. Which of the following is NOT associated with local government elections?
A. Constituency B. Ballot box
C. Electoral officer D. Ward

38. The Public Service Review Commission of 1994 made proposals to ensure that the public service was
A. more effective than the private sector
B. more attractive than the private sector
C. professionalized
D. efficient and result oriented.

39. Under military regimes, the branches of government that become fused are the
A. judiciary and the executive B. judiciary and the legislature
C. legislature and the executive

D. judiciary, the executive and the legislature.

40. Nigeria is NOT a member of the

- A. non-aligned nations
- B. Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
- C. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
- D. International Monetary Fund.

41. Nigeria broke diplomatic relations with France under the Balewa government over

- A. the Algeria war of independence
- B. French policy in the Congo
- C. atomic tests in the Sahara
- D. French involvement in Togolese politics.

42. The Obasanjo administration nationalized the assets of the British Petroleum over the British government's policy in

- A. Kenya
- B. Zimbabwe
- C. Angola
- D. Botswana.

43. Nigerian foreign policy implementation is the responsibility of the

- A. Department of Immigration
- B. Ministry of External Affairs
- C. Nigerian Institute of International Affairs
- D. Ministry of Budget and Planning

44. The head of a Nigerian mission in a Commonwealth country is called

- A. an Ambassador B. a Consul General
- C. a High Commissioner D. an Attache

45. Which of the following is NOT a statutory function of an embassy?

- A. Issuance of visas
- B. Collection of information C. Espionage
- D. Welfare of her citizens

46. ECOWAS is aimed at uniting the West African states

- A. politically B. socially
- C. culturally C. economically

47. Which of these following countries pioneered the idea of ECOWAS alongside Nigeria?

- A. Cote d'Ivoire B. Mali
- C. Liberia D. Togo

48. Which of these countries was NOT a foundation member of the Organisation of Africa Unity?

- A. Ghana B. Ethiopia
- C. Zimbabwe D. Tanzania

49. The United Nations was founded with the primary objective of

- A. terminating colonialism in the world
- B. ending the Second World War
- C. promoting world peace and security
- D. uniting all nations into a world federation

50. Until her independence, Namibia was a

- A. German colony
- B. South African province
- C. United Nations trusteeship
- D. British protectorate.

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1. A political authority which exercises sovereign power over a specific geographical area is termed a

- A. nation
- B. state
- C. dominion
- D. leviathan

2. The process by which political beliefs and values are transmitted from one generation to another is best known as political

- A. socialization
- B. culture
- C. training
- D. decentralization

3. The fusion of the executive and legislative organs of government is associated with

- A. monarch
- B. the presidential system
- C. fascism
- D. the parliamentary system

4. One criticism of delegated legislation is that it

A. subjects citizens to executive decrees

B. makes law too flexible

C. makes laws too technical

D. is not useful in emergency situation

5. A system of government in which the central government is supreme over other levels is

A. totalitarian B. confederal

C. federal D. unitary

6. Which of the following defines a constitution?

A. Any written legal document B. Basic laws for the conduct of modern government

C. Rules adopted in legislative proceedings

D. The doctrine that limits the powers of government.

7. Which of the following ideologies advocates governmental control over all sources of powers?

A. Totalitarian B. Feudalism

C. Liberation D. Democracy

8. Which of the following is NOT an acceptable means of achieving democracy?

A. Referendum B. Recall

C. Initiative D. Riots

9. In the cabinet system of government, individual responsibility of ministers means that

A. only ministers can be held responsible for errors.

B. a minister must hold his subordinates responsible for his failures

C. the prime minister can remove an erring minister

D. no individual can be held responsible for government decisions

10. The principle of collective responsibility does not operate under the presidential system of government because

A. cabinet members are responsible people

B. the legislative and the executive work together

C. the executive is elected for a fixed term

D. the judiciary will overrule the impeachment of the cabinet

11. Lawmaking under military is done through

A. delegated legislation B. administrative enactment C. the promulgation of decrees

D. the Ministry of Justice

12. The most critical debates on a bill and amendments to it take place during the

A. first reading B. second reading

C. third reading D. assent

13. The fundamental rights of citizens include

A. social security and free speech

B. religious freedom and collective aggression

C. immunity from libel and right to employment

D. right to life and liberty.

14. Electoral colleges have been criticized because they

A. are very expensive B. create more

seats in the legislature C. make the

legislature too responsible D. sometimes

negate the wishes of the electorate.

15. Universal adult suffrage is usually restricted in most political systems to

A. those with landed property B. literates

C. citizens D. those not more than 70

years old

16. An election in which citizens are called upon to vote for or against a specified issue is called a

A. mandate B. referendum C. by-election

D. run-off election

17. The most important objective of political parties is to

A. elect their spokesmen B. lobby the government
C. form effective national organisations D. control
the government

18. The primary function of a pressure group is to

A. win and control governmental power

B. elect their officials

C. influence government policy

D. organise workers to confront government

19. The biased presentation of information in order
influence public opinion is referred to as

A. mobilization B. propaganda

C. indoctrination D. distortion

20. Which of the following was a great military political
power before the colonization of Nigeria

A. The Idoma Kingdom B. The Nupe kingdom

C. The Kwararafa empire D. The Igala empire

21. The Yoruba traditional governmental system was

A. egalitarian B. republican

C. democratic D. monarchical

Government 1992

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22. During the pre-colonial period in Eastern Nigeria

autocratic rule was made difficult by the

- A. activities of secret societies
- B. rulers' fear of detronement
- C. absence of a system of centralized authority
- D. demands of pressure groups.

23. Vassalage as a political system was practised by the

- A. Ibibio and Igala B. Tiv
- C. Hausa Fulani D. Igbo and Efik

24. Which of the following was NOT a feature of colonial administration in Nigeria?

- A. Forced labour B. Low prices and exports
- C. Taxes on the population D. Education levy

25. Dual mandate was proposed by

- A. Hugh Clapperton B. Hugh Clifford
- C. Lord Lugard D. George Goldie

26. The Northern People's Congress stand during the nationalist struggle for Nigeria's independence was for

- A. immediate independence for Nigeria
- B. Gradual evolution towards independence
- C. the continuation of British rule
- D. independence in 1956.

27. The Aba women riot was caused by the attempt to

introduce

A. indirect rule to Southern Nigeria C. direct taxes

C. the warrant chiefs system D. forced labour

28. One of the unique innovations of the 1951 constitution was the introduction of

A. regional premiers B. the office of the speaker

C. the office of the prime minister

D. regional executives

29. The Constituent Assembly of 1978 had the primary responsibility of

A. drafting a constitution for the Second Republic

B. deliberating on, debating and amending the draft constitution.

C. passing the constitution into law D. conducting a referendum on the draft constitution

30. To qualify to be President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria under the 1979 Constitution a candidate must

A. be at least 40 years of age

B. be a Nigerian by birth C. have the highest number of votes cast at the election

D. have not less than 1/4 of the votes cast at the election in each of at least 2/3 of all states

in the federation.

31. By statute, the main responsibility of the armed forces of Nigeria is to

- A. form a military government
- B. maintain law and order
- C. defend the sovereignty of the country
- D. take part in peace-keeping operations in troubled neighbourhood countries.

32. The highest court in Nigeria before 1963 was the

- A. Supreme Court
- B. High Court
- C. Judicial Committee of the Privy Council
- D. Court of Appeal

33. The highest decision making body in Nigeria under the Buhari regime was the

- A. Armed Forces Ruling Council
- B. Supreme Military Council
- C. National Council of States
- D. Federal Executive Council

34. Under the 1979 Constitution, the function of the Civil Service Commission include the

- A. appointment of Civil Service Commissioners
- B. appointment, promotion and discipline of

civil servants

C. negotiating better conditions of service for civil servants.

35. The primary factor which led to the formation of political parties in colonial Nigeria was

A. introduction of the elective principle and representative institutions

B. increased wealth of the indigenous elites

C. granting of self government by the colonial administration

D. call by black people all over the world for a final assault on colonialism

36. Three of the principles used in revenue allocation in Nigeria are

A. national interest, cultural ethnocentrism and national unity

B. land mass, primary school enrolment and geographical location

C. derivation, equality and even development

D. needs, derivation and relative stability

37. The results of the 1973 census in Nigeria were rejected because

A. the figures were unacceptable to the U.N.

- B. the figures were controversial
- C. Nigerians were contented with the existing population figures
- D. there were preparations for a fresh census

38. One of the advantages of privatization is that it

- A. relieves government of its liquidity problem
- B. makes the poor to be richer
- C. gives private individuals control over public corporations
- D. makes public corporations more effective

39. The most important aspect of the 1976 Local Government Reforms was the

- A. introduction of a uniform system of local government
- B. introduction of party politics at the local levels
- C. subordination of local government to the Federal and state Governments.
- D. recognition of local government as autonomous and sovereign government

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40. Local governments were created in Nigeria mainly to

- A. realise the objective of full employment

- B. bring government nearer to the people
- C. prevent the creation of more states
- D. encourage competition and rivalry amongst ethnic groups

41. The Nigeria Military Government launched the Second National Development plan in 1970 purposely

- A. to develop all the disadvantaged states
- B. to accelerate the development of the country
- C. for rapid economic and social development of the country after the civil war
- D. to further the cause of a united, strong and self reliant nation

42. A feature unique to General Murtala Muhammed's Supreme Military Council as compared to that of General Yakubu Gowon was the

- A. inclusion of civilians as members
- B. exclusion of military governors from the council
- C. inclusion of the Chief Justice as a member
- D. the exclusion of the Inspector-General of Police from the council

43. A major problem of military governments in Nigeria is the

- A. absence of proper accountability

B. abolition of the post of ombudsman

C. absence of the rule of law

D. encouragement of foreign investors.

44. In 1973, following an O.A.U. resolution, Nigeria broke diplomatic relations with

A. South Africa B. France

C. Israel D. Cuba

45. Nigeria's foreign policy of non-alignment was a reaction to

A. British imperialism

B. East West ideological competition

C. militarism of ex-colonial powers

D. Third World poverty

46. Which of the following countries had a strained relationship with Nigeria over the Angolan crisis of 1975?

A. The Soviet Union B. Tanzania

C. The United States of America

D. South Africa

47. In the First Republic, Nigeria was very reluctant to have meaningful interaction with

A Italy B. the Soviet Union

C. the United States of America D. Germany

48. The major liberation organisation which fought for

Namibia's independence was

A. SWAPO B. A.N.C.

C. FRELIMO D. M.P.L.A.

49. Which of these international organisations is the predecessor of the United Nations?

A. The European Economic Community

B. The Organisation of American States

C. The League of Nations

D. The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

50. The dramatic rise in the membership of the U.N. during late 1991 and early 1992 is best accounted for by the

A. admission of a large number of newly independent African States.

B. appointment of the first African as Secretary General.

C. break up of the Soviet Union into independent Republics.

D. expansion of the membership of the Security Council.

Government 1993

1. Political authority refers to the

A. ability to effect political action

- B. capacity to produce desired political results
- C. capacity to reshape the political behaviour of citizens
- D. recognized right to exercise political power

2. The sovereignty of a state is determined by

- A. economic and legal aspects
- B. social and political aspects
- C. political and legal aspect
- D. economic and political aspects

3. The civil service belongs to the organ or government called the

- A. legislature
- B. executive
- C. judiciary
- D. parastatals

4. Ultimate power in a confederal state is

- A. concentrated in the central government
- B. constitutionally divided between the centre and the units
- C. exercised by the larger units
- D. vested in the constituent units.

5. Federalism is a constitutional arrangement in which

- A. the national and regional governments derive their powers from the constitution

B. the national government acts only through the regional governments

C. regional and local authorities exist at the pleasure of the national government

D. the national government does not reach individual citizens directly

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6. A written constitution is one that

A. cannot be modified or amended B. can only be amended by the highest legislative body

C. is contained in a single document D. is drawn up by draftsmen

7. A federal system of government can exist without

A. decision of powers B. supremacy of the written constitution C. an executive presidential system

D. a rigid amendment procedure

8. As a political ideology, communism seeks to

A. concentrate national wealth in the hands of a few

B. abolish collective ownership of property

C. provide adequate opportunities for citizens

to make profits D. eliminate all

forms of socio economic inequality

9. Nazism as a doctrine was proposed by

A. Benito Mussolini B. Adolf Hitler

C. KarlMarx D. Joseph Stalin

10. Despite the doctrine of separation of powers the legislature plays quasi-judicial role as a result of its

A. investigative powers B. financial powers

C. emergency powers D. appropriation powers

11. In the presidentialsystemof government, the president is

A. elected only through the electoral college

B. empowered to dissolve the legislature

C. Head of State and Head of Government

D. vested with absolute powers.

12. In the Westminster system of government, formal legislation can take the following forms EXCEPT

A. royal proclamations B. ordersin council

C. acts of parliament D. ministerial pronouncement

13. Delegated legislation is disadvantageous because it

A erodes the principle of separation of powers

B. makes hasty review of legislation possible

C. disallows quick action during emergencies

D. increases the work of the legislature

14. The principle of the rule of law stipulates that

- A. only judges interpretes the law
- B. law makers are above the law
- C. everybody is equal before the law
- D. lawyers make laws

15. Gerrymandering means

- A. the second ballot system
- B. single transferable vote
- C. the manipulation of constituency boundaries
- D. the tyranny of the majority.

16. Another term for an colonialismn electoral district is a

- A ward B. local government area
- C. politically demarcated area D. consituency

17. Franchise ensures

- A. participation in public affairs
- B. a classless democratic system
- C. the emergency of ideal leadership
- D. equal representation

18. Free and fair elections do NOT accommodate

- A. obedience to the rules of the game
- B. equalityof all votesC.freedom of choice byvoters.
- D. partial electoral administration

19. Proportional representation is often criticized because it

A. tends to preserve the multi-party system

B. is too simple to operate C. ensures

that each party has a minister

D. provides that each states is represented

according to its population

20. Interest groups are important to democracies because they

A. represent the masses B. do not allow misrule

C. represent groups who otherwise would be left out

D. provide a forum for confronting the government

21. In the Habe political system, the Sarki was assisted in

performing his executive functions by the

A. alkali B. khadi

C. ulama D. galadima

22. In the Oyo empire, the Alaafin was

A. an absolute monarch B. popularly elected

C. a constitutional monarch

D. worshipped as a deity

23. Which of these sets represents the disadvantages of

colonialism?

A. Exposure to western education, cultural

imperialism and external trade relations

B. Cultural imperialism and external manipulate

and foreign control of domestic economy

C. External manipulation, civil service evolution

and liberal democracy

D. Liberal democracy, foreign domination and

cultural imperialism

24. Imperialism was adopted by Europe to

A. expand its economic and political base

B. develop the economies of the colonies

C. establish a democratic society similar to that
of Europe

D. end ethnic rivalries in the colonies.

25. The Lagos Colony and the Southern Protectorate of
Nigeria were joined in the year

A. 1904 B. 1906 C. 1910 D. 1914.

26. Tubman Goldie was famous for the

A. suppression of local rulers

B. merger of British companies into the United

African Company C. Akassa Raid

D. treaty of friendship and the race of Nikki

27. Which of the following internal factors did NOT affect
the development of nationalist movements in colonial
Nigeria?

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A. Denial of equal opportunities to Nigerian vis-a-vis their European counterparts.

B. The establishment of political parties and newspaper

C. the influx of West Indian and American intellectuals

D. The development of modern education

28. One significant aspect of the Legislative Council of 1922 was that

A. Africans were in the majority

B. it made laws only for the southern Provinces

C. the Colony of Lagos and the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria were merged

D. laws governing land ownership in the north were extended to the south.

29. The 1960 Independence Constitution could be described as written

A. monarchical and parliamentary

B. republican and parliamentary

C. monarchical and presidential

D. federal and republican

30. The governor-general of Nigeria at the time of political independence was

- A. Lord Frederick Lugard
- B. Sir John Macpherson
- C. Sir Arthur Richards
- D. Sir James Robertson

31. Before the collapse of Nigeria's first republic in 1966, the prime minister was both

- A. the head of government and a law maker
- B. the head of state and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces
- C. Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and party leader
- D. Head of State and party leader.

32. In Nigeria, the function of the Council of states is

- A. judicial
- B. investigative
- C. legislative
- D. advisory

33. Under the military administration, supreme court decisions are subject to review by

- A. Sharia Court of Appeal
- B. no other court of law
- C. Federal Court of Appeal
- D. Judicial tribunal

34. Public Commissions established under the 1979

constitution were expected to be

- A. independent of the executive
- B. part of executive C. advisory to the executive
- D. advisory to the legislature.

35. Which of the following was an ad hoc Revenue Allocation Commission?

- A. Ashby Commission B. Adedeji Commission
- C. Udoji Commission D. Phillipson Commission

36. The term federal character was popularised by the

- A. 1975 Constitution Drafting Committee
- B. 1979 Constitution C. Murtala/ Obasanjo regime
- D. Buhari regime

37. In Nigeria, public corporations are also known as

- A. multinational corporations
- B. private enterprises C. parastatals
- D. co-operative societies

38. The local government is an example of

- A. concentration of power
- B. separation of power
- C. devolution of power D. delegation of power

39. The body responsible for exercising the functions of local governments in the 1976 reforms was the

- A. local government commission
- B. local government council
- C. local government committee
- D. committee of chairmen and supervisory councillors

40. Diarchy refers to the

- A. rule by the government and the opposition parties
- B. mixture of parliamentary and presidential systems
- C. rule of political and economic elites
- D. rule by the military and civilians

41. Nigeria's relations with other nations is determined by her

- A. political culture
- B. political socialization
- C. national interest
- D. national consciousness

42. The foreign policy of Nigeria is centred on Africa because of her

- A. membership of O.A.U
- B. membership of ECOWAS
- C. concern for and attention of African problems
- D. commitment to end colonization in Africa

43. The major organization through which Nigeria pursues her economic, political and social interest in West Africa is

A. ECOWAS B. A.D.B.

C. E.C.A D. O.A.U

44. A state is admitted into the United Nations on the

A. recommendation of the secretary-general to the security council

B. concurrent vote of the Security Council and the General Assembly

C. enabling action of the General Assembly

D. sponsorship of any member of the organization

45. The highest policy making body of the O.A.U. is the

A. the Economic and Social Commission

B. Council of Ministers C. General

Secretariat D. Assembly of Heads of States and Governments

46. To which of these bodies did Nigeria belong before the formation of the O.A.U in 1963?

A. Cassablanca group B. Monrovia group

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C. African and Malagasy Union

D. PanAfrican Union

47. Who was the first Nigerian to be appointed President of the International Court of Justice at the Hague?

A. Justice Taslim Elias

B. Justice Bola Ajibola

C. Justice Daddy Onyeama

D. Justice Danley Alexander

48. An agency of the United Nations which specialize in the welfare of children is the

A. W.H.O B. U.N.E.S.C.O.

C. U.N.I.C.E.F D. U.N.D.P.

49. Financial contributions to the liberation movements in Southern Africa by African governments were channelled through the

A. E.C.A B. ECOWAS

C. O.A.U. D. U.N.O.

50. Prior to 1991, veto power was exercised in the United Nations Security Council by

A. France, Germany, the Soviet Union, Italy and Japan

B. Japan, the United States, Italy, Germany and France

C. the soviet Union, People Republic of China,

Great Britain, France and the United States

D. Italy, the United States, the Soviet Union,

Germany and France

Government 1994

1. A society that is politically organised under a government is called a

A. sovereign state B. community

C. national state D. polity

2. Political power is naked force when it is exercised without

A. set objectives B. state apparatus

C. governmental legitimacy

D. sovereignty

3. The major difference between a state and a nation is that the latter presupposes a

A. heterogeneous population

B. homogeneous population

C. well-defined territory

D. more organized system

4. The principle of judicial independence makes sense only when judges

A. have freedom to try any case

B. are themselves above the law

C. have permanent tenure of office

D. can join any political party of their choice

5. A federal system of government has the following three advantages

A. economics of scale, uniform development

and political unity B. economics of scale,

uniform development and strong army

C. strong army, greater security and economics

of scale D. economic co-operation, uniform

development and greater security

6. Constitutionalism means

A. promotion of the constitution

B. respect for the constitution

C. electoral processes based on the constitution

D. voting rule and regulations

7. Switzerland is often cited as a classic example of a country with

A. unitary constitution

B. quasi-unitary constitution

C. federal constitution

D. confederal constitution

8. What is the major distinguishing characteristic between flexible and rigid constitution?

- A. Manner of documentation
- B. One is unwritten
- C. Amendment procedure
- D. Degree of legality

9. Which of the following best defines democracy?

- A. Government based on virtuous principles and laws
- B. Government based on the spirit and letter of the constitution.
- C. Government based on the free consent of the governed.
- D. Government which recognizes and respects human rights as enshrined in the constitution

10. An economic system in which the major means of production are owned and controlled by a few individuals is called

- A. socialism
- B. communism
- C. communalism
- D. capitalism

11. The essence of checks and balances is to

- A. enhance the functioning of government and prevent arbitrary use of power
- B. ensure that

people have their own rights C. make
sure that power is not delegated to other bodies
or individuals D. prevent political parties from
putting pressure on government

12. The power of a head of state to dissolve the legisla
ture and order a general election is usually associated
with the

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- A. presidential system of government
- B. monarchical system of government
- C. parliamentary system of government
- D. unitary system of government

13. Accountability in public office means that officers shall

- A. keep proper account of states finances
- B. render good account of their activities
- C. not accept bribes and gratification
- D. declare their assets periodically

14. The act of bringing a legislative session to an end
only for business to continue later is called

- A. adjournment B. prorogation
- C. resolution D. abrogation

15. Which of the following violates the principle of the

rule of law?

- A. Arbitrary increases of prices by traders
- B. Criticism of government actions by the press
- C. Arbitrariness of government policies
- D. Arbitrariness of individuals in the society

16. An electoral system which restricts voting rights to only male adults is termed

- A. popular franchise B. male suffrage
- C. limited franchise D. adult suffrage

17. Which of the following best represents duties and obligations of government?

- A. Respect for national symbols
- B. Provision of public utilities
- C. Care of public property
- D. Obedience of laws

18. An electoral process in which candidates for elective offices are selected by party members is known as

- A. primary election B. electoral college
- C. direct election D. preferential voting

19. The principle whereby a legislator's tenure is abruptly brought to an end by his constituency is known as

- A. rejection B. reference

C. recall D. return

20. One of the main functions of a political party is

A. political evaluation B. interest aggregation

C. political accountability D. interest determination

21. Which of the following traditional Nigerian societies practised the system of checks and balances?

A. Tiv B. Yoruba

C. Hausa D. Igbo

22. In terms of administrative structure, which of the following sets of pre-colonial Nigeria political systems do NOT match?

A. Igbo and Tiv B. Benin and Igbo

C. Sokoto and Oyo D. Benin and Sokoto

23. Nationalist activities were earlier in British than in French West Africa because the

A. French West Africans were not interested in

having self-government B. British colonialists

were no longer interested in governing their acquired territories C. French administrative policies did not

allow for political agitation D. nationalists in

British West Africa were more united than their

French counterparts

24. In British West Africa, the elective principle was first introduced in

- A. Nigeria B. Ghana
- C. Sierra Leone D. The Gambia

25. A thorny issue during the 1957/58 Nigerian constitutional conferences was the

- A. leadership of the first post-independence government B. problem of ethnic minorities C. control of the MidWest by the Western Region
- D. status of Lagos

26. In the 1963 Constitution, there was separation of powers between the

- A. president and the commander-in-chief of the armed forces B. executive and the legislature
- C. head of state and the president D. head of government and the head of state

27. A major feature which differentiated the 1963 and 1979 constitutions was that in the former,

- A. ministers were appointed from the National Assembly B. ministers were appointed from outside the National Assembly
- C. the prime minister was elected by the whole

country D. the National Assembly
comprised the senate and the House of
Assembly

28. A court order compelling the executive or its agencies
to produce an unlawfully detained person is called a writ of

A. mandamus B. subpoena

C. habeas corpus D. injunction

29. The primary function of the Armed Forces of Nigeria is to

A. promote and protect the security of the nation

B. protect the head of states and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the
nation

C. protect the citizens against corrupt and
oppressive politicians

D. project the country's image by participating
in peace keeping operations

30. Which organ was enshrined in the 1979 constitution
to protect public servants from political interference
and arbitrary dismissal?

A. Public Complaints Commission

B. Code of Conduct Bureau

C. Federal Judicial Service Commission

D. Federal Civil Service Commission

31. The political party that replaced NNDP before independence was

- A. NYM B. NCNC
- C. UNDP D. AG

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32. Apart from discussing the draft of the 1979 constitution, what was the major pre-occupation of the Constituent Assembly in 1978?

- A. Revenue Allocation B. Sharia issue
- C. Formation of Political Parties
- D. Election of a President

33. The first minority state to be created in the Nigerian federation was

- A. Benue-Plateau B. Cross River
- C. Kwara D. Mid-west

34. One major constraint on the smooth operation of federalism in Nigeria is the

- A. lack of an acceptable revenue allocation formula
- B. inability to conduct a successful census
- C. high cost of administration
- D. frequent change of government

35. One of the basic differences between ministries and

public corporations is that while ministries are

A. run on rules, public corporations are not

B. wholly owned by the government, public corporations are owned by both government and individuals

C. not established with specific statutes, public corporations are

D. not important in developmental process, public corporations are

36. Privatization and commercialization of public enterprises in Nigeria will lead to further entrenchment of

A. socialism B. capitalism

C. welfarism D. fascism

37. The 1976 Local Government Reforms has

A. reduced political corruption at the local level

B. resulted in accelerated development in the rural areas C. created more

autonomy for local administration

D. reduced the political roles of traditional rulers

38. The Babangida administration's transition to civil rule programme officially started in

A. 1992 B. 1990

C. 1987 D. 1985

39. A major negative impact of military intervention in Nigerian politics is the

- A. politicization of the military
- B. domination of the economy by foreign powers
- C. poor performance of the military in foreign peace-keeping operations
- D. neglect of the welfare of military personnel

40. The committee that recommended Abuja as the new Federal Capital was headed by

- A. Graham Douglas B. Mamman Nasir
- C. Rotimi Williams D. Akinola Aguda

41. The term, comprador bourgeoisie, has been used by scholars to describe

- A. foreign businessmen in Nigeria
- B. foreign diplomats working in Nigeria
- C. Nigeria businessmen who represent foreign interests
- D. Nigeria contractors to foreign government

42. Which of the following countries is closely associated with the development of Ajaokuta Steel Project?

- A. U.S.A B. Germany

C. India D. Russia

43. The foreign affairs minister who advocated the 'Concert of Medium Powers' was

A. Prof. Ibrahim Gambari

B. Major-General Joe Garba

C. Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman

D. Prof. Bolaji Akinyemi

44. Which of the following reasons best explains why Nigeria during the first republic, could not pursue an independent foreign policy?

A. The numerous differences among the ethnic groups

B. Lack of political ideology

C. Nigeria was a non-aligned country

D. Nigeria's economy was dependent on the Western countries

45. The British prime minister who opposed the cancellation of Nigeria's debt was

A. Margaret Thatcher B. Edward Heath

C. John Major D. Harold Wilson

46. Which of the following African countries received Nigeria's assistance to fight her war of independence

in 1975/76?

A. Namibia B. Angola

C. South Africa D. Mozambique

47. Which Nigerian was the executive secretary of the ECA?

A. Chief Emeka Anyaoku

B. Prof. Adebayo Adedeji C. Chief

Matthew Mbu D. Alhaji Abubakar Alhaji

48. Nigeria was regarded as a 'Frontline State' because she

A. assisted liberation struggles in Southern Africa

B. assisted ECOMOG troops in Liberia

C. sent troops for peace-keeping in Somalia

D. sent policemen to Namibia

49. The major strategy used by OPEC to influence oil price is by

A. determining the quantity of oil to be produced at

any given period B. influencing buyers at the

international market to buy at high price C. allowing

member countries to produce at their discretion

D. increasing the supply of the commodity

50. The Gulf war of 1990 is an indication that the U.N.O. is unable to

A. ensure free world trade B. stop colonialism

C. control armament

D. ensure permanent world peace

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1. The concept of sovereignty can best be defined as the

A. state of being supreme in authority

B. power of the executive president

C. supremacy of the legislature

D. supremacy of the executive

2. Power is understood to mean the

A. right to compel obedience

B. capacity to compel obedience

C. relationship between the government and
the people

D. desire to seize the state apparatus

3. The institutions which constitute the main organs of
the government of a nation are the

A. legislature, the executive and the judiciary

B. judiciary and the civil service

C. trustee and the presidium

D. civil service and the senate

4. The executive arm of government includes the

A. police B. courts

C. national assembly D. senate president

5. Unicameral legislature is often criticized for

A. restricting the scope of participation

B. cheapening the opportunity for participation

C. condoning the participation of traditional rulers

D. narrowing participation to the military

6. A legal document yet to be enacted into law but still under debate in the legislature is known as

A. an edict B. a decree

C. a white paper D. a bill

7. According to Marxist theory, those who own and control the means of production in a capitalist society are the

A. producers B. bourgeoisie

C. colonialists D. proletariats

8. A distinctive feature of a democratic system of government is the

A. existence of periodic competitive elections

B. existence of a single political party

C. absence of strong pressure groups

D. centralization of all power in the executive

9. The goal of the theory of separation of power is to

- A. make the executive dependent on the legislature
- B. give more powers to the legislature
- C. protect individual liberty
- D. create efficiency in the judiciary

10. The power of the courts to declare legislative enactments as unconstitutional is known as judicial

- A. ruling B. review
- C. interpretation D. edict

11. Bye-laws made by the Minister of Transport for running the Nigerian Railway Corporation is an exercise of

- A. delegated power B. parliamentary power
- C. statutory power D. residual power

12. The application of the rule of law can be limited by

- A. giving judges full authority
- B. invoking emergency powers
- C. securing the tenure of office of judges
- D. insulating judges from partisan politics

13. Laws made by the attorney-general and minister of justice are called

- A. temporary laws B. bills of attainder
- C. case laws D. ex post facto laws

14. The legal process by which an alien is accepted as a

national of a country other than his own is known as

- A. naturalization B. citizenship
- C. expatriation D. indigenization

15. The inalienable rights of the citizen are best protected through

- A. an elected government
- B. a humane head of state C. a constitution
- D. a fearless judiciary

16. Enfranchisement describes the process of

- A. allowing eligible persons the right to vote
- B. allowing special categories of persons to contest elections C. allowing all women the right to vote
- D. the actual act of voting

17. An electoral system that apportions legislative seats to a group relative to its actual voting strength is referred to as

- A. franchise B. simple plurality
- C. proportional representation
- D. discriminatory majority

18. A non party election occurs when

- A. all candidates run as independents

- B. there are no party symbols
- C. only party candidates contest
- D. voters have no parties

19. The major distinguishing factor between a political party and a pressure group is that while the former

- A. is effectively organized, the latter is not
- B. engages in propaganda, the latter is not
- C. seeks power, the latter influences it
- D. does not form a government, the latter does

20. Public opinion is the view expressed by a

- A. few members of the society
- B. few articulate members in the society
- C. majority of the members of a society
- D. group of individuals in the society

Government 1995

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21. On what is charismatic authority based?

- A. inherited wealth and power
- B. tyrannical tendencies
- C. institutional processes
- D. Personal ability and influence

22. In which of the following Nigerian pre-colonial

political units was the principle of separation of power institutionalized?

- A. Oyo Empire B. Benin Empire
- C. Hausa states D. Bornu Empire

23. The geographical entity in which the traditional ruler was born the religious and political head was the

- A. Tiv society B. Efik kingdom
- C. Jukun kingdom D. Sokoto caliphate

24. In which order did the various European groups penetrate into the interior of present-day Nigeria?

- A. Explorers, missionaries, traders and imperialists
- B. Explorers, trader, missionaries and imperialists
- C. Explorers, traders, imperialists and missionaries
- D. Explorers, imperialists, traders and missionaries

25. Indirect rule was introduced in Nigeria because

- A. traditional rulers were powerful
- B. there were few administrators in the country
- C. the colonialists were poor administrators
- D. the native authorities were already well organized

26. The breakdown of the Macpherson Constitution was partly caused by the crisis within the

- A. N.C.N.C. B A.G.

C. N.P.C D. N.N.D.P.

27. The first leader of the National council of Nigeria and the Cameroons was

A. NnamdiAzikiwe B. Michael Okpara

C. SamuelIkoku D. Herbert Macaulay

28. Under the 1963 Constitution, a bill could only become law if it was accented to by the

A. Primeminister B. president

C. queen D. governor-general

29. The first executive president of Nigeria was

A. Dr.NnamdiAzikiwe

B. SirAbubakar Tafawa Balewa

C. GeneralYakubu Gowon

D. Alhaji Shehu Shagari

30. Which ofthefollowingorgans controltheCivilservice?

A. parliament and the courts

B. trade unions and the courts

C. the police and parliament

D. tribunals and interest groups

31. Under theCivil ServiceReforms of 1988. the Nigerian Civil Service became

A. nationalized B. professionalized

C. bureaucratized D. indegenized

32. Which of the following was NOT a function of FEDECO during the second republic?

A. Organizing, conducting and supervising all

elections B. Providing guidelines, rules

and regulations for political parties

C. Arranging for the registration of persons

qualified to vote

D. Swearing-in of elected candidates

33. Who among the following served as chairmen of NEC under General Babangida?

A. Chief Ani and Justice Ovie-Whisky

B. Prof. Awa and Prof Nwosu

C. Prof. Uya and Alh. Kurfi

D. Col. Wase and Chief Esua

34. The Minorities Commission appointed in 1957 in Nigeria was headed by

A. Justice Udo Udoma B. Sir Henry Willink

C. Sir Allan Lennox-Boyd

D. Justice Darnely Alexander

35. Nigeria adopted the nineteen-state structure in

A. 1960 B. 1966

C. 1969 D. 1976

36. Privatization of public corporations in Nigeria implies

A. government divestment from the companies

B. the public take over of companies

C. the autonomy of government companies

D. the commercialization of public corporations

37. Examples of public corporations in Nigeria are

A. UAC and CFAO B. NEPA and UAC

C. CFAO and NCC D. NEPA and NRC

38. Presidentialism in Local government administration is understood to mean

A. the abolition of the role of traditional rulers

as chairmen B. local government

chief executives to be known as presidents

C. chairmen of local governments to serve as accounting officers

D. the phasing out of the post of the concilors

39. Local government have been stripped of one of their important functions through the establishment of the

A. National Primary Education Commission

B. National Health Care Commission

C. National Board of Local Governments

D. National Orientation Agency

40. The military administration that attempted to tackle the problem of inefficiency in the public sector by mass retirement of public officers was the

A. Gowon administration B. Muritala administration

C. Obasanjo administration D. Buhari administration

41. Under military regimes in Nigeria, the branches of government that were fused are the

A. executive and the legislature

B. executive and the judiciary

C. legislature and the judiciary

D. executive, the legislature and the judiciary

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42. Nigeria is the major shareholder in the

A. OPEC Fund for Development

B. African Development Bank

C. World Bank

D. International Monetary Fund

43. Nigerian soldiers have been deployed for peace keeping mission to

A. Burundi and Yugoslavia B. Ethiopia and Korea

C. Somalia and Rwanda D. Haiti and Lebanon

44. The adoption of non-alignment as a principle of Nigerian foreign policy is aimed at

A. promoting Nigerian's leadership aspiration in Africa

B. placing Nigeria on a comfortable position to contribute to international peace and morality

C. enabling Nigeria assume equal status with the world powers

D. fulfilling a basic requirement for her acceptance into the Security Council of the UN

45. The country whose interest conflicted with those of Nigeria over Angola in 1975 was

A. USSR B. USA

C. France D. Cuba

46. The principle of Africa being the centre-piece of Nigeria's foreign policy has been demonstrated in

A. Egypt B. Gabon

C. Zambia D. Namibia

47. Which of the following countries has the right to veto the decision of the Security Council of the UNO?

A. Switzerland B. Argentina

C. China D. Sweden

48. The primary objective of the UNO is to

- A. maintain international peace and security
- B. promote fundamental human rights
- C. develop bilateral relations among nations
- D. serve as a co-ordinating platform for the actions of nations

49. The OAU is founded on the principle of

- A. settlement of international disputes by armed struggles
- B. justifiable interference in the domestic affairs of member states
- C. sovereign equality of member state
- D. equal contribution by member states

50. One of the achievements of ECOWAS is the

- A eradication of colonialism
- B. adoption of vehicle insurance scheme
- C. settlement of Liberian refugees
- D. respect for human rights

Government 1997

1. Authority refers to the

- A. might to secure compliance from other within a given social setting

B. power to exercise might over others behaviour

C. mandate to exercise power over others

D. ability to compel others to act in a particular way

2. Government is different from other political organizations because

A. it has legitimate power over citizens

B. its officials have fixed terms of office

C. it can punish those who violate its rules

D. it is made up of elected officials

3. Judicial independence in a modern democracy can be ensured by

A. the confirmation of the appointment of judges by the legislature

B. the provision that judges can only be removed from office by the president-in-council

C. making judges independent of the ministry of justice

D. safeguarding the security of tenure of judges

4. The official report of proceedings in parliament is known as the

A. Hansard B. diary of events

C. gazette D. summary of proceedings

5. An important feature of the federal system of government is the existence of a

- A. strong national legislature
- B. President with veto power
- C. court system with impartial judges
- D. multiple tiers of government

6. An important aspect of an unwritten constitution is that it

- A. is easy to understand by everybody
- B. safeguards the monarchy
- C. contains customary laws and conventions
- D. is not easily amended

7. The ideology that advocates the complete control of the sources of power is

- A. totalitarianism B. socialism
- C. liberalism D. democracy

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8. Shadow cabinet is associated with the

- A. communist system B. presidential system
- C. parliamentary system
- D. fascist system

9. One basic characteristic of parliamentary system of government is that the

A. upper and lower houses of the legislature

have equal powers

B. cabinet is part of the legislature

C. prime minister is usually a member of the
upper house

D. opposition party members are also included
in the cabinet

10. In a presidential system, the theory of separation of
power is not absolute because the president

A. can declare a state of emergency

B. can be impeached by the court

C. assents to bills D. can declare laws

null and void

11. The principle of checks and balance is found mainly in

A. parliamentary system B. presi

dential system C. monarchies

D. oligarchies

12. During the second republic in Nigeria, the branch of
the legislature responsible for ratifying presidential
nominees for appointments was the

A. Senate B. Council of states

C. House of Representative

D. Public Service Commissions

13. A tax law originates from

A. a private member's bill B. an education tax bill

C. a judicial bill D. a public bill

14. The order used by the court against unnecessary detention is

A. interlocutory injunction B. habeas corpus

C. that of extradition D. mandamus

15. When school pupils sing the national anthem and salute the flag, they are

A. performing their obligations as citizen

B. exercising their rights as citizens

C. practicing to be leaders of tomorrow

D. carrying out their responsibilities as citizens

16. A major duty of citizen is to

A. vote at elections B. associate freely

C. pay taxes D. join political parties

17. The simple plurality electoral system is often criticized because

A. the ruling party may lose the election

B. the winner may not poll an absolute majority

C. it works against all opposition parties

D. it is easy to rig

18. The process of dividing a country into electoral districts is known as

A. demarcation B. delineation

C. delimitation D. distribution

19. Political parties are formed essentially to

A. capture state power

B. replace bad governments

C. compete with the military for power

D. satisfy the needs of members

20. A systematic effort to manipulate the beliefs, attitudes and actions of the public through the mass media and other means is called

A. political education B. public opinion

C. propaganda D. brainstorming

21. In the Igbo political system, authority was shared among

A. men and women with ozo titles

B. all age groups and warrant chiefs

C. elders of the community and ofo title holders

D. title holders and age groups

22. The crucial check on an autocratic Oba in the precolonial Yoruba political system was

- A. presenting to him a suicide symbol
- B. avoiding the palace
- C. sending him a exile
- D. refusing to carry out his orders

23. A major feature of the system of government in the Sokoto Caliphate was that

- A. it was based on customs and traditions
- B. it was theocratic
- C. it was democratic
- D. power was effectively decentralized

24. The people of Southern Nigeria first came in contact with Europeans through

- A. military expeditions
- B. Church missions
- C. gunboat diplomacy
- D. peaceful trade

25. Nigeria's first lawmaking body after the amalgamation was known as the

- A. Nigerian Council
- B. National Assembly
- C. Nigeria National Assembly
- D. Legislative Council

26. One major flaw of the British indirect rule in Nigeria was that the system

- A. made use of traditional institution

- B. championed ethnocentrism
- C. encouraged the use of European administrators
- D. was not centralized

27. The nationalist organization formed in Nigeria in the late 1930s was the

- A. National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons
- B. Nigerian Youth Movement
- C. Nigerian National Democratic Party
- D. Action Group

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28. In 1947, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe led a delegation to the British Colonial Office in London to protest against the

- A. provisions of the Richards Constitution
- B. appointment of Bernard Bourdillon as Governor-General
- C. appointment of Oliver Lyttelton as colonial secretary
- D. provision of the Macpherson constitution

29. Under the 1922 Clifford constitution, franchise was granted in Calabar and Lagos

- A. all adults
- B. male adults
- C. persons with an annual income of at least 100

D. male adults with an annual income of at least 100

30. Under the 1979 Constitution in Nigeria, each state of the federation

A. had a bicameral legislature

B. had equal legislators in the House of Representatives

C. had an equal number of senators

D. was provided with a presidential liaison officer

31. Under the 1963 Republican Constitution, the power of judicial review was vested in the

A. supreme court B. parliament

C. president D. the chief justice of the federation

32. Between 1966 and 1975, the highest legislative body in Nigeria was the

A. Armed forces revolutionary council

B. Supreme military council

C. Armed forces ruling council

D. Provisional ruling council

33. Three important concepts associated with a well organized civil service are

A. meritocracy, neutrality and bureaucracy

B. general orders, confidentiality and red-tapism

C. neutrality, anonymity and impartiality

D. bureaucracy, confidentiality and general orders

34. The public agency now mandated to register births and deaths in Nigeria is the

A. National Civil Registration Commission

B. Civil Service Commission

C. Ministry of Health

D. National Population Commission

35. Under the Babangida administration, the political bureau recommended at the federal level,

A. unicameral legislature and multi-party system

B. bicameral legislature and multi-party system

C. unicameral legislature and two-party system

D. bicameral legislature and two-party system

36. The first political party that contested election in Nigeria after the Clifford Constitution was

A. Nigerian Youth Movement

B. National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons

C. Northern People's Congress

D. Nigerian National Democratic Party

37. For pre-independence political parties in Nigeria included the

- A. AG, NCNC, NNDP, and NYM
- B. NNDP, NCNC, NPC and AG
- C. NNDP, NCNC, NPC and UMBC
- D. NYM, NCNC, NPC and NNDP

38. In Nigeria, functions shared by the central and state governments include

- A. external representation, education and provision of water
- B. construction of roads, defence and health
- C. control of ports, health and education
- D. education, provision of water and construction of roads

39. The creation of more states in Nigeria has

- A. eliminated ethnic and religious conflicts
- B. reduced the gap between rich and poor states
- C. increased the powers of the federal government
- D. increased the power of the states and local governments

40. After the botched coup of January 1966, power was handed over to General Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi by the

- A. senate
- B. president
- C. house of representatives

D. council of ministers

41. Nigeria's major export commodities in the early years of her independence were

A. cocoa, groundnut and ginger

B. cocoa, rubber and benniseed

C. cocoa, palm oil and groundnut

D. rubber, kolanut and cotton

42. The foreign affairs minister who introduced economic diplomacy as a foreign policy initiative was

A. Prof. Bolaji Akinyemi

B. Major-General Ike Nwachukwu

C. Prof. Ibrahim Gambari

D. Major-General Joseph Garba

43. Non-alignment is no longer relevant in Nigeria foreign policy because

A. she is seen as the leader of Africa

B. her focus is now on Africa

C. of the formation of the ECOWAS

D. the cold war has ended

44. In 1978, the Obasanjo Administration nationalized the assets of the British Petroleum and the Barclays Bank in Nigeria in reaction to the British

- A. monopoly of Nigeria's oil markets
- B. occupation of the Falkland Islands
- C. continued trade links with South Africa
- D. reluctance to write off Nigeria's debts

45. Nigeria broke diplomatic relations with France in 1961

because of

- A. France's atomic test in the Sahara Desert
- B. the poor relations of the Franco-Phone countries with her

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- C. General de-Gaulle's negative attitude towards her
- D. France's diplomatic relations with Israel

46. In 1993, Nigeria troops were on peace-keeping assignment to

- A. Liberia and Burundi
- B. Rwanda and Liberia
- C. Chad and Liberia
- D. Liberia and Somalia

47. Nigeria established a trust fund for other African countries with the

- A. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

B. Nigerian Industrial Development Bank

C. African Development Bank

D. Economic Commission for Africa

48. Nations join international organizations so that they could

A. advance their interests

B. get foreign aid

C. form alliances

D. become more developed

49. The organ of the U.N.O. with full representation is the

A. Security Council

B. General Assembly

C. Trusteeship Council

D. International Court of Justice

50. Which of the following was the last to win independence from colonial rule?

A. Cote d'Ivoire B. Algeria

C. Tanzania D. Angola

Government 1998

1. Which of the following defines the concept of government?

A. The process of administering justice in a country

B. The process of supervising the activities of

legislature

C. The orderly management and control of the affairs of a country

D. The orderly transfer of power to duly elected politicians

2. The most distinguishing characteristic of the state is

A. government B. population

C. territory D. sovereignty

3. The judiciary assigns clear meaning to the laws by

A. interpretation B. enforcement

C. adjudication D. revision

4. The structure of government implies the

A. law making process of government

B. law enforcement process of government

C. organization of power and functions of government

D. method of revenue allocation by government

5. If the central government has less power than the component units, the constitution is said to be

A. federal B. unitary

C. confederal D. unwritten

6. In democracy, ultimate authority resides in the

A. electorate B. people

C. head of state D. armed forces

7. A major characteristic of the socialist system is its provision for

A. limited privacy B. public ownership

C. unlimited privacy D. private ownership

8. In the presidential system of government, the chief executive is

A. elected by the entire electorate

B. nominated by the legislators

C. selected by the party with the majority of seats in the legislature

D. appointed by an independent judiciary

9. The resignation of the cabinet after a defeat in parliament is an expression of the principle of

A. political accountability

B. collective responsibility

C. checks and balances D. rule of law

10. Ceremonial and executive powers are fused in the

A. parliamentary system of government

B. presidential system of government

C. federal system of government

D. unitary system of government

11. The empowerment of the Police Service commission

to make rules for the appointment, promotion and

dismissal of its personnel, is an example of

A. a decree B. a penal law

C. a delegated legislation D. an executive order

12. The principle by which both the governors and the

governed are bound by the law is called

A. constitutionalism

B. constitutional supremacy

C. rule by decree D. rule by law

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13. The rights of a citizen can be withdrawn by the state if

the person

A. leaves the country

B. is convicted by a court

C. opposes the government

D. is pronounced dead

14. In a democracy, franchise is given to all

A. adult citizens B. citizens

C. loyal party members D. resident adults

15. The major advantage of secret balloting is that it

- A allow people to vote freely
- B. ensures the anonymity of the voter
- C. extends the franchise to all adults
- D. is faster than the other systems

16. A candidate who wins an election by a simple majority, must have been voted for by

- A. majority of the electorate
- B. most of the electorate
- C. a good number of the voters
- D. a majority of the voters

17. A party system can be defined by the

- A. structure of political parties
- B. manner the government and the parties operate
- C. relationship between the parties and the voters
- D. number of political parties in a country

18. One major aim of a pressure group is to

- A. capture political power
- B. influence the policies of the government
- C. install a government of its choice
- D. implement policies that will benefit its member

19. Which of the following is the commonest means of expressing public opinion?

A. Handbill B. Newspaper

C. Radio D. Television

20. One effective way by which governments ascertain public support and reactions is through

A. the press B. social mobilization

C. opinion leaders D. elections

21. An acephalous pre-colonial political system is best represented by the

A. Oyo empire B. Igbo political

organization C. Ijaw political

organization D. Benin empire

22. The administration of the capital of the emirate under the pre-colonial Hausa-Fulani political system was entrusted to the

A. Galadima B. Waziri

C. Sarkin fada D. Sarkin pawa

23. In the pre-colonial Yoruba society, the power of the Oyomesi were checked by the

A. Baale B. Ogboni

C. Are onakakanfo D. Bashorun

24. The Aro system in Igboland was a

A. political organization B. commercial organization

C. religious organization D. imperial organization

25. In 1879, four British companies were merged to form the United African Company by

A. Frederick Lugard B. John Beecroft

C. Tubman Goldie D. Macgregor Laird

26. Which of the following was a feature of the government of a British protectorate?

A. Legislative council B. Provincial

authority C. Executive council

D. Native Authority

27. Educated elites did not like the system of indirect rule in Nigeria because it

A. did not make provision for them

B. was exploitative and cumbersome

C. made traditional ruler too powerful

D. was undemocratic and oppressive

28. The Nigerian Council was created by

A. Hugh Clifford B. Arthur Richard

C. Frederick Lugard D. Bernard Bourdillon

29. Nationalism in Nigeria was facilitated by

A. the actions of the veterans of the two world wars and traditional rulers

B. the activities of Christian churches and missionaries

C. education and urbanization

D. rapid economic growth

30. The 1946 constitution was remarkable because it

A. created ministerial positions in Nigeria

B. introduced regional governments in Nigeria

C. introduced for the first time, the elective principle

D. brought about self-government for Nigeria

31. Which of the following statements is true about the 1963 and 1979 constitutions?

A. Both had provisions for the office of the president

B. Both had provision for the office of a constitutional president

C. Both provision for the office of the Prime Minister and president

D. Both had provisions for the office of an executive president

32. The premier of Western Region immediately after independence was

A. Chief Obafemi Awolowo

B. Chief Ladoke Akintola

C. Dr. M.A. Majekodunmi

D. Alhaji D.S. Adegbenro

33. During the period 1960 to 1966, Nigeria was governed under the

A. presidential system of government

B. Westminster system of government

C. confederal system of government

D. unitary system of government

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34. Which of the following was not established under the 1979 Nigerian constitution?

A. National Council on Education

B. National Economic Council

C. National Security Council

D. National Defence Council

35. Federalism was adopted in Nigeria as a constitutional response to the problem of

A. educational imbalance B. national identity

C. ethnic pluralism

D. manpower and resources

36. In a federal system, the power allocated to both the central and the state governments is said to be

A. exclusive B. concurrent

C. residual D. inherent

37. In the botched Third Republic, the unit of representation in the House of Representatives was the

A. local government B. electoral ward

C. senatorial district D. entire state

38. Public corporations mainly differ from the ministries in that they

A. are not bureaucratic

B. provide social services to the public

C. require highly professional staff

D. are organized as business enterprises

39. The privatization of public corporations is aimed at

A. making their goods and services available

B. making them reliable

C. making them more efficient

D. allowing the public to control them

40. One major democratic innovation in local government administration introduced by the Babangida regime was the

A. appointment of portfolio councillors

B. appointment of retired military officers as sole administrators

C. selection of head of personnel management

departments from the councillors

D. separations of powers between the executive

and legislative arms of the councillors

41. The change in the role of traditional rulers in local

government administration in Nigeria can be attrib

uted to the

A. 1976 local government reforms

B. involvement of the military in politics

C. lack of support for the traditional rulers by

the citizens D. 1988 civil service reforms

42. Which of the following factors was not responsible

for the military intervention in Nigeria politics in 1966?

A. willingness of politicians to relinquish power

B. the Western Regional election of 1965

C. the Federal election of 1964

D. ethnic politics and lawlessness

43. One outstanding action for which the Gowon

administration will be remembered in Nigeria's political

history is the

A. organization of FESTAC

B. construction of roads

C. creation of twelve states

D. civil service purge

44. An example of Nigeria's external cultural relations in her

A. establishment of diplomatic relations with

other nations B. economic aid to

neighbouring countries

C. exchange of students with friendly nations

D. trade interactions with developing countries

45. At independence in 1960, the permission to establish

a diplomatic mission in Nigeria was not granted to

A. the United States of America

B. Japan C. the United Kingdom

D. the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

46. The concept of Africa as the centre-piece of Nigerian

foreign policy implies that Nigeria should

A. interfere in the internal affairs of other

African States B. support seces

sionist movement in Africa

C. participate in any peace-keeping operation in

Africa

D. lay more emphasis on African issues

47. The organ responsible for the general administration

of ECOWAS is the

- A. Executive Secretariat
- B. Council of Ministers
- C. Authority of Heads of State and Government
- D. Tribunal of the Community

48. The first international organization Nigeria joined after independence is the

- A. United Nations Organization
- B. Organization of African unity
- C. Commonwealth of Nation
- D. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

49. The Security Council of the United Nations Organization is composed of

- A. the Western industrial nations
- B. the five permanent members
- C. the five permanent members and other members periodically elected
- D. eleven member states elected by the General Assembly

50. The headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa is located in

- A. Ghana
- B. Kenya

C. Nigeria D. Ethiopia

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1. In a federal state, power is shared

A. between the central government and the

local authorities

B. among the states of the federation

C. among the major regions of the country

D. between the central government and other

co-ordinate units

2. In a federal system of government the centre is

A. superior to the other components

B. inferior to the other components

C. equal to the other components

D. of-unlimited jurisdiction

3. In a presidential system of government, ministers are

A. individually responsible to the president

B. individually responsible to the senate

C. collectively responsible to the president

D. collectively responsible to the electorate

4. The principle of collective responsibility implies that

A. individual views cannot be expressed

B. decisions taken are defended in spite of

individual opinions

C. those who hold different views must acquiesce

D. government cannot be personalized

5. A government controlled by a few people for their own interests is said to be

A. an autocracy B. a tyranny

C. an oligarchy D. a meritocracy

6. In the parliamentary system of government, formal legislation can take the following forms except

A. royal proclamations B. order in council

C. acts of parliament D. ministerial pronouncement

7. One of the distinctive features of democracy is that it

A. connotes civil rule

B. facilitates popular participation

C. provides for a unicameral legislature

D. is not associated with one party system

8. A hereditary system of government is

A. an oligarchy B. a gerontocracy

C. an aristocracy D. a monarchy

9. The separation of judicial, legislative and executive functions is designed to

A. promote freedom B. prevent tyranny

C. promote peace D. prevent anarchy

10. Bicameral legislatures are a common feature of

A. monarchical systems B. confederal systems

C. federal systems D. unitary systems

11. In a federal constitutional legislative power that are shared by two levels of government are referred to as

A. exclusive B. extra-ordinary

C. residual D. concurrent

Government 1999

12. The most important function of the executive organ of government is to

A. formulate policies B. give assent to bills

C. control foreign policy D. enforce laws

13. The process of learning the norms and values associated with a political system is referred to as political

A. socialization B. indoctrination

C. culture D. participation

14. Which of the following best describes the role of the civil service?

A. promoting the interest of civil servants

B. advising government and implementing its

policies

C. keeping records for government

D. providing information on government and its agencies

15. One instrument for safeguarding the rights of citizen is

A. judicial interpretation

B. presidential pardon C. legislative

intervention D. writ of habeas corpus

16. Legislative control over delegated legislation can be performed through

A. withdrawal of delegated powers by the judiciary

B. nulification of unconstitutional legislation

C. investigation into the exercise of delegated power

D. approval of legislation by the Chief Justice

17. The feature which best differentiates pressure groups from political parties is that they do not

A. have interest in politics

B. seek to influence public opinion

C. have permanent organization

D. nominate ministers

18. The notion of equality before the law is the same as the principle of

- A. supremacy of the constitution
- B. rule of law
- C. independence of the judiciary
- D. social equality

19. A constitution is classified as unwritten when it

- A. does not emanate from the legislature
- B. provides for separation to powers
- C. originates from Britain
- D. is not contained in any single document

20. A state is said to be fascist when

- A. its leader is patriotic but the citizens are not
- B. all rights and liberties are subordinated to state interest
- C. its citizens are fanatically in love with their leader
- D. all rights and liberties are placed above state interests

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21. A dominant two-party system is operated in

- A. the United Kingdom and the United States
- B. India and Pakistan

C. France and Germany

D. South Africa and Senegal

22. Indirect legislation can be achieved by

A. judicial interpretation and precedent

B. passing of bills and making of decrees

C. passing a private member's bill

D. the two legislative chambers considering a bill

23. Naturalization is a process of acquiring citizenship by

A. persons of dual nationality

B. foreign visitors to a country

C. resident foreigners of good character

D. persons born abroad

24. The ideology which states that each person is the best judge of what is in his self-interest is

A. liberalism B. socialism

C. fascism D. feudalism

25. The Code of Conduct Bureau was established essentially to

A. ensure the independence of the public service

B. enhance probity and accountability in public service C. protect the right of the public

D. reduce corruption in public life

26. The British government revoked the charter of the Royal Niger Company and took over the administration of Nigeria in

A. 1861 B. 1885

C. 1900 D. 1914

27. The Independence Constitution can be described as

A. monarchical and presidential

B. republican and parliamentary

C. monarchical and parliamentay

D federal and republican

28. Which of the following parties formed the opposition in the House of Representatives during Nigeria's First Republic?

A. AG and UMBC

B. NCNCand NEPU

C. NPCand NNDP

D. NCNCandAG

29. The first Head of Government in independent Nigeria was

A. Nnamdi Azikiwe B. Ahmadu Bello

C. Tafawa Balewa D. Herbert Macaulay

30. A feature common to the 1963, 1979 and 1989 constitutions of Nigeria was that they provided for a

A. republican system B. Prime Minister

C. ceremonial head of states

D. president as head of government

31. The Lagos colony and Protectorate was amalgamated with the protectorate of southern Nigeria in

A. 1886 B. 1893

C. 1906 D. 1922

32. During the 1957 constitutional conference, the Willink Commission was set up to

A. recommend a date for independence

B. suggest an equitable revenue allocation formula

C. create new regions in Nigeria

D. recommend solutions to the problem of the minorities

33. The duty of an Alkali under the Hausa-Fulani political system is to

A. adjudicate under Islamic laws

B. make Islamic laws

C. execute Islamic laws

D. make treaties under Islamic laws

34. The motion for self-government in Nigeria proposed by Chief Anthony Enahoro in

A. 1950 B. 1953

C. 1956 D. 1958

35. The legislative functions of the government of Benin kingdom were performed by the Oba and a council of chiefs known as

A. Esama B. Ndichie

C. Uzama D. Enogie

36. The highest ruling body under the Murtala/Obasanjo regime differed remarkably from that of the Gowon Administration because of the

A. inclusion of civilians as members

B. exclusion of military governors from the council

C. inclusion of the Chief Justice as a member

D. exclusion of the Inspector General of Police from the council

37. Decree No 34 of May 1966 is also known as the

A. State Security Decree

B. Suspension and Modification Decree

C. Public Order Decree

D. Unification Decree

38. In 1979, the Unity Party of Nigeria contested and won gubernatorial elections in

- A. Lagos, Ogun, Imo, Oyo and Bendel
- B. Lagos, Kwara, Oyo, Ogun and Benue
- C. Lagos Ogun, Oyo, Ondo and Bendel
- D. Lagos, Kwara, Ogun, Oyo and Ondo

39. Rates are usually collected in Nigeria by

- A. minister of commerce in the states
- B. local government councils
- C. the department of inland revenue
- D. the traditional rulers

40. One of the main reason for the creation of more local governments in Nigeria is to

- A. make them more responsive to people's needs
- B. weaken the powers of traditional authorities
- C. make them more receptive to traditional rulers
- D. establish them as the third tier in the federal structure

41. Based on its objectives, the Organization of African Unity can primarily be classified as

- A. a social organization

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- B. a political organization
- C. a cultural organization

D. an economic organization

42. Nigeria's role in ECOMOG is essentially informed by her

A. desire for peace and stability

B. chairmanship of ECOWAS

C. desire to establish democracy

D. membership of ECOWAS

43. The annual budget of the OAU is approved by the

A. council of ministers

B. secretary general

C. assembly of heads of state and government

D. General assembly

44. The major strategy used by OPEC to influence oil price is by

A. allocating production quotas to members

B. influencing buyers at the international market to buy at high price

C. allowing member countries to produce at their discretion

D. increasing the supply of the commodity

45. Nigeria was suspended from the Commonwealth because of her

A. tacit approval of military dictatorship

B. negative position towards other nations

C. complete negligence of freedom of the press

D. violation of fundamental human rights

46. Nigeria's non-aligned policy means that she will

A. have nothing to do with the super-powers

B. not take sides in international issues based on ideological considerations

C. avoid having any dealing with any country with ideological leanings

D. relate only with member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement

47. One of the underlying principles of Nigerian foreign policy is

A. encouragement of peace keeping operations in African

B. interference in the internal activities of other countries

C. non-commitment towards African unity

D. respect for sovereign equality of all states

48. Before a new member is admitted to the United Nations Organization, its application must be

approved by all

A. permanent members of the Security Council

- B. members of the General Assembly
- C. members of the Economic and Social Council
- D. members of the International Court of Justice

49. Which of the following international organizations was in existence before the outbreak of the Second World War?

- A. the OAU B. The League Nations
- C. The UNO D. The ECOWAS

50 The organ of the United Nation Organization responsible for the former colonies of defeated world war ii powers is the

- A. General Assembly B. Security Council
- C. Economic and Social Council
- D. Trusteeship Council

1. The civil service cadre responsible for the general supervision and control of ministers is the

- A. administrative B. professional
- C. executive D. clerical

2. A disadvantage of the one-party system is that it

- A. makes accountability difficult
- B. negates freedom of association
- C. emphasizes political differences

D. delays decision making

3. Citizenship refers to the

A. indigenous member of a state

B. social status of a person in a state

C. highest position in a state

D. legal status of a member of a state

Government 2000

4. The rule of law is a cardinal principle associated with

A. democratic systems B. federal systems

C. communist systems D. feudal systems

5. The main function of public opinion is to

A. change the policy of government

B. provide direction for public policy

C. support the policy of government

D. indoctrinate the people

6. A typical form of delegated legislation is

A. act of parliament B. decree

C. bye-law D. gazette

7. A referendum is a device to ensure that

A. elections are free and fair

B. legislators vote to resolve contentious issues

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- C. bye-elections are held to fill vacant positions
- D. decisions are effected with the consent of citizens

8. One main weakness of a unitary system of government is that

- A. it facilitates the domination of minority groups
- B. the constitution can be amended easily
- C. it is run as single entity
- D. carpet-crossing and opposition are made difficult

9. Pressure groups harmonize different individual concerns through interest

- A. mobilization B. aggregation
- C. manipulation D. articulation

10. The act of removing an elected official by the electorate is referred to as

- A. impeachment B. consensus
- C. plebiscite D. recall

11. One of the major source of a constitution is

- A. judicial precedence B. political debate
- C. opinion poll D. executive order

12. A characteristic of public opinion is that it is

- A. positive B. static
- C. dynamic D. negative

13. Coalition government arises when

- A. one of the parties has a majority in parliament
- B. no party has a majority in parliament
- C. two or more parties co-operate to pass a bill in parliament
- D. the ruling party is defeated in parliament

14. One of the central tenets of the fascist doctrine is that the leader is

- A. supreme relative to the constitution
- B. subordinate to the norms of the society
- C. subordinate to the laws of the state
- D. weak relative to the constitution

15. Which of the following electoral bodies in Nigeria conducted elections from 1979 to 1983?

- A. National Electoral Commission
- B. Independence National Electoral Commission
- C. National Electoral Commission of Nigeria
- D. Federal Electoral Commission

16. Constitutionalism refers to the

- A. process of operating a constitution
- B. process of drafting a constitution
- C. adherence to a constitution

D. amendment of an existing constitution

17. Under a presidential system of government, the legislature and the executive are

A. elected separately to a fixed term

B. elected separately to an unfixed term

C. appointed by the judiciary to a fixed term

D. appointed at the same time to an unfixed term

18. The Supreme Court, through its interpretation of the constitution, is a

A. protector of the state B. guardian of freedom

C. participator in the politics of the state

D. preserver of the status quo

19. Separation of powers is a principle which enable each arm of government to

A. probe one another

B. overlap the functions of the other

C. carry out its constitutional functions

D. moderate the scope of the constitution

20. The main attributes of a state are

A population territory, government and sovereignty

B. the press, the legislature, the executive and the judiciary

C. federal, state and local governments

D. government, the police and the armed forces

21. The General Purpose Committee of the local government

functions as a

A. committee for awarding contracts

B. cabinet of the local government

C. body responsible for supervising self-help

projects D. committee of the local

government on public relations

22. Nigeria observed the principle of collective responsi

bility between

A. 1993 and 1999 B. 1985 and 1993

C. 1979 and 1983 D. 1960 and 1966

23. The political party with the widest spread of member

ship in Nigeria during the Second Republic was the

A. GNPP B. NPP

C. NPN D. UPN

24. Military intervention in Nigeria arose from

A. perceived incapacity of civilians to govern

B. military corporatism and egocentrism

C. international pressures for change

D. civilians desire to give up power

25. Federalism was introduced in Nigeria under the

- A. Richards constitution
- B. Lyttelton constitution
- C. Macpherson constitution
- D. Independence constitution

26. Regional consciousness in Nigeria was introduced by the

- A. Lyttelton constitution
- B. Clifford constitution
- C. Macpherson constitution
- D. Richards constitution

27. How many states were created in Nigeria in 1967?

- A. 21 B. 19 C. 12 D. 4

28. The day-to-day operation of public corporation is the direct responsibility of the

- A. management B. union workers
- C. supervising ministry D. board of directors

29. Under the independence constitution of Nigeria, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe was

- A. Head of State B. Governor-General
- C. Prime Minister D. Lieutenant-Governor

30. Which of the following contributed greatly to the introduction of the Clifford Constitution?

A. Nigerian National Democratic Party

B. Lagos Youth Movement

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C. Nigerian Youth Movement

D. National Congress of British West Africa

31. In Nigeria, the Local Government Service Commission is set up by the

A. local government councils

B. federal government

C. state government

D. local government chairmen

32. In the 1930s, the political movement that challenged the NNDP domination of Lagos politics was the

A. NYM B. AG

C. NPC D. NCNC

33. Residual powers in the 1979 constitution of Nigeria were vested in the

A. local and state governments

B. state governments

C. federal governments

D. local governments

34. The Nigeria Public Complaints Commission as the

Ombudsman suffers most from

- A. poor knowledge of the workings of the public service
- B. manipulation by political office holders
- C. too many complaints to handle effectively
- D. lack of power to enforce its decisions

35. A characteristic of most pre-colonial government in Nigeria is that they

- A. had no defined functions
- B. performed only executive function
- C. had no clear separation of powers
- D. observed independence of the judiciary

36. Prior to the formation of the OAU in 1963, Nigeria identified with the

- A. Monrovia Group B. Casablanca Group
- C. Brazzaville Group D. Libreville Group

37. In 1991, the African Economic Community Treaty was signed in

- A. Addis Ababa B. Abuja
- C. Lome D. Tripoli

38. The first African Secretary-General of the United Nations is

A. Kofi Annan B. Joe Garba

C. BoutrouBoutrous-Ghali

D. IbrahimGambari

39. Nigerians opposed the Defence pact with Britain at independence because it

A. wasforced on Nigeria byBritain

B. was very ambiguous

C. was of no benefit to Nigeria

D. offended their pride at independence

40. TheTechnical Aid Corpsscheme in Nigera aims at strngthening relations with

A. countriesin the Northern Hemisphere

B. countriesin the Sorthern Hemisphere

C. African Countries

D. West African Countries

41. Nigeria's quest for a leadership role in Africa hinges principally on her

A. militarymight B. economic strength

C. size and population D. generosity

42. Which of the following wold powers was the first to come to Nigeria's aid during the civil war?

A. Britain B. USA

C. Germany D. USSR

43. Nigeria's relations with African countries are underscored by its policy of

A. non-alignment B. afrocentrism

C. political diplomacy

D. peaceful co-existence

44. The foreign policy thrust of the Babangida administration was

A. economic diplomacy

B. war against narcotics C. military aggression

D. African interest

45. One of the principle objectives of the OPEC is to

A. harmonize the oil policies of member countries

B. discipline erring oil-producing countries

C. determine oil prices in the international market

D. assist non-oil producing, developing states

46. How many countries constitute the Economic Community of West African States?

A. 16 B. 15 C. 13 D. 11

47. The charter of the United Nations was drawn up in

A. New York B. Washington DC

C. Los Angeles D. San Francisco

48. The two leaders that played the most prominent roles in the formation of the ECOWAS were

- A. Acheampong and Jawara
- B. Gowon and Eyadema
- C. Kerekou and Tubman
- D. Kounche and Senghor

49. The Secretary-General of the OAU is appointed by the

A. Council upon the recommendation of the Assembly
B. Council upon the recommendation of the Secretariat

C. Assembly upon the recommendation of the Council
D. Defence Commission upon the recommendation of the Secretariat

50. The approval of budgetary and financial matters in the United Nations is the responsibility of the

- A. General Assembly
- B. Security Council
- C. Trusteeship Council
- D. Economic and Social Council

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1. Power differs from influence in that it is

- A. persuasive while influence is directive

B. coercive while influence is harmful

C. coercive while influence is persuasive

D. arrogant while influence is corruptible

2. The standing committee of legislature is one

A. whose members stand while deliberating

B. that has statutory responsibilities

C. that performs ad hoc functions

D. that has all legislators as members

3. Where the constitution is supreme, unconstitutional

facts of the executive and the legislature can be

checked by the courts through

A. recall B. judicial review

C. vote of no confidence D. impeachment

4. The central decision-making organ of a confederation

is made up of

A. technocrats appointed by the units

B. politicians elected from the confederal

constituencies

C. politicians nominated by governments of

member states

D. representatives of pressure groups

5. Which of the following is true of a parliamentary

system of government?

- A. clear separation of government organs
- B. strict operation of bicameral legislature
- C. removal of government by impeachment
- D. Adherence to majority rule

6. A major feature of authoritarianism is that government is

- A. consensual B. personalized
- C. centralized D. decentralized

7. The central point of capitalism, as expounded by Karl Marx, is that

- A. capitalists' profit is the surplus value obtained from workers' labour
- B. workers are inherently incapable of being owners of their labour
- C. capitalists shall always increase workers' earning capacity through wages
- D. capitalists shall always readily consent to workers' welfare demands

8. A constitution that requires a plebiscite or a referendum to be amended is

- A. rigid B. unwritten
- C. flexible D. written

9. An important function of a constitution is that it

A. provides a framework for the study of government

B. facilitates cross-fertilization of ideas of governance

Government 2001

C. serves as the fountain head of authority for the exercise of power

D. promotes citizen participation in government and administration

10. When a bill passed by the legislature is vetoed by the executive, the action underscores the principle of

A. probity and accountability

B. separation of power

C. collective responsibility

D. checks and balances

11. In the legislative process, a bill is a

A. motion accepted for debate

B. motion rejected after debate

C. proposal before the legislature

D. law passed by the legislature

12. One of the advantages of bicameral over unicameral

legislature is that it

- A. is cheap to maintain
- B. promotes social equality
- C. takes less time for bills to be passed
- D. prevents the passage of ill-considered bills

13. The fundamental rights of citizens include rights to

- A. free education, employment and freedom of thought
- B. life, speech and association
- C. life, liberty and property
- D. association, property and social security

14. The manipulation of boundaries of constituencies in order to win more seats is called

- A. devolution
- B. rigging
- C. gerry-mandering
- D. delimitation

15. One argument against a multi-party system is the

- A. encouragement of opposition and instability
- B. banning of interest groups
- C. inability to attract foreign assistance
- D. high cost of conducting elections.

16. Associational interest groups are organized to

- A. further the interests of members

- B. specifically lobby the government
- C. support the government
- D. achieve goals affecting other associations

17. Public opinion is view that is

- A. held by the majority
- B. active in the public realm
- C. widely publicized
- D. no longer a secret

18. The political neutrality of civil servants implies that they

- A. are not allowed to join any organization or group
- B. have no dealings with politicians
- C. are not allowed to be involved in partisan politics
- D. are not allowed to vote

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19. The idea of making the civil service permanent, neutral and anonymous is to

- A. enhance efficiency in administration
- B. ensure loyalty and support
- C. prevent opposition to government
- D. make civil servants a functional elite.

20. The western zone of the Sokoto caliphate was administered from

- A. Kebbi
- B. Ilorin

C. Bida D. Gwandu

21. Some pre-colonial Nigerian societies are described as, stateless because

A. they had no formal governmental institutions

B. they had no definite political boundaries

C. their population was too small

D. they were not independent

22. The method used by the British to facilitates the administration of Southern Nigeria was

A. persuasion B. dialogue

C. divide and rule D. trade concession

23. A major function of the Warrant chiefs was to

A. prevent tribal wars

B. supervise native courts and markets

C. stop ritual killings

D. take charge of local government

24. After 1945, the demand of African nationalists changed from reform to independence because

A. colonial rule became less opperessive

B. colonial rule was in disarray

C. the second world war boosted their morale

D. the second world war enhanced colonial rule

25. When Nigeria achieved independence in 1960, the Head of State was the

- A. President B. Primeminister
- C. Governor-General D. Queen of England

26. The central legislature of Nigeria became bicameral in

- A. 1945 B. 1951
- C. 1959 D. 1963

27. Which of these constitution, recognized local government as a third tier of government in Nigeria?

- A. 1946 constitution B. 1960 constitution
- C. 1963 constitution D. 1979 constitution

28. Under the 1963 constitution, item not listed in the exclusive and concurrent lists were within the exclusive competence of the

- A. Executive B. Federal parliaments
- C. Regional legislature D. Judiciary

29. Before Nigeria became a republic, the highest body charged with the administration of justice was the

- A. PrivyCouncil B. High Court
- C. SupremeCourt D. Court ofAppeal

30. The equivalent of a commissioner at the local government level is the

- A. executive chairman B. secretary
- C. councilor D. supervisory councillor

31. The Independent National Electoral Commission has the power to prepare and maintain the register of

- A. political parties B. constituencies
- C. voters D. electoral candidates

32. The President of Nigeria is advised on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country by the

- A. National Security Council
- B. National Defence Council
- C. Council of State
- D. Federal Executive Council

33. The Nigeria Youth Movement collapsed as a result of

- A. its failure to win election
- B. shortage of funds to run its affairs
- C. the harassments of its leadership by government
- D. the breakup of its leadership

34. The first restructuring of the Nigeria Federation took place with the

- A. creation of the Mid-West Region in 1963
- B. abolition of federalism in 1966
- C. military counter-coup of 1966

D. creation of state in 1967

35. The land use decree of 1978 vested the ownership of land in Nigeria in the

A. local chiefs B. local governments

C. state governments D. federal government

36. The main source of financing local government in Nigeria is

A. internal revenue generation

B. statutory revenue allocation

C. special state grants D. grants-in-aid

37. The most remarkable legacy of the 1976 Local Government Reforming Nigeria was the introduction of

A. the office of sole administrators

B. caretaker management committees

C. uniformity in structure and functions

D. the third tier of government

38. The Murtala/Obasanjo regime in Nigeria increased the number of states from

A. 4 to 12 B. 12 to 19

C. 19 to 21 D. 30 to 36

39. A major factor that influenced the formulation of Nigeria foreign policy in the First Republic was

- A. geographical location
- B. the colonial legacy
- C. economic consideration
- D. the parliamentary system

40. Nigeria departure from pro-west policy during the Murtala Muhammed regime was as a result of

- A. the economic interests of the west in Nigeria
- B. Nigeria increased international influence
- C. the growing trade between Nigeria and the East
- D. Nigeria's concern for decolonization in Africa

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41. During the Civil War, the major power that expressed moral support for Biafra's self-determination was

- A. France
- B. China
- C. the United States
- D. Great Britain

42. The Barclays Bank and the British Petroleum Company in Nigeria were nationalized in the late 1970s for transacting business with

- A. France
- B. South Africa
- C. Portugal
- D. Libya

43. South-South cooperation is a major policy plan on which Nigeria bases her relations with

- A. developed countries

B. countries of the southern hemisphere

C. developing countries

D. member countries of OAU

44. Nigeria's recognition of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola to lead the country was

made under

A. General Yakubu Gowon

B. General Murtala Muhammed

C. General Muhammadu Buhari

D. General Ibrahim Babangida

45. The first Nigeria permanent Representative to the United Nation was

A. Alhaji Yusuf Maitama Sule

B. General Joseph Garba

C. Professor Ibrahim Gambari

D. Chief Simeon Adebo

46. In 1981, Nigeria participated in an Organization of African Unity peace-keeping force to replace Libyan force in

A. Somalia B. Chad

C. Ethiopia D. Zaire

47. Nigeria's withdrawal from the Edinburgh Common

wealth Games in July 1986 was in protest against British

- A. support to UNITA rebels in Angola
- B. supply of arms to Rhodesia
- C. failure to impose sanctions on South Africa
- D. negative utterances on Nigeria

48. The major demand of the Third world countries on the United Nations in the recent times is the

- A. expansion of the permanent membership of the Security Council
- B. post of the Secretary-General of the organization
- C. withdrawal of the veto power from the Security Council
- D. enforcement of resolutions on the superpowers

49. Which of the following is the function of the Council of Ministers of the O.A.U.?

- A. Co-ordinating the general policy of the organization
- B. Directing the finances of the organization
- C. Preparing the agenda of the organization's meetings
- D. Reviewing the functions and activities of other organs of the organization.

50 The Economic Community of West African States has made impressive progress in the area of

- A. freemovement of persons and right of residence
- B. increased trade among members
- C. Political integration of the region
- D. providing financial aid to its members

Government 2002

1. Delegated legislation becomes unavoidable when

- A. legislators cannot reach a consensus
- B. issues under consideration are personal
- C. issues under consideration are technical
- D. legislators have to proceed on a recess

2. One major disadvantage of public opinion is that

- A. the critics of government policies are always harassed
- B. a vocal minority claim to represent the majority
- C. gossip and rumours thrive
- D. leaders are unnecessarily criticized

3. Citizenship in a modern state expresses the status of a person who possesses

- A. full political rights
- B. some religious rights
- C. social rights only
- D. exclusive economic rights

4. Communism is a system which recognizes

- A. class stratification
- B. the existence of the state
- C. the existence of the individual
- D. the ability of the individual

5. The delineation of constituencies is a major duty of the

- A. national assembly B. political parties
- C. boundary commission
- D. electoral commission

6. The structure of the civil service is based on

- A. lateral organization B. merit system
- C. patronage system
- D. hierarchical organization

7. A common feature of a multi-party system is that government is formed by

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- A. the major political parties
- B. all the registered political parties
- C. a coalition of political parties
- D. the party with the highest votes.

8. To qualify for absorption into the administrative cadre of the civil service in Nigeria, an applicant must be

- A. knowledgeable in civil service rules
 - B. holder of a first university degree
 - C. specifically trained in public administration
 - D. a senior civil servant
9. The final interpretation of the provisions of a federal constitution is vested in the
- A. head of state B. council of state
 - C. highest legislative body
 - D. highest court of the land.
10. A major issue that distinguishes pressure groups from political parties is
- A. membership drive B. the objective
 - C. the voting pattern D. ideology
11. Proportional representation is a system of allocating seats in the legislature based on
- A. gender participation in politics
 - B. an area's involvement in politics
 - C. contribution to the national economy
 - D. total votes in an election
12. The application of the principle of separation of powers seems impracticable because power is
- A. delegated B. centralized

C. fused D. separated

13. One major factor that differentiates the presidential from the parliamentary system is

A. separation of powers B. judicial

independence C. passage of bills

D. party system

14. A major consequence of proportional representation is that it

A. reduces the chances of political instability

B. favours the developments of a two-party system

C. discourages voting along ethnic lines

D. encourages the proliferation of parties

15. Oligarchy is a form of government which

A. enhances the interest of the ruling few

B. enhances the electoral chances of the majority

C. disregards the views of the minority

D. protects the interest of the common people

16. The absence of the rule of law in government will bring about

A. human rights abuse B. treasonable

offences C. corrupt practices

D. political apathy

17. Centralization of power is the basic feature of

A. federalism B. a confederation

C. a presidential system D. a unitary

government

18. A law passed by the legislature and assented to by the executive is

A. an act B. a presidential proclamation

C. a decree D. a legislative order

19. One of the features of a sovereign state is that it

A. has the capacity to defend itself from

external aggression

B. has a large number of soldiers

C. practices the presidential system of government

D. is not indebted to other countries

20. A major way of maintaining confidence in the electoral process is by ensuring that

A. electoral officers are regularly trained

B. elections are conducted in a free and fair atmosphere

C. unlimited franchise is observed

D. elections are conducted as and when due.

21. The principle of checks and balances reinforces separation of power in order to

- A. protect the powers of the executive
- B. make the legislature more powerful
- C. prevent an unconstitutional change of government
- D. prevent the emergence of dictatorship

22. Legislative control of public corporation in Nigeria is effected through

- A. the dissolution of their managements
- B. the reorganization of their boards
- C. acts of the National Assembly
- D. bye-laws.

23. The Ibadan Conference of 1950 was convened to discuss the provision of the

- A. Macpherson Constitution
- B. Clifford Constitution
- C. Lyttelton Constitution
- D. Richards Constitution

24. The fees collected by local governments at motor parks represent

- A. levies B. fines

C. income tax D. user charge

25. The first Nigerian constitution to provide for the fundamental objectives and derivative principles of state policy was the

A. 1979 Constitution B. 1989 Constitution

C. 1999 Constitution D. 1960 Constitution

26. Under the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria, the power to create local government is vested in the

A. state assembly B. office of the

deputy governor C. presidency

D. national assembly

27. The body set up to review the revenue allocation formula in 1980 was the

A. Udoji Commission B. Okigbo Commission

C. Dina Commission D. Adebo Commission

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28. In pre-colonial Igbo society, decisions on public issues were reached mainly through

A. the oracles B. consensus

C. imposition D. majority votes

29. The main duty of the Local Government Service Commission is to

A. supervise and manage the affairs of the local governments

B. create job opportunities at the local level

C. handle request for the creation of more local governments.

D. conduct elections into local councils.

30. The constitution that introduced restricted franchise into Nigeria politics was the

A. Independence Constitution

B. Lyttelton Constitution

C. Richard Constitution

D. Clifford Constitution

31. In Nigeria, the Council of State was first created by

A. General Murtala Muhammed

B. General Olusegun Obasanjo

C. Major-General Aguyi Ironsi

D. General Yakubu Gowon

32. The leading agent in the expansion of British influence in Northern Nigeria in the 1890s was the

A. British Consul in Calabar

B. Royal West African Frontier Force

C. British Consul in Lagos

D. Royal Nigeria Company.

33. The two military coups that toppled Civilian regimes in Nigeria were those of

A. January 1996 and December 1983

B. July 1966 and August 1985

C. January 1966 and July 1975

D. February 1966 and December 1983.

34. The main function of the Code of Conduct Bureau is to

A. ensure accountability in government business

B. give the judiciary more power to discipline erring judge

C. protect public officers from the press

D. give the police more powers to make arrests.

35. The emirates system of administration can be likened to a

A. confederal system of government

B. unitary system of government

C. federal system of government

D. constitutional monarchy

36. The abolition of the state ministries of local government in 1989 entails that local governments

A. are equal to the states

B. have more control over their funds

C. no longer have anything to do with state governments

D. are no longer subordinate to state governments.

37 The main legislative body in Nigeria between 1966 and 1975 was the

A Supreme Military Council

B. Armed Forces Ruling Council

C. Provisional Ruling Council

D. National Security Council

38. Nigeria formally became a federation in

A. 1960 B. 1963

C. 1914 D. 1946

39. The United Nations charter is an instrument that

A. sets out the rights and obligations of member states

B. provides for funding of member states

C. facilitates the resolution of disputes among member states

D. determines the admission of member states.

40. The most active organ of the Economic Community of West African states is the

A. Tribunal of the Community

- B. Technical and Specialized Community
- C. Authority of Heads of States and Government
- D. Council of Ministers.

41. The group of states that conceived the idea of the United Nation Organization included

- A. the USSR, Italy, the UK and China
- B. Italy, the UK, France and Japan
- C. the USA, the USSR, the UK and China
- D. France, the USA, Canada and Japan

42. The action of the Commonwealth of Nations is felt most in the area of

- A. diplomatic cooperation
- B. economic cooperation
- C. cultural cooperation
- D. military cooperation

43. The greatest criticism of the Security Council of the UNO is that

- A. has no standing army
- B. is not representative enough
- C. undermines the General Assembly
- D. has exclusive veto power.

44. Which of the following is a founding member of OPEC?

- A. Nigeria
- B. Indonesia
- C. Venezuela
- D. Algeria

45. Professor Ibrahim Gambari is the Special Assistant to the United Nations Secretary-General on

- A. African affairs
- B. political and social matters
- C. the Economic Commission of Africa
- D. security matters

46. Who among the following served as Secretary-General of OPEC?

- A. Jibril Aminu B. Aret Adams
- C. Dan Etete D. Rilwanu Lukman

47. Nigeria's active role in the liberation of some countries in Southern Africa earned her

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- A. Chairmanship of the Eminent persons
- B. Membership of SADC
- C. Giant of Africa
- D. the status of the frontline state.

48. Which of these international agencies is Nigeria a member of?

- A. London Club
- B. The Infrastructural Development Fund
- C. The Paris Club

D. The International Monetary Fund.

49. Nigeria's membership of the ECOWAS is informed by her desire to

A. develop a market in the sub-region

B. form sub-regional high command

C. become a sub-regional power

D. promote economic integration

50. An attribute that Nigeria shares with most nonaligned countries is

A. her large population

B. the state of her economy

C. her heterogeneous population

D. her large size.

1. One of the duties of the legislature is to

A. exercise oversight

B. implement laws

C. promulgate decrees

D. adjudicate disputes

2. The best form of government for a heterogeneous society is a

A. quasi-federal system

B. confederal system

C. unitary system

D. federal system

3. Removal by impeachment applies to the position of a

A. chief judge B. president

C. primeminister D. cabinet minister

4. Government by the wealthy is known as

A. oligarchy B. aristocracy

C. plutocracy D. democracy

5. The independence of the judiciary can be undermined through the

A. payment of the salaries of judicial officers by government.

B. appointment of the minister of justice as the Attorney-General

C. politicization of the appointments of judges

D. confirmation of the appointment of judges by the legislature

6. The unrestrained power of the state over its citizens is underlined by

A. self-determination B. patriotism

C. sovereignty D. nationalism

7. In a parliamentary system, the functions of the head of state and the head of government are vested in

- A. the ministerial council
- B. an individual C. the inner cabinet
- D. two different individuals.

Government 2003

8. A collegial executive is a government in which power is vested in a

- A. committee B. monarch
- C. parliament D. president

9. A common feature of government is

- A. the making of public policy
- B. the separation of powers
- C. the independence of the judiciary
- D. a written constitution.

10. A meeting of the legislature is usually brought to an end with

- A. a prorogation B. a dissolution
- C. suspension D. an adjournment

11. The civil service embraces all workers in

- A. public and private companies
- B. all private corporations
- C. public corporations
- D. government ministers

12. The citizenship of a country could be acquired through

- A. registration and arbitration
- B. presidential proclamation
- C. birth and naturalization
- D. parliamentary legislation

13. What distinguishes a political party from other social institution is the desire to

- A. promote the interest of party members
- B. influence the international community on local issues
- C. influence government policies in certain directions
- D. win elections and form a government

14. Capitalism is a system of economic organization based on

- A. very fair distribution of the means of production
- B. a mixed economy that takes all interest into consideration
- C. trading among people who own and control their items of trade.
- D. individual ownership of the means of production

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15. Socialism is a mode of production based on

- A. national ownership of the means of production
- B. mixed ownership of the means of production.
- C. state ownership of the means of production
- D. collective ownership of the means of production

16. Constitutional disputes in states with written constitutions are resolved by the

- A. legislature B. ombudsman
- C. electorate D. judiciary

17. Election as a political process is significant because it

- A. facilitates constitutional change of government
- B. is associated with campaigns for public office
- C. facilitates the recall process
- D. enables citizens to vote

18. Public opinion becomes politically relevant when it

- A. aggregates views and interests
- B. is in support of government
- C. influences the decision of government
- D. criticizes people in power

19. The operation of the rule of law is undermined by the

- A. conspiracy by the two houses of the legislature to impeach the president
- B. inability of the president to discharge its

responsibilities

C. unfriendly attitude of pressure groups

D. existence of administrative tribunals and special immunities

20. Associations whose main interest is to influence public policies without having to capture power are

A. political parties B. communal groups

C. pressure groups D. trade unions

21. One of the legacies of pre-colonial Nigeria destroyed by the British was the

A. peace and harmony in the land

B. nation's farmland

C. education of the local people

D. indigenous cultures of the people

22. The smooth operation of the civil service in Nigeria is mostly hampered by

A. debt burden and redundancy

B. poor infrastructure

C. inadequate training of personnel

D. corruption and inefficiency.

23. The type of government operated in Nigeria between October 1st 1979 and December 31st 1983 is called

A. presidential system of government

B. collegial system of government

C. unitary system of government

D. parliamentary system of government

24. In the pre-colonial Igbo society, the maintenance of peace and order was the function of the

A. assembly of ezes B. age-grades

C. assembly of title holders D. clan elders

25. The expenditure of public funds by the executive in Nigeria is controlled by the

A. president B. ministry of finance

C. judiciary D. legislature.

26 The 1979 Constitution established the

A. Federal Civil Defence Corps

B. National Human Right Commission

C. Federal Road Safety Commission

D. National Population Commission

27. The Eastern and Western regions of Nigeria achieved the status of self government in

A. 1959 B. 1950

C. 1955 D. 1957

28. The Arthur Richards Constitution was designed to last for

A. six years B. twelve year

C. five years D. nine years

29. The 1976 reforms have been most beneficial to the

A. Nigeria Police B. civil service

C. federal government D. local government

30. A problem of Nigerian federalism that was resolved by the Supreme Court between federal government and the littoral states centred on resources.

A. maximization B. control

C. derivation D. generation

31. One of the reasons advanced for the overthrow of the Gowon Regime was its failure to

A. promote some officers of the armed forces

B. honour the promise to hand over power

C. create new state D. try politicians in

detention

32. In the first republic, politics in the Northern region was dominated by the

A. NPC B. NCNC

C. NEPU D. UMBC

33. The Bureau for Public Enterprises is charge with the responsibility for

- A. eradicating poverty
- B. generating opportunities
- C. providing employment opportunities
- D. privatization and commercialization.

34. The military head of state during the Third Republic was

- A. General Ibrahim Babangida
- B. General Murtala Muhammed
- C. General Sani Abacha
- D. General Olusegun Obasanjo

35. The most important challenge facing the Fourth Republic is

- A. the need to develop Nigeria
- B. how to develop Nigeria's social institution
- C. how to deal with the military
- D. the successful conduct of the 2003 elections

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36. Financial allocation to local government by the federal or the state government to supplement the cost of a project is called.

- A. revenue allocation
- B. matching grant
- C. statutory allocation
- D. reimbursement

37. Nigeria's influence in OPEC is determined by the

- A. sizes of her refineries
- B. accessibility of her oil fields
- C. low sulphur content of her crude
- D. volume of her oil reserve

38. The activities of Nigeria in the international community are primarily influenced by

- A. military power B. diplomacy
- C. propaganda D. national interest

39. The dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon is over

- A. trade B. exploration rights
- C. fishing rights D. territory

40. Nigeria's high standing in the UN General Assembly is underscored by her

- A. financial contribution B. military strength .
- C successes in UN elective offices
- D. contribution to global peace

41 Nigeria's Non-Alignment policy is constrained by her

- A. membership of the UNO
- B. Afrocentric posture
- C. members of ECOWAS
- D. strong ties with Western powers

42. The main constraint on Nigeria Francophone West

African cooperation is

- A. ideological differences
- B. cultural differences
- C. poor road network
- D. economic dependence.

43. Nigeria's relations with Britain were at a very lowebb under the

- A. BuhariRegime
- B. Gowon Regime
- C. Shagari Regime
- D. BabangidaRegime

44. The ECOWAS Treatywasreviewed in 1991 to

- A. accommodate the interest of France
- B. mobilizeECOMOG
- C. accommodate extra sub-regional interest
- D. make it responsive to new challenges

45. Theheadquartersofthe InternationalCourt ofJustice isin

- A. Paris
- B. The Hague
- C. London
- D. Washington DC.

46. The independent African countries that signed the OAUCharter on May25, 1963 were

- A. Morocco and Angola
- B. Togo and Sierra Leone
- C. Chad and the Gambia
- D. Togo and Morocco

47. The tenure of the President of the UN SecurityCouncil

is

A. two years B. one year

C. one month D. six months

48. The majority of the OPEC members are from

A. Asia B. Latin America

C. the Middle East D. Africa

49. The non-British colony which is a member of the Commonwealth is

A. Guinea-Bissau B. Mozambique

C. Rwanda D. Eritrea

50. The major problem of the ECOWAS is lack of

A. a common Customs Union

B. a ideology C. uniform ideology

D. commitment by members.

Government 2004

1. In a democracy, sovereign authority is exercised by the

A. people B. executive

C. electorate D. legislature.

2. The agent through which the state undertakes political socialization is the

A. school B. family

C. peer group D. pressure group

3. Unicameral legislature is a common feature of

- A. presidentialism B. parliamentarism
- C. unitarism D. federalism

4. Independence of the judiciary is pertinent because it accords the judiciary the power to

- A. determine a fixed term of office for the judges
- B. dismiss any judge who has breached the judicial code of conduct
- C. enable the judge to try and decide cases without bias
- D. determine a fixed salary for judges.

5. In a unitary system of government, power is concentrated at the centre

- A. without devolution B. with devolution
- C. with residual functions
- D. without residual functions

6. In a confederation, the constituency that a member of legislature represents is a

- A. senatorial district B. parliamentary constituency
- C. nation-state D. region

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7. In a constitutional monarchy, the authority to remove

the head of state is exercised by the

- A. legislature B. head of government
- C. cabinet D. primeminister

8. In a parliamentary system of government, a vote of no confidence leads to the resignation of

- A. the entire cabinet
- B. an individual minister
- C. the entire parliament
- D. the prime miniser

9. In a presidential system of government, the president checks the legislature through

- A. executive order B. executive review
- C. exercise of power D. legislative order

10. The economic basis of feudalism is

- A. capital B. agriculture
- C. slavery D. trade.

11. The creation of a classless society is the ultimate aim of

- A. communism B. capitalism
- C. socialism D. fascism

12. One of the sources of a constitution is

- A. constitutional law B. common law
- C. corporate law D. statutory law

13. The fundamental assumption on which the idea of the rule of law is based is

- A. rationality of human beings
- B. equality of human beings
- C. love for social justice
- D. supremacy of the constitution

14. The principle of separation of power was made popular by

- A. John Locke B. Baron de Montesquieu
- C. Thomas Hobbes D. Niccolo Machiavelli

15. Delegated legislation refers to the laws made by

- A. the legislature B. military governments
- C. civilian governments D. non-legislative bodies

16. Law made by state governments are known as

- A. edicts B. acts
- C. decrees D. bye-laws

17. The law of libel limits a citizen's right freedom of

- A. association B. movement
- C. worship D. expression

18. The first franchise in the history of the democratic

process is

A. female franchise B. male franchise

C. universal franchise D. property franchise

19. An interest group that admits members and conducts its affairs according to stated rules is described as

A. institutinal B. organizational

C. associational D. non-associational

20. A major influence on the formulation of public opinion is

A. public journals B. peer groups

C. the family D. the mass media

21. The highest grade in the civil service is known as the

A. technical cadre B. administrative cadre

C. executive cadre D. clerical cadre

22. The pre-colonial Yoruba political system as a whole can best be described as a

A. confederation of monarchies and chiefdoms

B. federation of chiefdoms and localities

C. highly centralized kingdom

D. confederation of chiefdoms and localities

23. The major motivation of British colonization of Nigeria was to

A. spread religion

B. satisfy British economic interests

C. westernize Nigerians

D. protect Nigeria from external attack

24. The Native Authority system was most effective and successful in

A. Western Nigeria

B. Mid-Western Nigeria

C. Northern Nigeria

D. Eastern Nigeria.

25. The process of nationalism was accelerated by

A. rapid economic development

B. the coming of Christian missionaries

C. the signing of the Atlantic Charter

D. improvement in warfare tactics

26. A common feature of the earlier political parties in

Nigeria was that they

A. started as socio-cultural organizations

B. were formed by the government

C. were non-elitist in nature

D. were backed by the colonialists.

27. Under the 1999 Constitution, the power to declare war

is vested in the

- A. legislature B. executive
- C. National Council of States
- D. National Security Council

28. A distinguishing feature of the 1979 Constitution was the

- A. departure from the parliamentary to the presidential system
- B. preservation and entrenchment of republicanism
- C. introduction of unicameralism into Nigeria
- D. introduction of a federal structure.

29. The two chambers of elected national representative in Nigeria are called

- A. the parliament B. the senate
- C. House of Assembly
- D. the National Assembly

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30. Judicial administration in respect of national code of conduct lies with the

- A. Judicial Service Commission
- B. Code of Conduct Tribunal
- C. Public Complaints Commission
- D. Code of Conduct Bureau

31. In the Second Republic, the ruling National Party of Nigeria formed an alliance with the

- A. Unity Party of Nigeria
- B. Nigeria People's Party
- C. Great Nigeria People's Party
- D. Nigeria Advance Party

32. The relationship between the tiers of government in Nigeria can be described as one of

- A. independent co-existence
- B. coordinate and independent jurisdiction
- C. voluntary subordination
- D. superior-subordinate co-existence

33. The 1976 Local Government Reforms in Nigeria transformed the relationship between states and local government into one of

- A. master and servant
- B. partnership and cooperation
- C. equality
- D. subordination

34. Government-owned companies operating in the economic sector are referred to as

- A. public utilities
- B. public enterprises
- C. public investments
- D. public services.

35. The difference between commercialized and privatized

companies that in the former

- A. private ownership is dominant
- B. public ownership is dominant
- C. government subsidizes costs
- D. profit motive is recessive

36. The body responsible for running the personnel affairs of senior local government staff in Nigeria is the

- A. Local Government Council
- B. State Civil Service Commission
- C. Senior Staff Commission
- D. Local Government Service Commission

37. The immediate cause of the January 15 1996 military coup in Nigeria was the

- A. Kano Riots B. Tiv Riots
- C. election crisis in the Western Region
- D. crisis over the population census.

38. Nigeria demonstrated her commitment to the policy of non-alignment during the regime of

- A. Muhammadu Buhari
- B. Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi
- C. Murtala Muhammed

D. Ibrahim Babangida

39. Nigeria's support for the South-South Cooperation is based on her desire to

A. promote economic understanding in the Third World

B. counter the political and military domination by major powers

C. assert her leadership role in Africa

D. promote her non-aligned policy

40. Nigeria's relation with black political communities outside Africa is built on

A. economic considerations

B. shared political aspirations

C. perceived cultural affinities

D. expectations of political support from them

41. The one-time president of the United Nations General Assembly was

A. Maitama Sule B. Joseph Garba

C. Ibrahim Gambari D. Arthur Mbanefo

42. The leaders who spearheaded the transformation of the Organization of African Unity into the African Union are from

A. South Africa, Libya and Zambia

B. Nigeria, Libya and South Africa

C. Nigeria, Liberia and Kenya

D. Algeria, Libya and Morocco

43. The countries in which Nigeria participated in the ECOMOG peace-keeping operations were

A. Liberia and Guinea

B. Sierra Leone and Cote d'Ivoire

C. Senegal and Cote d'Ivoire

D. Liberia and Sierra Leone

44. The permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations are

A. Britain, Japan, Australia, Germany and the United States

B. Germany, France, Poland, Hungary and China

C. the United States, Russia, France, Britain and China

D. the United States, Russia, France, Britain and Japan

45. A specialized agency of the United Nations Organization is the

A. World Health Organization

- B. General Assembly
- C. International Court of Justice
- D. International Olympic Committee

46. With the admission of Asian and African countries to the Commonwealth, the Queen of England became the

- A. head of state of these countries
- B. head of government of these countries
- C. patron of the Commonwealth
- D. chairperson of the Commonwealth

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47. A major problem of the defunct Organization of African Unity was

- A. ideological differences
- B. Language barrier
- C. inadequate resources
- D. cultural diversity

48. The Lagos Treaty of May 28th 1975 led to the formation of the

- A. Economic Commission for Africa
- B. Economic Community of West African States
- C. Lagos Plan of Action

D. African Economic Summit

49. The current Executive Secretary of the ECOWAS is

A. Lansans Kouyate

B. Abubakar Qattara

C. Mohammed Ibn Chambers

D. Abbas Bundu

50. The responsibility for admitting new members to the

OPEC rests with the

A. Board of Governors B. Conference

C. Secretariat D. Summit.

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