Joint Admission and Matriculation Board

JAMB

GOVERNMENT

Past Questions

Years:

- ***2010*** ***2011*** ***2012***
- ***2013*** ***2014*** ***2015***
- ***2016*** ***2017*** ***2018***

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2010 JAMB GOVERNMENT QUESTIONS

1. Which Government Question Paper Type is given to you?

A. Type A
B. Type B
C. Type C.
D. Type D

2. Nation-state is synonymous with ----

A. self-actualization
B. sovereignty
C. liberation
D. nationalism

3. A fundamental component of political culture is --------

A. social values
B. family values
C. community structure
D. economic values.

4. A form of oligarchy in which gifted people are at the helm of affairs is -----

A. aristocracy.
B.theocracy
C.plutocracy
D.gerontocracy

5. A state that is ruled by an elected citizen is ----------

A. a monarchy
B. a plutocracy
C. a republic
D. an empire

6. A true democracy in the modern sense exists where the –

A. elected representatives rule
B. majority of the people rule
C. majority of the people vote
D. elite rules

7. In a parliamentary system, when the legislature passes a vote of no confidence on the executive, it means that the ---

A. executive is expected to go on suspension

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B. legislature ceases to trust the executive

C. executive is required to resign

D. legislature commences legal proceeding against the executive

8. The legislative body of the United States of America is the ---

A. Parliament

B. National Assembly

C. Congress

D. Council.

9. Unicameralism is a feature of the legislature in ---

A. Israel

B. the United States

C. the United Kingdom

D. Ghana.

10. The upper house in most federal systems is created to –

A. ensure equality of federating units

B. prevent excesses of the executive

C. oversee and check the lower house

D. enable experienced elders make inputs to governance.

11. In which of the following systems is the power of the component units more than that of the central government?

A. Monarchical.

B. Federal.

C. Unitary.

D. Confederal.

12. One of the general tenets of fascist doctrine is that the leader is ----

A. supreme relative to the constitution

B. weak relative to the constitution

C. subordinate to the laws of the state

D. subordinate to the norms of the society.

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13. In a cabinet system of government, executive power is exercised by the

A. head of government
B. monarch
C. president
D. dominant party

14. The principle of separation of powers is best practiced in the

A. presidential system
B. parliamentary system
C. monarchical system
D. feudal system

15. A typical form of delegated legislation is

A. an act
B. a bill
C. a decree
D. a bye-law

16. The rights of a citizen can be withdrawn by the state if the person

A. opposes the government violently
B. leaves the country permanently
C. is convicted of a serious crime
D. is pronounced dead.

17. An electoral process in which candidates are selected for elective offices by party members is ----

A. primary election
B. electoral college
C. bye election
D. general election

18. In theory one major advantage of the one-party system is that it –

A. eliminates intra-party conflict
B. serves as an instrument of national integration
C. promotes greater mass participation in government
D. guarantees social justice

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19. A tactic employed by pressure groups to achieve their objectives is---

A. memorandum
B. electioneering campaign
C. propaganda
D. lobbying

20. Public opinion can be measured through

A. negotiation
B. referendum
C. strike action
D. rumour.

21. Which of the following is the main function of the civil service?

A. Implementing government policies
B. Allocating resources to the federating units
C. Supporting the party in power
D. Mobilizing grass root support for government

22. Who was the political head of the Old Oyo Empire?

A. Bashorun
B. Oyomesi
C. Aremo
D. Alaafin

23. The Igbo political system was based on –

A. age grades
B. Umunna
C. family ties
D. Umuada.

24. The Aro age-grade system in Igbo land was

A. a religious organization
B. a political organization
C. a commercial organization
D. an imperial organization.

25. France introduced the policy of assimilation in her colonies primarily to

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A. teach them the art of leadership
B. give them a sound education
C. change their way of life
D. discourage them from ritual killings.

26. The foremost British trading company on the West African coast was

A. Royal Niger Company
B. United African Company
C. Lever Brothers
D. John Holt and Sons

27. Which of these rulers resisted colonial rule and was deported to Calabar?

A. King Kosoko.
B. King Dosunmu
C. Oba Ovonramwen
D. King Jaja

28. Nigerian nationalism was described as two-phased by

A. John Payne Jackson
B. Edward Wilmot Blyden
C. James S. Coleman
D. David Ricardo

29. One major weakness of the Independence Constitution is that it

A. failed to provide the country with full sovereignty.
B. gave total independence to Nigeria
C. gave full powers to the Supreme Court in Nigeria.
D. empowered Britain to continue to rule.

30. The first law-making body in Nigeria after amalgamation was

A. Nigerian Council
B. National Assembly
C. Legislative Council
D. Regional Assembly

31. The designation of ministers as chief executives and accounting officers was

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recommended by a commission headed by

A. Jerome Udoji
B. S.J. Cookey
C. Simeon Adebo
D. Dotun Philips

32. A major shortcoming of the Ombudsman is

A. lack of adequate resources
B. Lack of clear-cut mandate
C. its inability to restrain bureaucratic excesses
D. lack of executive power to enforce decisions.

33. One of the strong points of the multiparty Nigeria's Fourth Republic

A. the provision for a bicameral legislature
B. wider political participation
C. government interference
D. wider anti-democracy campaign

34. In which of the following is the ceremonial and executive powers fused?

A. Presidential system of government
B. parliamentary system of government.
C. Federal system of government.
D. Unitary system of government

35. A major contentious issue confronting Nigerian federalism is

A. poverty
B. education
C. health care delivery
D. revenue allocation.

36. The main purpose of establishing public enterprises in Nigeria is to

A. increase government revenue
B. provide essential services
C. enrich the elite
D. compete with the private sector.

37. Parastatals are established to

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A. enhance entrepreneurial skills
B. maximize government profits
C. expand business transactions
D. render social services.

38. The General-Purpose Committee of the local government is the

A. cabinet or the local government
B. local government public relations unit
C. body responsible for supervising self-help projects
D. body for awarding contracts

39. The highest organ of the state during the Babangida Regime was the

A. Provisional Ruling Council
B. Supreme Military Council
C. Armed Forces Ruling Council
D. Federal Executive Council.

40. Decree 34 of 1966 was unacceptable to many Nigerians because it was

A. seen as an instrument of impoverishment
B. perceived to abolish the federal system
C. promulgated without consultation with the people
D. considered as alien.

41. Nigeria broke diplomatic relations with France in 1961 because of

A. France's.atomic test in the Sahara Desert
B. General de-Gaulle's negative attitude towards her
C. her poor relations with the Francophone countries
D. France's diplomatic relations with Israel.

42. An attribute that Nigeria shares with most non-aligned countries is

A. the state of her economy
B. her heterogeneous population
C. her large population
D. her large size.

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43. Nigeria spearheaded the formation of ECOWAS during the regime of—

A. Olusegun Obasanjo
B. Yakubu Gowon
C. Murtala Muhammed
D. Ibrahim Babangida

44. Nigeria was classified as a frontline state for

A. participating in peacekeeping in the Congo
B. supporting the Lim liberation efforts in Southern Africa
C. spearheading the formation of African on
D. helping to end the crisis in

45. The prominent role Nigeria played in the UN in the 70's earned her

A. non-permanent membership position Liberia.
B. membership of the Security Council
C. permanent representation at the UN
D. chairmanship of the General

46. The head of Nigeria's foreign mission in a Commonwealth nation is known as

A . high commissioner
B. charge d'affaires
C. ambassador
D. attaché.

47. One major function of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS is

A. organizing international conferences
B. appointing the Executive Secretary
C. appointing staff of the Secretariat
D. preparing the budget of the Community

48. The tenure of non-permanent members of the Security Council is

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A. 5 years
B. 2 years
C. 4 years
D. 6 years

49. The Secretary -General of the United Nations is appointed by the

A. Security council acting alone
B. General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council
C. Permanent members of the Security Council on the recommendation of the General Assembly
D. General Assembly in plenary session

50. The approval of treaties and agreements of the Economic Community of West African States is the responsibility of the

A. secretariat
B. ECOWAS Tribunal
C. Council of Ministers
D. Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

ANSWERS TO JAMB 2010 GOVERNMENT

1. B **2.** B **3.** A **4.** A **5.** C **6.** A **7.** C **8.** C **9.** A **10.** A **11.** D **12.** A **13.** A **14.** A **15.** D **16.** C **17.** A **18.** B **19.** D **20.** B **21.** A **22.** D **23.** A **24.** A **25.** C

26. A **27.** D **28.** B **29.** A **30.** A **31.** D **32.** D **33.** B **34.** A **35.** D **36.** B **37.** D **38.** C **39.** A **40.** C **41.** A **42.** A **43.** B **44.** B **45.** D **46.** A **47.** B **48.** B **49.** C **50.** D

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2011 JAMB GOVERNMENT QUESTIONS

1. Which Government Question Paper Type is given to you?

A. Type A
B. Type B
C. Type C
D. Type D

2. The development of attitudes and beliefs about a political system is----

A. political emancipation
B. political socialization
C. political participation
D. political orientation

3. Political behavior is governed by

A. political socialization
B. political ideology
C. political economy
D. political culture

4. In a nation, sovereignty is vested in the--

A. community
B. state
C. elite
D. electorate

5. Which of the following is a feature of democracy?

A. interdependence of states
B. state responsibilities to society
C. power vested in minority parties
D. popular consultation

6. Private ownership of the means of production is central to

A. fascism
B. feudalism
C. capitalism
D. communism

7. A system based on hierarchies of land ownership is--

A. feudalism
B. totalitarianism
C. communism

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D. fascism

8. Which of the following performs quasi-legislative functions?

A. The Judiciary
B. The Traditional Institutions
C. The Civil Service
D. The Executive

9. A major weakness of confederation is

A. over-concentration of authority
B. tendency towards secession
C. lack of local independence
D. lack of common currency

10. Members of a parliament are required to report the proceedings of the house to their ---

A. constituencies
B. local government chairmen
C. traditional rulers
D. political parties

11. Which of the following Country is a unitary state?

A. Nigeria
B. India
C. United States of America
D. Ghana

12. Ending a session of parliament by royal proclamation means the

A. expiration of parliament
B. prorogation of parliament
C. adjournment of parliament
D. dissolution of parliament

13. A main feature of the parliamentary system is that

A. the executive consists of all party members
B. judges are drawn from the ruling party
C. electoral commissioners leave at the end of their tenure
D. the executive is appointed by the legislature

14. In a socialist economy, private accumulation of wealth is

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A. prohibited
B. regulated
C. limited
D. encouraged

15. The earliest classification of constitutions was the work of

A. Aristotle
B. J.J. Rouseau
C. K.C. Wheare
D. Plato

16.Constitutionalism refers to ---

A. the process of drafting a constitution
B. amendment of an existing constitution
C. the process of operating a constitution
D. strict adherence to a constitution

17. An advantage of delegated legislation is that

A. much time is saved in the process
B. technical issues are handled by experts
C. ministers and lawmakers work together
D. it hastens the implementation of policy

18. One essential duty of a citizen to his state is to

A. support the government in power
B. recite the pledge
C. pay his tax
D. encourage other citizens

19. Franchise in an electoral process means the –

A. right to vote
B. ownership of means of production
C. the sovereignty of a nation
D. rights and duties of a citizen

20. The type of party system in practice is defined by the ---

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A. relationship between the parties and electorate
B. structure of the political parties
C. manner in which the parties operate
D. number of political parties in a country

21. Pressure groups harmonize different individual concerns through

A. interest formulation
B. interest manipulation
C. interest mobilisation
D. interest aggregation

22. Opinion polls are organized to find out the –

A. benefits derived by people from government
B. people's thought about a particular government policy
C. people's expectations from the government
D. feelings of people about particular issues and policies

23. In pre-colonial Igboland, autocratic rule was made difficult by the ---

A. fear of dethronement
B. absence of a centralized system of authority
C. pressure from age grades
D. activities of cult societies

24. The Yoruba traditional system of government was—

A. republican
B. democratic
C. monarchical
D. egalitarian

25. Under the pre-colonial Sokoto Caliphate system, the next in command to the sultan was the

A. Alkali
B. Galadima
C. Madaki
D. Waziri

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26. Which of the following societies was classified as acephalous?

A. Benin
B. Ibibio
C. Igbo
D. Ijaw

27. Indirect rule encouraged

A. communal integration
B. exploitation and oppression
C. inter-communal cooperation
D. the rise of nationalism

28. The main achievement of the nationalists in Nigeria was

A. registration of political parties
B. economic liberation of the nation
C. political liberation of the nation
D. building the nation

29. The major external factor that promoted nationalism in Nigeria was

A. Pan-Africanism
B. the Yom-Kippur War
C. the Second World War
D. Anti-apartheid Movement

30. The presidential system of government was introduced in Nigeria with the Constitution of

A. 1989
B. 1999
C. 1960
D. 1979

31. The Action Group crisis of 1963 led to the formation of

A. UPP
B. NEPU
C. NPC
D. NCNC

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

A. President
B. Chief Justice
C. Supreme Court

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D. Parliament

33. The rules and regulations of the civil service are called?

A. General Order
B. Bureaucratic Order
C. Service Order
D. Administrative Order

34. The Code of Conduct Bureau was essentially established to

A. reduce corruption in public life
B. protect the rights of public servants
C. enhance probity and accountability in public service
D. ensure the independence of the public service

35. Which of the following political parties was the first to be formed when the ban on politics was lifted in 1978?

A. NPP
B. PRP
C. NPN
D. UPN

36. The principle of federal character was adopted in order to promote equitable allocation of

A. positions and appointments among people of various regions
B. appointments between the North and the South
C. opportunities between the males and females
D. revenue between groups in the country

37. The component units of the Nigerian Federation comprise

A. national assembly, military, police and civil service
B. constituency, ward, emirate and chiefdom
C. federal, state, local government and federal capital territory
D. federal capital territory, national assembly, supreme court and civil service

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38. In Nigeria, privatization and commercialization policies were introduced to

A. hand over the control of commercial ventures to citizens
B. increase the asset base of government
C. divest government major control of commercial ventures
D. allow government control of the private sector

39. An example of a public corporation in Nigeria is

A. National Universities Commission
B. Nigerian Television Authority
C. National Population Commission
D. First Bank of Nigeria

40. Following the reform of the Native Authority system in Northern Nigeria, traditional rulers became

A. Council
B. Chief-and-Council
C. Prefects
D. Chief-in-Council

41. Under whose regime were Akwa-Ibom and Katsina States created?

A. Gen Murtala Muhammed
B. Gen Ibrahim Babangida
C. Gen Sani Abacha
D. Gen Yakubu Gowon

42. Under the 1999 Constitutions of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the appointment and posting of members of election tribunal on the elections conducted by INEC is the responsibility of the

A. Chairman, Independent National
Electoral Commission
B. President of Nigeria
C. Chief Justice of Nigeria
D. President, Court of Appeal

43. Rhodesia was the former name of

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A. Zimbabwe
B. Swaziland
C. Zambia
D. Namibia

44. The adoption of non-alignment as a principle of Nigeria's foreign policy was aimed at

A. promoting Nigeria's leadership aspiration in Africa
B. attaining equal status with the world powers
C. fulfilling a basic requirement for acceptance in the UN Security Council
D. insulating Nigeria against having to take side in the Cold War

45. In 1979, the non-aligned member states were

A. 21
B. 27
C. 37
D. 19
E. none of the above

46. Which of the following was the secretary general of OPEC?

A. Jibril Aminu
B. Aret Adams
C. Dalhatu Bayero
D. Rilwan Lukwan

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

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

48. Which of the following international organizations were in existence before the Second World War?

A. The UNO
B. The OAU
C. The League of Nations
D. The ECOWAS

49. The organ of the United Nations responsible for the

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approval of its annual budget is the

A. Secretariat
B. Security Council
C. General Assembly
D. Economic and Social Council

50. Each member state is represented on the Board of Governors of OPEC for a period of

A. 2 years
B. 3 years
C. 4 years
D. 1 year

ANSWERS

1. A **2.** D **3.** B **4.** D **5.** B **6.** A **7.** C
8. A **9.** D **10.** C **11.** B **12.** C **13.** B

14. C **15.** A **16.** B **17.** C **18.** A
19. C **20.** B **21.** A **22.** B **23.** D
24. A **25.** B

26. A **27.** D **28.** A **29.** C **30.** B
31. C **32.** A **33.** C **34.** A **35.** A
36. C **37.** A **38.** A **39.** D **40.** B
41. D **42.** D **43.** C **44.** B **45.** A
46. B **47.** D **48.** A **49.** A **50.** C

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2012 JAMB GOVERNMENT QUESTIONS

1. Which Questions Paper Type of Government as indicated above is given to you?

A. Type Green
B. Type Purple
C. Type Red
D. Type Yellow

2. The distinctive attribute of a state is the monopoly of

A. control
B. power
C. violence
D. justice

3. State as a political entity refers to

A. An organized group within a definite territory
B. An association of men in a given society
C. A branch of a nation
D. A geographical location

4. Political values are acquired in any given society through

A. political re-orientation
B. political campaign
C. political socialization
D. political indoctrination

5. In a democratic government, political sovereignty is vested in the

A. legislature
B. elite
C. executive
D. electorate

6. One judicial function performed by the executive is

A. Granting of amnesty
B. Implementing judicial orders
C. Ensuring obedience to the law
D. Appointing judges

7. A governmental system in which constitutional supremacy resides in the center is

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A. federal
B. confederal
C. unitary
D. parliamentary

8. A political system which empowers the leader with the ultimate responsibility to execute laws is

A. parliamentarianism
B. presidentialism
C. dictatorship
D. autocracy

9. A bill is a draft which is awaiting the consideration of the

A. executive
B. party caucus
C. legislature
D. judiciary

10. The private ownership of the means of production is a feature of

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

11. In a feudal system, the two major classes are the serfs and the

A. masses
B. vassals
C. lords
D. elite

12. An example of a country with a flexible constitution is

A. South Africa
B. Britain
C. Benin Republic
D. the United States of America

13. The rule of law is negation of

A. equality before the law
B. supremacy of the law
C. Limited power
D. absolute power

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14. To ensure the rights and freedom of citizens, the powers of the arms of government must be

A. fused
B. incorporated
C. separated
D. rotated

15. Delegated legislation is made by bodies others than the

A. president
B. governor
C. parliament
D. judiciary

16. The bringing of a session of a parliament to an end through royal proclamation is known as

A. political impasse
B. dissolution of parliament
C. vote of no confidence
D. prorogation of parliament

17. The right of citizens to participate in the affairs of government of their country is called

A. economic right
B. civil right
C. political right
D. social right

18. The commission charged with the conduct of federal elections in Nigeria is

A. NEC
B. FEDECO
C. INEC
D. NECON

19. An electoral system in which parties are assigned seats in the parliament commensurate to the number of votes polled is

A. Absolute majority
B. Simple majority
C. proportional representation
D. indirect election

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20. An intra-party activity for the selection of candidates for elective positions known as

A. primary election
B. general election
C. mid-term election
D. bye-election

21. The primary aim of pressure groups is to

A. Attract people's attention
B. protects the interest of members
C. captured political power
D. fight corrupt officials

22. Which of the following is used in gauging public opinion?

A. constitution
B. educational institution
C. mass media
D. electoral college

23. A permanent structure that facilitates continuity and guarantees orderly conduct in governance is

A. Bureaucracy
B. public corporation
C. ombudsman
D. political party

24. In the Hausa pre- colonial political system, a district was headed by

A. A hakimi
B. a dagaci
C. an alkali
D. a waziri

25. Which of the following ensured the practice of democracy in the pre-colonial Yoruba political system?

A. Checks and balances
B. Fusion of power
C. individual responsibility
D. the rule of law

26. Colonization of Africa was mainly motivated by

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A. security considerations
B. economic reasons
C. religious reasons
D. cultural factors

27. The French colonial system was underlined by the policy of

A. assimilation
B. paternalism
C. socialism
D. indirect rule

28. Radical nationalism in Nigeria is generally attributed to the influence of

A. Aminu Kano
B. Herbert Marcaulay
C. Nnamdi Azikiwe
D. Mbonu Ojike

29. Two foreigners that directly aroused nationalist feelings among Nigerians are

A. Edward Blyden and Payne Jackson
B. Casely Hayford and James Horton
C. W.E du Boise and H.O Davies
D. Marcus Garvey and Casely Hayford

30. Members of the Senate in Nigeria's First Republic were

A. Elected directly by the people
B. Elected by electoral college
C. Nominated by regional and federal governments
D. Nominated by the president of the house

31. In Nigeria, the agency mainly responsible for the maintenance of internal peace and security is the

A. Army
B. Navy
C. Civil Defence Corps
D. Police

32. The National Assembly in Nigeria is primarily responsible for

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A. Executing laws
B. interpreting laws
C. Ratifying appointments
D. Making laws

33. The major factor militating against the efficient operation of electoral commissions in Nigeria is

A. Inadequate public support
B. Population size
C. Inadequate skilled manpower
D. Excessive political interference

34. A major objective of the public Complaints Commission is

A. Training and promotion of public servants
B. Settlement of disputes among individuals
C. Addressing the grievances of individuals and groups
D. Fighting corruption and indiscipline

35. The three registered political parties at the inception of Nigeria's Fourth Republic were

A. PDP, DPP and PPA
B. PDP, AD and APP
C. PDP, AD and PPA
D. PDP, app and AC

36. The Sharia legal system was first introduced in the Fourth Republic in

A. Kano State
B. Katsina State
C. Zamfara State
D. Sokoto State

37.Quota system and federal character principles were entrenched in the 1979 constitution to ensure

A. loyalty
B. Economic empowerment
C. Equity
D. Even development

38. Workers in the public corporations are known as

A. civil servants
B. private employees

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C. public servants
D. professional employees

39. The central objective of privatization in Nigeria is to

A. Reduce the retrenchment of workers
B. Encourage prompt payment of salaries
C. Improve standard of living
D. Improve the efficiency of enterprises

40. Military intervention in Nigeria arose from
A. perceived incapability of civilians to govern
B. international pressure for change
C. the desire for a military government
D. civilian's desire to relinquish power

41. The first institution introduced by the military to exercise legislative power was the

A. supreme military council
B. armed forces ruling council
C. federal executive council
D. provisional ruling council

42. The main focus of Nigeria's foreign policy since independence centers on

A. South- south cooperation
B. Sub-regionalism
C. Globalism
D. Afrocentrism

43. The country that championed decolonization in Africa was

A. Nigeria
B. South Africa
C. Ghana
D. Kenya

44. A major drawback to the NEPAD initiative is its

A. Articulation by few African leaders
B. Affiliation by few African union
C. Inability to empower the youth

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D. Reliance on Western donors for funds

45. The structures of the African Union include

A. the court of justice, pan African congress and people's Assembly
B. pan African parliament, the court of justice and the peace and security council
C. specialized Technical commission, the court of justice and humanitarian board
D. people's Assembly, Humanitarian Board and the peace and security council

46. ECOMOG at the initial stage of its intervention in Liberia was perceived as

A. Neutral
B. Incompetent
C. Partisan
D. Invaders

47. One of the programmes binding members of the Commonwealth is the

A. Food and aid programme
B. Cultural programme
C. Agenda for peace
D. Scholarship scheme

48. The African leader mostly credited for spearheading the formation of the African Union is

A. Muammar Ghaddafi
B. Abdelaziz Bouteflika
C. Abdoulaye Wade
D. Thabo Mbeki

49. As part of the reforms in the UN, two slots were proposed in the Security Council for –

A. Asia
B. Africa
C. America
D. Europe

50. The founding members of OPEC are

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A. Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait

B. Nigeria, Libya, Iraq and Saudi Arabia

C. Venezuela, Nigeria, Libya, Iran and Iraq

D. Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq Kuwait and Venezuela

ANSWERS

1. C **2.** B **3.** A **4.** C **5.** D **6.** C **7.** A
8. D **9.** C **10.** A **11.** C **12.** B **13.** D
14. C **15.** A **16.** B **17.** C **18.** C
19. C **20.** A **21.** B **22.** C **23.** A
24. A **25.** A

26. B **27.** A **28.** C **29.** C **30.** C
31. D **32.** D **33.** D **34.** C **35.** B
36. C **37.** C **38.** C **39.** D **40.** A
41. A **42.** D **43.** C **44.** D **45.** B
46. A **47.** A **48.** C **49.** B **50.** D

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2013 JAMB GOVERNMENT QUESTIONS

1. Which Question Paper Type of Government is given to you?

A. Type D
B. Type I
C. Type B
D. Type U

2. Power that is delegated is exercised

A. By devolution
B. Directly
C. By coercion
D. Indirect

3. De Jure sovereign is acquired through

A. Law
B. Grant
C. Treaty
D. Force

4. A group of people who live together under a common law within a definite territory is a

A. Community
B. Nation - State
C. Nation
D. State

5. Political socialization is associated with

A. Military take-over of civilian government
B. The transmission of political values
C. Political transition
D. Free choice of party programmes

6. According to Aristotle, a form of government in which the few rule for the benefit of all is

A. Diarchy
B. Aristocracy
C. Autocracy
D. polyarch

7. Rule by the old people is known as

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A. Monarchy
B. Gerontocracy
C. Feudalism
D. Theocracy

8. As an executive, the commissioner is charged with the responsibility of

A. Implementing laws
B. Writing laws
C. Giving loans
D. Making laws

9. Rules adjudication is a primary function of the

A. Judiciary
B. Executive
C. Government
D. Legislature

10. The judiciary controls the executive in federal state through

A. Delegated legislation
B. Judicial overview
C. Judicial review
D. Motions

11. One major advantage of the unitary system is that it tends of make government

A. Free of controversy
B. Distant from the people
C. Popular among the masses
D. Strong and stable

12. The presidential system differs from the parliamentary system of government in that

A. The principle of collective responsibility applies
B. Executive and legislative powers are fused
C. Powers of the three arms of government are merged
D. The tenure of office of the president is limited

13. Which of the following advocates equitable distribution of wealth?

A. Capitalism
B. Aristocracy
C. Socialism

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D. Plutocracy

14. A constitution that is difficult to amend is

A. Rigid
B. Written
C. Unwritten
D. Flexible

15. Which of the following constitutions is more suitable for centralization of political power?

A. Unwritten constitution
B. Rigid constitution
C. Written constitution
D. Flexible constitution

16. The act of transferring autonomous powers to subordinate agencies is

A. Concentration
B. Deconcentration
C. Delegation
D. Devolution

17. Which of the following types of citizenship cannot be withdrawn?

A. Citizenship by conquest
B. Citizenship by birth
C. Honorary citizenship
D. Citizenship by naturalization

18. The right of citizens to vote is

A. Universal suffrage
B. Nationality suffrage
C. Electoral suffrage
D. Adult suffrage

19. A political party is different from a pressure group in its

A. Objective
B. Organization
C. Strategy
D. Source of finance

20. One of the functions of pressure groups is to

A. Nominate the president
B. Prepare the budget

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C. Articulate the opinion of their members
D. Contest elections to serve the people

21. Public opinion refers to the

A. Aggregate views of groups on particular government activities
B. views held by the president of a country
C. views of the chief justice of a country
D. Aggregate of attitudes held by members of the national assembly

22. The class that oversees the implementation of government decisions and policies is the

A. Executive
B. Clerical
C. Technical
D. Administrative

23. The performance of ritual rites in the Yoruba empire is the responsibility of the

A. Aare-Onakakanfo
B. Oba
C. Ogboni
D. Oyo mesi

24. Under the emirate system, the commander of the army is the

A. Hakimi
B. Sarkin fada
C. Madawaki
D. Alkali

25. The indirect rule system of administration was more successful in the Northern Nigeria because

A. Of the existence of an organized structure in the area
B. the Europeans ensures that the farmlands
C. The natives show little or no resistance
D. The people were mainly interested in being governed indirectly

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26. The earliest nationalist activities in Nigeria were spearheaded by

A. Trade unions
B. Traditional rulers
C. Political parties
D. Educated elite

27. The first notable nationalist movement in west Africa was the

A. West African student union
B. Nigeria youth movement
C. Aborigines rights protection society
D. National congress of British West Africa

28. In Nigeria’s first republic, the prime minister was both the

A. Head of state and commander-in-chief of the armed forces
B. Commander-in-chief of the armed forces and party leader
C. Head of state and party leader
D. Head of government and a lawmaker

29. Under the 1979 Constitution, statutory allocation of revenue to local government councils is the responsibility of the

A. House of Assembly
B. National Economic Council
C. Federal Legislature
D. Council of State

30. Under Nigeria's Second Republic, the Senate was under the leadership of

A. J.S. Tarka
B. Joseph Wayas
C. Godwin Ume-Ezeoke
D. John Wash Pam

31. The Revenue Mobilization, Allocation and Fiscal Commission is statutorily empowered to determine the remuneration of

A. Only elected representatives
B. Political office holders
C. Employees of public corporations
D. All civil servants

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32. The primary function of the Code of Conduct Bureau is to

A. Ensure minimum standard of morality
B. Retain custody of declarations
C. Receive declaration of assets
D. Ensure due process by public officers

33. The party system practiced in Nigeria's Third Republic was

A. Two-party
B. Zero-party
C. One-party
D. Multi-party

34. Nigeria adopted the federal system of government because of

A. Uneven development
B. The availability of limited resources
C. The adoption of a stat religion
D. The fear of domination of minorities

35. The highest policy the making body under the Gowon Regime was

A. Armed Forces Ruling Council
B. Provisional Ruling Council
C. Supreme Military Council
D. Federal Executive Council

36. Nigeria became a federation of thirty-six state during the era of

A. Abdulsalami Abubakar
B. Yakubu Gowon
C. Ibrahim Babangida
D. Sani Abacha

37. Which of the following headed the committee that recommended the suitability of Abuja as a new federal city?

A. Justice Baba Ardo
B. Justice Atanda Fatai Williams
C. Justice Udo Udoma
D. Justice Akinola Aguda

38. A public corporation is managed by

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A. A minister
B. A general manager
C. The board of governors
D. The board of directors

39. A major source of revenue in the post - 1976 local government in Nigeria is

A. Internally generated revenue
B. the federation account
C. Grants and loans
D. The joint state-local government account

40. The provisional Ruling Council was the highest ruling body during the regime of

A. Muhammadu Buhari
B. Ibrahim Babangida
C. Murtala Muhammed
D. Sani Abacha

41. Nigeria's non-alignment policy in the sixties lacked real substance because of her

A. Afrocentric policy
B. Poor economic potential
C. Partnership with Asian countries
D. Close ties with Britain

42. Under the Technical Aid Corps, Nigerian experts are deployed to

A. African, the pacific and the Caribbean
B. Europe, South America and Asia
C. The pacific, the Caribbean and Europe
D. Asia, Africa and the pacific

43. The centre-piece of Nigeria's foreign policy covers only

A. Europe
B. Africa
C. Latin America
D. Asia

44. Which of the following countries pioneered the establishment of ECOWAS alongside Nigeria?

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A. Ghana
B. Togo
C. Algeria
D. Cameroun

45. Nigeria's role in the African Union was most prominent during the regime of

A. President Olusegun Obasanjo
B. President Shehu Shagari
C. President Umaru Yar'adua
D. President Ibrahim Babangida

46. A representative of a Commonwealth country in another member state is known as

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

47. The organ of UN that promotes voluntary co-operation among member states in diverse areas is the

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

48. The main representative body of the United Nations is the

A. Security Council
B. General Assembly
C. Trusteeship Council
D. Secretariat

49. The AU differs from the OAU in having

A. Effective tools for decision enforcement
B. No permanent headquarters
C. A minimum of divergent viewpoints
D. No assembly of Heads of State

50. OPEC has strong influence with the

A. EU
B. ADB
C. AU

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D. IMF

ANSWER KEYS

1. B **2.** A **3.** A **4.** D **5.** B **6.** B **7.** B
8. A **9.** A **10.** C **11.** D **12.** B **13.** C
14. A **15.** B **16.** C **17.** B **18.** A
19. A **20.** C **21.** A **22.** A **23.** C
24. C **25.** A

26. D **27.** D **28.** D **29.** A **30.** B
31. D **32.** D **33.** D **34.** D **35.** C
36. C **37.** D **38.** D **39.** B **40.** A
41. D **42.** D **43.** B **44.** B **45.** A
46. D **47.** C **48.** B **49.** A **50.** D

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2014 JAMB GOVERNMENT QUESTIONS

1. Which Question Paper Type of Government is given to you?

A. Type F
B. Type E
C. Type L
D. D Type

2. The necessary attributes of a state are

A. police, army, sovereignty and custom
B. resources, population, sovereignty and government
C. sovereignty, police, army and immigration
D. definite territory, population, sovereignty and government

3. The process of taking part in political and public affairs can be termed political

A. socialization
B. recognition
C. culture
D. participation

4. Membership of a society is

A. constitutional
B. conventional
C. mandatory
D. voluntary

5. In a democratic political system, the political sovereign is usually the

A. legislature
B. constitution
C. political parties
D. electorate

6. One basic feature of a monarchical form of government is that

A. the ruler has a fixed tenure powers is absolute
B. separation of powers is absolute
C. members of the executive are elected
D. succession is through heredity

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7. One main advantage of bicameral legislature is that it

A. is not easy to manipulate hills
B. makes for quick deliberation during emergencies
C. makes passage of bills easy
D. is less cumbersome to pass bills

8. The court that has ultimate power to interpret the constitution is the

A. Court of Appeal
B. Supreme Court
C. Magistrate Court
D. High Court

9. Unitary system of government is more suitable to a country

A. with a relatively small area and a homogenous population
B. that is sparsely populated
C. that possesses a strong and modern army
D. with a robust and dynamic economy

10. An example of a country ruled by a constitutional monarch is

A. Libya
B. Uganda
C. Morocco
D. Italy

11. The development of a classless society is the goal of

A. marxism
B. conservation
C. feudalism
D. liberalism

12. A flexible constitution is one which is

A. written by the parliament
B. easily amended
C. popular with the legislators
D. known to all the citizens

13. Which of the following is a feature of checks and balances?

A. Code of conduct
B. Judicial precedent

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C. Judicial immunity
D. Judicial review

14. Laws made by military governments at the state level are called

A. acts
B. decrees
C. bye-laws
D. edicts

15. Citizenship is acquired by an alien through

A. naturalization
B. registration
C. birth
D. conferment

16. The officer responsible for announcing the result of an election is known as

A. electoral officer
B. ballot officer
C. presiding officer
D. returning officer

17. The ultimate aim of political parties is to

A. formulate and implement policies
B. implement people-oriented programmes
C. acquire and exercise power
D. increase the political awareness of the electorate

18. The main objective of pressure groups is to

A. serve as opposition to the government
B. promote the interest of political parties
C. influence legislation for the benefit of their members
D. protect the interest of the country against foreigners

19. Which of the following is not a dimension of public opinion?

A. Substance
B. Polling
C. Orientation

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D. Intensity

20. The body that is responsible for the appointment, discipline, promotion and dismissal of civil servants is the

A. Ministry of Labour and Productivity
B. Ministry of Establishment
C. Bureau for Public Service Reforms
D. Civil Service Commission

21. In the pre-colonial Hausa political system, the Madawaki performed the-function of

A. Minister of Works
B. Minister of Education
C. Minister of Defence
D. Minister of Interior

22. In the Old Oyo Empire, the Ajele

A. ensure the safety of all trade routes
B. ensure good governance of the districts
C. mobilized the army
D. was the Head of the army

23. The General Strike of 1945 was caused primarily by the

A. disparity in the criteria for employment
B. harshness in trade laws as it concerns the Africans
C. government's rejection of a demand for an increase of 50 percent in the cost of living allowance
D. persistent implementation of discriminatory laws

24. Before 1945, the component units of Nigeria were

A. regions
B. districts
C. provinces
D. states

25. National agitation began in Nigeria with the

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A. formation of West African Youth League
B. Lagos protest against water rate in 1908
C. introduction of indirect rule
D. annexation of Lagos in 1861

26. The emergence of nationalism was essentially the result of the ills of

A. imperialism
B. independence
C. slavery
D. colonialism

27. Which of the following nationalists was the founder of Nigeria's first political party?

A. Herbert Macaulay
B. Abubakar Tafawa Balewa
C. Ahmadu Bello
D. Nnamdi Azikiwe

28. The division of powers between the federal and regional governments into exclusive, concurrent and residual lists was done by the

A. 1979 Constitution
B. 1999 Constitution
C. Independence Constitution
D. Republican

29. The Nigerian Independence Constitution was modified by the

A. 1979 Constitution
B. 1963 Constitution
C. 1999 Constitution
D. 1989 Constitution

30. The President of Nigeria was indirectly elected through secret ballot for a period of five years by the senate in

A. A.1979
B. 1983
C. 1960
D. 1963

31. The main function of the Federal Character Commission in Nigeria is

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A. providing free social services to the citizens
B. ensuring fair representation of all states in the public service
C. reviewing unfair administrative decisions
D. settling disputes among societies

32. The power of appointing the chairman of the Independent National Electoral Commission is vested in the

A. Senate
B. Judicial Council
C. Council of State
D. President

33. The NCNC and the NPC facilitated the creation of the

A. Eastern Region
B. Mid-west Region
C. Northern Region
D. Western Region

34. One of the major problems of Nigerian federalism is

A. pre-colonial administrative structure among the units of federation
B. lack of revenue to cater for the demands of the federation
C. inadequate manpower to fill vacancies
D. imbalance in the structure and sizes of units of federation

35. Which of the following was done during the Gowon administration to reduce regional structural imbalance in the federation?

A. Formation of political parties
B. Appointment of ministers
C. Creation of states
D. Increase in revenue allocation

36. A problem of public corporations in Nigeria is

A. wastage of resources
B. choice of leadership
C. public control
D. emphasis on subsidies

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37. One feature of public corporations that was weakened by privatization is

A. government control
B. social control
C. national integration
D. social harmony

38. One of the main duties of the Local Government Service Commission is to

A. handle requests for the creation of more local governments
B. supervise and manage the personnel a local government
C. conduct election into Local Council
D. create an enabling working environment for council workers

39. The option A4 model was used in the conduct of the

A. 1999 elections
B. 2007 elections
C. 1983 elections
D. 1993 elections

40. The review of Nigerian foreign policy under the Murtala- Obasanjo regime was done by

A. Phillips Commission
B. Udoji Committee
C. Aboyade Committee
D. Adedeji Committee

41. Which of the following is a guiding principle of Nigeria's foreign policy?

A. Decolonisation of all African states
B. Total opposition to the Cold War
C. Posting of only carrier diplomats as envoys
D. interference in the affairs of African countries

42. The technical Aids Corps was established during the regime of

A. A Muhammadu Buhari
B. Olusegun Obasanjo

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C. Sani Abacha
D. Ibrahim Babangida

43. The granting of asylum to Charles Taylor by Nigeria was to

A. control Liberia
B. protect Nigerians in Liberia
C. promote peace in Liberia
D. defy he western powers

44. Nigeria is regarded as a frontline state because she

A. sent troops for peacekeeping in Somalia
B. sent policemen for peacekeeping in Namibia
C. assisted the liberation struggle in Southern Africa
D. assisted ECOMOG troops in Liberia.

45. The reason behind Nigeria's suspension from the Commonwealth in 1995 was

A. socio-cultural
B. legal
C. political
D. economic

46. Commonwealth nations are represented in other member nation by

A. attaches
B. charged affaires
C. ambassadors
D. high commissioners

47. The UN succeeded the

A. League of Nations
B. Warsaw Pact
C. NATO
D. SEATO

48. The number of permanent members of the UN Security Council is

A. seven
B. eight
C. five
D. six

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49. The Secretary General of the OAU holds office for a renewable period of

A. five years
B. six years
C. three years
D. four years

50. Former colonies of Britain belong to the association known as

A. Commonwealth
B. OECD
C. NATO
D. European Union.

ANSWER KEY

1. C **2.** D **3.** D **4.** D **5.** D **6.** D **7.** A
8. B **9.** A **10.** D **11.** A **12.** B **13.** A

14. D **15.** A **16.** D **17.** C **18.** C
19. A **20.** D **21.** C **22.** A **23.** D
24. A **25.** A

26. D **27.** A **28.** A **29.** B **30.** C
31. B **32.** D **33.** B **34.** D **35.** C
36. A **37.** A **38.** B **39.** D **40.** D
41. A **42.** D **43.** C **44.** C **45.** C
46. A **47.** A **48.** C **49.** A **50.** A

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2015 JAMB GOVERNMENT QUESTIONS

1. The tenure of an elected chairman of local government is determined by the

A. Federal Executive Council
B. National Union of Local Government Employees
C. National Assembly
D. State House of Assembly

2. The 1976 Reforms made the local government the

A. Second-tier of government
B. first-tier of government
C. fourth-tier of government
D. Third-tier of government

3. Decision making in the traditional Igbo political system was conferred on the basis of

A. Privilege
B. age
C. gender
D. Status

4. The political party that originated from Jamiyyar Mutanem Arewa was

A. UMBC
B. BYM
C. NEPU
D. NPC

5. A major consequence of colonialism on Nigeria is

A. Economic dependence
B. the attainment of equal status with Europe
C. suppression of state structures
D. The up-liftment of its image

6. The judiciary contributes to the development of constitutions through

A. Judicial review
B. historical records
C. bye-laws
D. Acts of parliament

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7. The upper house of the legislature is responsible for the

A. Assent to bill

B. signing of treaties

C. approval declaration

D. Passage of appropriation bill

8. Which of the following political parties contested the 1993 Presidential Election?

A. NRC and SDP

B. AD and APP

C. UNCP and NDP

D. PRP and DPP

9. A mode of production in which the resources of a community are pooled together for the general well-being of the people is called

A. Communism

B. communalism

C. socialism

D. Capitalism

10. Which of these international organizations was Nigeria a founding member?

A. UNO

B. The Commonwealth

C. NATO

D. ECOWAS

11. Nigeria's role in ECOWAS was significant in dispute resolution in

A. Liberia

B. Nigeria

C. the Gambia

D. Senegal

12. An example of civil right of a citizen is the right to

A. be voted for

B. property and justice

C. peaceful assembly

D. Vote

13. In the judicial parlance, writ means

A. Restraining order

B. prohibitive order

C. acquitting order

D. Sentencing order

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14. Public corporations are controlled by the legislature through

A. Daily monitoring of their activities
B. discipline of staff
C. approval of their annual budgets
D. Recruitment of staff

15. One of the reasons for the adoption of Africa as the centre piece of Nigeria's foreign policy is to

A. Encourage rivalry in Africa
B. monopolize African economies
C. protect her domestic environment
D. Challenge the major powers

16. Elective principle was first introduced in Nigeria by the

A. Lyttleton Constitution
B. Richards Constitution
C. Clifford Constitution

17. The type of pressure group that champions the interest and the right of the under privileged is known as the

A. Professional pressure groups
B. promotional interest groups
C. economic interest groups
D. Educational pressure groups

18. A major innovation of the 1979 Constitution was the

A. Increase in constitutional power of elected officials
B. creation of more state
C. prohibition of cross-carpeting
D. Introduction of presidential system

19. The organ of the AU that prepares for the meeting of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government is the

A. Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration
B. African Parliament
C. Council of Ministers

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D. General Secretariat

20. One of the features of a fascist government is that

A. Political power is decentralized
B. it gives room for opposition
C. the state defines the rights of individuals
D. Sovereignty is identified with landed property

21. Promotion and discipline of civil servants is the responsibility of the

A. Federal Character Commission
B. Ministry of Labour
C. Civil Service Commission
D. Public Complaints Commission

22. Under the unitary arrangement, the centre is vested with

A. Limited power over the constituent units
B. equal power with the constituent units
C. insignificant power
D. Absolute power

23. Which of these international organizations is Nigeria a member majorly because of her economic interest?

A. UN
B. Commonwealth
C. AU
D. OEC

24. Abolition of civil liberty is an attribute of

A. Presidential government
B. parliamentary government
C. military government
D. Republic government

25. One of the agencies introduced by the military to promote national interest was the

A. National Youth Service Corps
B. Directorate of Mass Mobilization for

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Social and Economic Reconstruction

C. Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure

D. National Directorate for Employment

26. One of the main objectives of OPEC is to

A. Assist multinational companies to monopolize market

B. protect the interest of multinational companies

C. stabilize the income of developing nations

D. Fix and allocate production to member nations

27. Nigeria's foreign relation with Britain was strained during the Buhari Regime because

A. Britain tested atomic bomb in the Sahara-desert

B. Britain refused to recognize the regime

C. Nigeria refused to export crude oil to Britain

D. Nigeria wanted to forcefully extradite Alhaji Umar Dikko from Britain

28. The Babangida Regime differed from Buhari Regime because in the former

A. Governors were assisted by commissioners

B. ministers executed government policies

C. governors were members of the National Council of State

D. The post of Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff was created

29. A feature of the presidential system is that

A. The president has an indefinite term of office

B. there is a separate election for the executive and the legislature

C. the president is a member of the legislature

D. The cabinet is collectively accountable to the legislature

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30. The Chairman of the Federal Character Commission is appointed by the

A. Secretary to the Government of the Federation
B. National Assembly
C. Minister of Labour and Productivity
D. President

31. A form of government in which the sovereign power to rule is vested in a small number of people considered as the best qualified to rule is

A. Autocracy
B. theocracy
C. gerontocracy
D. Aristocracy

32. One of the major shortcomings of ECOWAS is

A. Expansion of market
B. Trade liberalization
C. curbing smuggling
D. Fostering of unity

33. The party that formed a coalition with the NPC in the First Republic was

A. AG
B. NDC
C. NEPU
D. NCNC

34. Personal authority is synonymous with

A. Charismatic authority
B. instruments; authority
C. sacred authority
D. Legal authority

35. The administrative system used by the British in her colonies was

A. Indignant system
B. direct rule
C. indirect rule
D. Policy of assimilation

36. An electoral system in which a candidate with the highest

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number of votes in a constituency is declared winner is

A. Alternative vote system
B. second ballot system
C. absolute majority system
D. Simple majority system

37. Which of the following belongs to the administrative cadre in the civil service?

A. Executive Officers
B. Surveyors
C. Medical Director
D. Deputy Director

38. Aristocracy is described as a form of government in which

A. Popular citizens rule
B. the clergy rules
C. few citizens rule
D. Best citizens rule

39. The head of the Old Oyo Empire was the

A. Alaafin
B. Bashorun
C. Ooni
D. Are-Ona-kakanfo

40. The Babangida Regime re-established diplomatic ties with

A. France
B. Germany
C. Israel
D. Britain

41. The remote cause of the Action Group Crisis of 1962 was the

A. Fear of domination
B. abolition of federalism
C. personality clash among its leaders
D. Issue of self-government

42. Fixed tenure of office is associated with the

A. Parliamentary system
B. monarchical system
C. republican system
D. Presidential

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43. Which of the following was a Revenue Allocation Commission?

A. Udoji Commission
B. Raisman Commission
C. Aboyade Commission
D. Williams Commission

44. Election can be used to measure the effectiveness of

A. Pressure groups
B. political propaganda
C. political opinion
D. Public opinion

45. A feature of communalism is that

A. Ownership of land is vested in the community
B. a landowner can employ landless men
C. landless men have no privileges as citizens
D. Sovereignty is identified with landed property

46. In the Hausa pre-colonial system, the officer in charge of fishing activities was the

A. Sarkin Noma
B. Sarkin Dogarai
C. Sarkin Ruwa
D. Sarkin Pawa

47. The social and Cultural Affairs Commission is a specializes agency of the

A. OPEC
B. Commonwealth
C. UN
D. ECOWAS

48. Which of the following assists the president in the formulation of foreign policies)?

A. Ministry of Foreign Affair
B. Ministry of Interior
C. Ministry of Defence
D. Ministry of justice

49. Rule by divine right is a basis of

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A. Absolute monarchy

B. representative democracy

C. the republican system

D. the feudal system

50. An important ingredient of the civil service is

A. Hierarchy

B. imbalance

C. nepotism

D. Partisanship

ANSWER KEY

1. D **2.** D **3.** B **4.** D **5.** C **6.** A **7.** D **8.** A **9.** A **10.**D **11.**A **12.**D **13.**A **14.**C **15.**C **16.**C **17.**B **18.**D **19.**C **20.**C **21.**C **22.**D **23.**D **24.**C **25.** A

26. D **27.** D **28.** D **29.** B **30.** D **31.** D **32.** D **33.** B **34.** A **35.** C **36.** D **37.** D **38.** C **39.** A **40.** C **41.** C **42.** D **43.** A **44.** D **45.** A **46.** C **47.** C **48.** A **49.** A **50.** A

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2016 JAMB GOVERNMENT QUESTIONS

1. Citizenship is acquired by an alien through

a. registration
b. birth
c. naturalization
d. conferment

2. The upper house in most federal systems is created to

a. prevent excesses of' the executive
b. enable experienced elders make inputs to governance
c. oversee and check the lower house
d. ensure equality of federating units

3. Public Complaints Commission is responsible for

a. investigating the use of false document
b. entertaining complaints against public servant
c. arresting public servant
d. sentencing erring public servants

4. The earliest nationalist activities in Nigeria ere spearheaded by

a. trade unions
b. educated elites
c. political parties
d. traditional rulers

5. The organ of UN that promotes voluntary co-operation among member states in diverse areas is the

a. General Assembly
b. International Court of Justice
c. Security Council
d. Economic and Social Council

6. The officer responsible for announcing the result of an election is referred to as the

a. electoral officer
b. presiding officer

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c. returning officer
d. ballot officer

7. Under the emirate system, the commander of the army is the

a. Sarkin Fada
b. Hakimi
c. Alkali
d. Madawaki

8. Which of the following is a feature of checks and balances?

a. Code of conduct
b. Judicial review
c. Judicial immunity
d. Judicial precedent

9. Cross-carpeting was first outlawed in which of the following constitutions?

a. 1963 constitution
b. 1979 constitution
c. 1960 constitution
d. 1999 constitution

10. The performance of ritual rites in the Yoruba emipre is the responsibility of the

a. Aare-ona Kakanfo
b. Oyomesi
c. Ogboni
d. Oba

11. The development of a classless society is the goal of

a. marxism
b. feudalism.
c. liberalism
d. conservatism

12. The indirect rule system of administration was more successful in Northern Nigeria because

a. the Europeans ensured that the farmlands of the natives were not confiscated
b. of the existence of an organised structure in the area
c. the natives showed little or no resistance

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d. the people were mainly interested in being governed indirectly

13. As an executive, the commissioner is charged with the responsibility of

a. writing laws
b. implementing laws
c. giving loans
d. law making

14. A good example of a country that operates a cabinet system of government is

a. France
b. Cameroun
c. Nigeria
d. Britain

15. In it bids to reduce regional structural imbalance in the federation, Gowon administration

a. formed political parties
b. increased allocation
c. created states
d. appointed ministers

16. The administrative head of a public corporation is the

a. General Manager
b. Permanent Secretary
c. Chairman
d. Chief Executive

17. Which of these is an attribute of the state?

a. Dress mode
b. Language
c. Religion
d. Population

18. The utmost goal of nationalism in Africa was

a. representation
b. independence
c. development
d. Patriotism

19. The centre piece of Nigeria's foreign policy covers only

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a. Africa
b. Europe
c. Asia
d. Latin America

20. A representative of a commonwealth country in another member state is known as

a. Consul-General
b. High Commissioner
c. Attache
d. Ambassador

21. The review of Nigerian foreign policy under the Murtala-Obasanjo regime wa done by

a. Udoji committee
b. Aboyade committee
c. Okigbo committee
d. Adedeji committee

22. Nigeria placed Africa at the centre of her foreign policy because of her

a. role in Congo crisis
b. size and wealth
c. desire to dominate the continent
d. potential role in Africa

23. Rule adjudication is a primary function of the

a. judiciary
b. legislature
c. government
d. executive

24. Franchise in an electoral process means the

a. sovereignty of a nation
b. rights and duties of citizens
c. ownership of means of production
d. right to vote

25. Which of these is not a dimension of public opinion?

a. Substance
b. Intensity
c. Orientation
d. Polling

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26. The process through which citizens acquire political values is

a. education
b. acculturation
c. socialization
d. participation

27. The main objective of pressure groups is to

a. serve as opposition to the government
b. protect the interest of the country against foreigners
c. promote the interest of political parties
d. influence legislation for the benefit of their members

28. The three-tier system of Nigerian Federalism was formalised by the

a. 2004 Pension reform
b. 1963 Republic Constitution
c. 1951 Hicks-Phillipson Commission's Report
d. 1976 local government reform

29. A flexible constitution is one which is

a. known to all the citizens
b. popular with the legislators
c. easily amended
d. written by the parliament

30. The main representative body of the United Nations is the

a. Security Council
b. Secretariat
c. Trusteeship
d. General Assembly

31. One feature of public corporations that was weakened by privatization was

a. social harmony
b. national integration
c. social control
d. government control

32. One of the main duties of the Local Government Service Commission is to

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a. create enabling working environment for council workers
b. conduct election into Local Council
c. supervise and manage the personnel of local governments
d. handle request for the creation of more local governments

33. According to Aristotle, a form of government in which the few rule for the benefit of all is

a. aristocracy
b. polyarchy
c. diarchy
d. autocracy

34. One of the major problems of Nigerian federalism is

a. pre-colonial administrative structure among the units of federation
b. imbalance in the structure and sizes of units of federation
c. lick of revenue to cater for the demands of the federation
d. inadequate manpower to fill vacancies

35. Which of the following countries pioneered the establishment of ECOWAS alongside Nigeria?

a. Ghana
b. Cameroun
c. Algeria
d. Togo

36. The NCNC and NPC facilitated the creation of the

a. Eastern Region
b. Northam Region
c. Western
d. Mid-West Region

37. A problem of public corporation in Nigeria is

a. Wastage of resources
b. Choice of leadership
c. Public control
d. Emphasis on subsidies

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38. Nigeria's non-alignment policy in the sixties lacked real substance because of her

a. poor economic potential
b. dose ties with Britain
c. Afro centric policy
d. partnership with Asian countries

39. The type of authority that is based on personal qualities is
a. charismatic
b. Legal
c. traditional
d. coercive

40. The judiciary controls the executive in federal systems through

a. judicial overview
b. motions
c. delegated legislation
d. judicial review

41. Which of the following was adjudged as the most free and fair election in Nigeria?
a. 1999 elections
b. 1993 elections
c. 2007 elections
d. 1982 elections

42. Laws made by military governors are called

a. acts
b. bye-laws
c. edicts
d. decrees

43. A problem of public corporations in Nigeria is

a. wastage of resources
b. pubic control
c. emphasis on subsidies
d. choice of leadership

44. The pro-west orientation of Nigeria's foreign policy was mainly because of her

a. historical development
b. geographical locations
c. social structure
d. economic under-development

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45. A sovereign state is one

a. whose government decisions are made independent of foreign interference
b. whose constitution can be changed by a military government
c. in which authority is vested in the military
d. where its citizens can speak without fear or favour

46. In Nigeria's First Republic, the prime minister was both the

a. Head of state and party leader
b. Head of government and a lawmaker
c. Commander-in-chief of the armed forces and party leader
d. Head of state and commander-in-chief of the armed forces

47. The AU differs from the OAU in having

a. no permanent headquarters
b. effective mechanisms for enforcing its decisions
c. a minimum of divergent viewpoints
d. no assembly of Heads of state

48. Under Nigeria's Second Republic, the Senate was under the leadership of

a. Joseph Wayas
b. John Wash Pam
c. J.S. Tarka
d. Godwin Ume-Ezeoke

49. The ultimate aim of political parties is to

a. implement people-oriented programmes
b. acquire and exercise power
c. formulate and implement policies
d. increase the political awareness of the electorate

50. Rule by the old people is known as

a. gerontocracy
b. theocracy

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c. monarchy

d. feudalism

ANSWERS

1. C **2.** D **3.** B **4.** D **5.** A **6.** C **7.** D
8. B **9.** A **10.** C **11.** A **12.** B **13.** B
14. D **15.** C **16.** A **17.** D **18.** B
19. A **20.** B **21.** A **22.** D **23.** A
24. D **25.** A

26. C **27.** D **28.** D **29.** C **30.** D
31. D **32.** C **33.** A **34.** B **35.** D
36. D **37.** A **38.** C **39.** A **40.** D
41. B **42.** C **43.** A **44.** D **45.** A
46. B **47.** B **48.** A **49.** B **50.** A

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2017 JAMB GOVERNMENT QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is a foremost right of a citizen?

a. Religious right
b. Academic right
c. Right to life
d. Private life.

2. Which of the following is a merit of aristocracy?

a. Leaders must have military experience
b. The best citizen is in control of government
c. Organised few control the government
d. Majority control the government.

3. Which of the following is a strategy of foreign policy implementation?

a. Cultural integration
b. Democratic elections
c. Political representation
d. Propaganda.

4. The Structural Adjustment Programme was introduced under the

a. Babangida Regime
b. Obasanjo Regime
c. Buhari Regime
d. Abacha Regime.

5. To facilitate the effective achievement of its objectives, ECOWAS is operationally structured with

a. councils
b. panels
c. committees
d. commissions.

6. Shortage of trained personnel is a major problem of the

a. Federal Government
b. State Governments
c. Regional Governments
d. Local Governments.

7. The right of a state is known as

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a. authority
b. power
c. sovereignty
d. legitimacy.

8. The popularity of a political party in given democracy rests on its

a. constitution
b. manifesto
c. ideology
d. number of branches.

9. A system of local council that allows for rotational leadership is known as

a. single executive
b. dual executive
c. multi executive
d. collegiate executive.

10. A type of constitution that is difficult to amend is described as –

a. written and flexible
b. rigid and written
c. unwritten and rigid
d. flexible and rigid

11. The political achievement of UN is the promotion of

a. economic development
b. educational development
c. international peace and security
d. democratic institution.

12. Elective principle in Nigeria was first introduced by

a. Richards Constitution
b. Macpherson Constitution
c. Littleton Constitution
d. Clifford Constitution.

13. The three major political parties of the First Republic can be said to have had

a. national outlook
b. regional and ethnic undertone
c. governmental funding
d. religious and sectional appeals.

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14. Development of the Civil Service relies on

a. impartiality
b. anonymity
c. pro notability
d. neutrality.

15. The chief executive system is associated with

a. federalism
b. presidentialism
c. parliamentary
d. unitarism.

16. Public Corporations are mainly funded through

a. foreign aid
b. shareholders fund
c. internally generated funds
d. government subvention.

17. Which of the following is the oldest Public Corporation in Nigeria?

a. Power Distribution Company of Nigeria
b. Nigeria Mining Corporation
c. Nigerian Railway Corporation
d. Nigerian Postal Services.

18. In 1987, Nigeria attained a federation of

a. 19 states
b. 12 states
c. 21 states
d. 30 states.

19. The Ombudsman aims at

a. offering qualitative educational services
b. rendering alternative dispute resolution services
c. providing qualitative job opportunities
d. entertaining complaints on abuse of public office.

20. The apex body under the military regime of Yakubu Gowon was

a. Supreme military Council

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b. Federal Executive Council
c. The Armed Forces Ruling Council
d. The national Council of State.

21. One of the problems of the Commonwealth of Nations is lack of

a. finance
b. administrative structures
c. cultural heterogeneity
d. capacity to enforce decisions.

22. A major objective of Public Complaints Commission is

a. creating fair opportunities for all government employees
b. training and promoting public servants
c. addressing grievances of individuals and groups
d. creating an efficient work environment.

23. Activities of pressure groups that influence governmental decisions are hampered by

a. its size
b. its leadership
c. its affiliation
d. the economy.

24. Which of the following is a major feature of democracy?

a. Capacity to influence people
b. Existence of political office holders
c. Decision making
d. Consent of the people.

25. The struggle for self-government from foreign rule is known as

a. imperialism
b. nationalism
c. patriotism
d. neo-colonialism.

26. Territorial defence in the Yoruba precolonial system was the responsibility of the

a. Bashorun
b. Oyomesi

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c. Aremo
d. Are-Ona-Kakanfo

27. An effective means of measuring public opinion is

a. referendum
b. radio interview
c. letters to government
d. telephone calls.

28. Universal Adult Suffrage permits all

a. citizens to vote
b. qualified male to vote
c. qualified citizens to vote
d. female to vote.

29. In the pre-colonial Emirate system, the emir of Gwandu controlled the

a. Central section
b. Southern section
c. Eastern section
d. Western section.

30. Both federal and state governments derive power from the

a. residual list
b. concurrent list
c. exclusive list
d. regional list.

31. A social group consisting of two or more people who interact and identify will one another is

a. nation
b. society
c. government
d. state.

32. Which of the following Nigerian president initiated and facilitated the creation of NEPAD?

a. Goodluck Jonathan
b. Olusegun Obasanjo
c. Umaru Musa Yar'dua
d. Mohammadu Buhari

33. Nigeria became a republic with the

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a. 1979 Constitution
b. 1989 Constitution
c. 1960 Constitution
d. 1983 Constitution.

34. Which of the following is a function of the civil service commission?

a. Enforcement of law and order
b. Payment of civil servants' salaries
c. Discipline of erring civil servants
d. Pro action of lives and properties.

35. The concentration of power on the units is a merit of

a. quasi-federal-system
b. confederal system
c. federal system
d. system.

36. In fascism, the leader is

a. supreme
b. democratic
c. rich
d. religious.

37. Delegated legislation is the—

a. limitation of responsibilities to agencies
b. transfer of responsibilities to agencies
c. deterring of responsibilities of agencies
d. facilitation responsibilities of agencies.

38. Which of the following countries significantly contributed to the formation of ECOMOG?

a. Ghana
b. Gambia
c. Liberia
d. Nigeria.

39. An important element of the doctrine of separation of powers is

a. Delegation of power
b. Checks and Balances
c. Rule of Law

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d. Concentration diffusion of powers.

40. Nigeria's action towards the external environment is embedded in her

a. state policy
b. party policy
c. government policy
d. foreign policy.

ANSWERS

1. C **2.** B **3.** D **4.** A **5.** A **6.** D **7.** C **8.** B **9.** D **10.** B **11.** C **12.** D **13.** B **14.** C **15.** B **16.** D **17.** C **18.** C **19.** D **20.** A

21. D **22.** D **23.** D **24.** D **25.** B **26.** D **27.** A **28.** C **29.** D **30.** B **31.** B **32.** B **33.** D **34.** C **35.** B **36.** A **37.** B **38.** D **39.** B **40.** D

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2018 JAMB GOVERNMENT QUESTIONS

1. Between 1960 and 1980, Nigeria experienced all the following systems of government except

a. unitary
b. federal
c. confederal
d. parliamentary

2. Which of the following was the first political party in Nigeria?

a. The Action Group (AG)
b. Northern People's Congress (NPC)
c. National Council of Nigeria and the Camerouns (NCNC)
d. Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNDP)

3. The primary function of government in a state is to

a. build schools and hospitals
b. provide transport services
c. engage in campaigns and rallies
d. maintain law and order

4. A country is most likely to have a good government only if it has

a. a good constitution but bad operators
b. good operators but bad constitution
c. a good constitution and good operators
d. illegitimate government.

5. Which of the following is a basic principle of democracy? Rule by

a. the majority and the right of the minority
b. the minority at the expense of the majority
c. the wealthy few
d. two political parties.

6. Which of the following is a legal source of political authority?

a. Power from the gun
b. Economic power
c. Minority power

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d. Power from the electorate

7. Which organ of government is vested with the responsibility of initiating bills and recommending them to the legislature for consideration?

a. Federal House of Representatives
b. Executive
c. Senate
d. Judiciary.

8. In democracies, the political participation could be restricted on the basis of

a. religion
b. age
c. sex
d. class.

9. Disenfranchisement refers to the

a. qualification of voters in an election
b. Disqualification of fraudulent president aspirants
c. denial of the right to vote in an election
d. right to vote and be voted for.

10. The limitation of the right to life can be found

a. among the people
b. in the case of a convicted person
c. in the executive
d. in the government.

11. Which of the following is not an agent of political socialisation?

a. Tourism
b. Mass media
c. Peer group
d. University.

12. Political sovereignty belongs to

a. the people
b. government
c. military

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d. the parliament

13. An alien who has lived in Nigeria for twenty years may acquire citizenship by

a. nationalisation
b. naturalization
c. registration
d. marriage.

14. In a republic parliamentary system of government, the ceremonial Head of State is the

a. Chief Justice
b. Prime Minister
c. President
d. Queen.

15. A representative government can be established through

a. a general election
b. a military coup
c. apartheid
d. espionage.

16. Delegated legislation is suitable for

a. relieving the parliament of its workload
b. enthroning the rule of law
c. ensuring the fusion of powers
d. checking the executive arm of government.

17. The indirect rule system succeeded in the Hausa-Fulani society because the

a. A society had only one religion
b. people received Quranic education
c. people were descendants of Uthman dan Fodio
d. existing administration favoured the system.

18. The policy of Association was adopted by the

a. British to replace their policy of Indirect Rule
b. French to replace their policy of Assimilation

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c. British on their arrival in West Africa
d. French on their departure from West Africa.

19. Nationalism in Africa eventually led to

a. a rapid political awareness among the colonialists
b. the alignment of the new states
c. de-colonisation
d. international economic groupings.

20. One major achievement of the Richards Constitution of Nigeria was that it

a. united the North and South under
a single legislature
b. provided for official African members of the Executive Council
c. allowed the participation of traditional rulers in government
d. introduced the elective principle.

21. The 1954 Constitution of Nigeria made the country a true federation because it provided for

a. the abolition of representation of white officials
b. the election of all members of parliament
c. a division of functions between the centre and the regions
d. the post of a Prime Minister at the centre.

22. The decision to separate Lagos from the Western Region and make it a neutral Territory was taken at the party constitutional conference

a. 1950 general conference
b. 1953 constitutional conference
c. 1954 constitutional conference
d. 1963 All party constitutional conference

23. The first Head of State and Head of Government in Nigeria was

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a. Lord Fredick Lugard
b. Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa
c. General J.T.U. Aguiyi Ironsi
d. Alhaji Shehu Shagari

24. Which of the following did not generate political crisis in Nigeria?

a. Adoption of Abuja as the New Federal General Elections Capital
b. Motion for self-government in 1956 by Enahoro
c. 1965 election in the Western Region
d. 1964 General Elections

25. A system of government where political powers are inherited is called

a. monarchy
b. diarchy
c. democracy
d. aristocracy

26. Democracy can be promoted through

a. gerrymandering
b. slander
c. accountability
d. lobbying.

27. The ability to command obedience is called

a. authority
b. influence
c. legitimacy
d. mobilisation.

28. Legitimacy is determined mainly by

a. charisma
b. influence
c. acceptance
d. desire.

29. A.V. Dicey popularised the principle of

a. rule of law
b. democracy
c. political vulture
d. separation of powers

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30. Which of the following is the lowest in the hierarchy of feudal system?

a. Knights
b. Serfs
c. Nobles
d. Lords.

31. In which of the following political systems is rule of law most enhanced?

a. Cabinet system
b. Feudal system
c. Fascist system
d. Communist system

32. The concept of collective responsibility is synonymous with

a. presidential system of government
b. military system of government
c. unitary system of government
d. parliamentary system of government.

33. A constitution is the

a. written document of traditional practices
b. functional aspect of government activities
c. supreme documents of the government
d. fundamental laws of the land.

34. Which of the following cannot be found in a constitution?

a. Fundamental Human Rights
b. Manifestoes of political parties
c. Organs of government
d. Duties and obligations of citizens

35. A rigid constitution is a feature of

a. unitary system
b. monarchical system
c. federal system
d. confederal system

36. In 1973, following an OAU resolution, Nigeria broke diplomatic relations with

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a. South Africa
b. France
c. Isreal
d. Cuba

37. 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. World poverty.

38. 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

39. The major liberation organisation which fought for Namibia's independence was

a. SWAPO
b. ANC
c. FRELIMO
d. M.P.L.A

40. 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

ANSWERS

1. C **2.** D **3.** D **4.** D **5.** A **6.** D **7.** B **8.** B **9.** C **10.** B **11.** A **12.** B **13.** B **14.** C **15.** A **16.** A **17.** D **18.** B **19.** C **20.** A

21. C **22.** C **23.** D **24.** A **25.** A **26.** C **27.** A **28.** C **29.** A **30.** B **31.** A **32.** D **33.** D **34.** B **35.** C **36.** C **37.** B **38.** C **39.** A **40.** C

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