

Government

1983 - 2004

JAMB

Questions

Government 1983

- 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 controlled by the rich
E
- 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
- B 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.

6 Which of the following countries does NOT operate a Federal constitution

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

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 NNDP
 - C PPA, NCNC, GNPP, NPN, UPN, and PPP
 - D UPN, GNPP, NAP, PRP, NPP and NPN
 - E NPC, GNPP, PRP, UPN, NPP and PPA.
- 27 Which of the following is NOT a pressure group in Nigeria?
- A Farmers
 - B The Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT)
 - C The Catholic church
 - D Academic Staff Union of Universities (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 constitution
 - B Republican Constitutions
 - C Richards Constitution
 - D Lyttleton Constitution
 - E Macpherson Constitution
- 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

- 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 Consitution 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 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 Consitution
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 consitution 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 because 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.
 - C. U.N.O.
 - D. NATO.
 - 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 features 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

5 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

- 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 law makers 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

- 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 Clifford's Constitution
- 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 independent in 1956 was moved by
- A. Chief Anthony Enahoro
- B. Sir Ahmadu Bello
- C. Chief Obafemi Awolowo
- D. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
- 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
- F. Richard's Constitution
- G. The 1963 Constitution
- H. The 1979 Consitution
- 43 The Constitution 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'etat 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

- 42 Under what constitution did the Supreme Court become the highest Court of Appeal in Nigeria?
- A Macpherson's Consitution
 - B. The Council of Ministers
 - C. The General Secretariat
 - D. The Economic Commission for Africa
 - E. TheAssembly of Heads of State ad Government.

Government 1985

- 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 deal
 - E. an eddict.
- 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 no written 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. AV. 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

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 excersie his voting right B. allowed to
 C. not permitted to vote nominate a candidate D. allowed to
 E. a prohibited immigrant
22. The head of the executive branch in a parliamentary system is called the
 A. prime minster B. president
 C. majority leader D. senate president
 E. governor-general.
23. Thepolitical 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. enfrachisement
25. Ceremonial and executive powers are usually fused 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

- D. 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 Constituion (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. prevdent the creation of more states.
 E. levy import duties.
- A. Mr. Wahab Goodluck
 B. Alhaji Shehu Kangiwa
 C. Alhaji Hassan Sunmonu

- 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 ~~semi~~
E. abolished the ~~principle of indirect rule~~

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 Nigeria 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 prime minister
 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 Organisations (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

Government 1986

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. A nation state is synonymous with a

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|----|-----------------|----|---------------------|
| A. | sovereign state | B. | dependent territory |
| C. | nation | D. | political community |

1. Legislative supremacy exists in

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|----|--------------|----|----------|
| A. | Britain | B. | France |
| C. | Soviet Union | D. | Nigeria. |

2. Presidentialism is a system of government in which
A. there is elected head of State who