

GOVERNMENT 2010-2018

JAMB

Past Questions And Answers

UTME 2010 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
B. legislature ceases to trust the executive executive is required to resign
C. 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.
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 The rights of a citizen can be withdrawn by the state if the person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
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
- 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 recommended by a commission headed by
A. Jerome Udoji
B. S.J. Cookey
C. Simeon Adebayo
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 multi-party 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
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.
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
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
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

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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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1. Which Government Question Paper Type is given to you?
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 - 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
 - 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
- A. prohibited
 - B. regulated
 - C. limited
 - D. encouraged
15. The earliest classification of constitutions was the work of
- A. Aristotle
 - B. J.J. Rousseau
 - 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 ---
- 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 benefits derived by people from government
- E. people's thought about a particular government policy
 - F. people's expectations from the government
 - G. 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
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
 - 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
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