GOVERNMENT 2010-2018

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Past Questions

And Answers

# UTME 2010 GOVERNMENT QUESTIONS

1. Which Government Question Paper Type is given to you?
	1. Type A
	2. Type B
	3. Type C.
	4. Type D
2. Nation-state is synonymous with ----
	1. self-actualization
	2. sovereignty
	3. liberation
	4. nationalism
3. A fundamental component of political culture is ---------
	1. social values
	2. family values
	3. community structure
	4. 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

1. A state that is ruled by an elected citizen is ---------------
	1. a monarchy
	2. a plutocracy
	3. a republic
	4. an empire
2. A true democracy in the modern sense exists where the –
	1. elected representatives rule
	2. majority of the people rule
	3. majority of the people vote
	4. elite rules
3. In a parliamentary system, when the legislature passes a vote of no confidence on the executive, it means that the ---
	1. executive is expected to go on suspension
	2. legislature ceases to trust the executive
	3. executive is required to resign
	4. legislature commences legal proceeding against the executive
4. The legislative body of the United States of America is the ----
	1. Parliament
	2. National Assembly
	3. Congress
	4. Council.
5. Unicameralism is a feature of the legislature in ---
	1. Israel
	2. the United States
	3. the United Kingdom
	4. Ghana.
6. The upper house in most federal systems is created to –
	1. ensure equality of federating units
	2. prevent excesses of the executive
	3. oversee and check the lower house
	4. enable experienced elders make inputs to governance.
7. In which of the following systems is the power of the component units more than that of the central government?
	1. Monarchical.
	2. Federal.
	3. Unitary.
	4. Confederal.
8. One of the general tenets of fascist doctrine is that the leader is –
	1. supreme relative to the constitution
	2. weak relative to the constitution
	3. subordinate to the laws of the state
	4. subordinate to the norms of the society.
9. In a cabinet system of government, executive power is exercised by the
	1. head of government
	2. monarch
	3. president
	4. dominant party
10. The principle of separation of powers is best practiced in the
	1. presidential system
	2. parliamentary system
	3. monarchical system
	4. feudal system
11. A typical form of delegated legislation is
	1. an act
	2. a bill
	3. a decree
	4. a bye-law
12. The rights of a citizen can be withdrawn by the state if the person
	1. opposes the government violently
	2. leaves the country permanently
	3. is convicted of a serious crime
	4. is pronounced dead.
13. An electoral process in which candidates are selected for elective offices by party members is ----
	1. primary election
	2. electoral college
	3. bye election
	4. general election
14. In theory one major advantage of the one-party system is that it –
	1. eliminates intra-party conflict
	2. serves as an instrument of national integration
	3. promotes greater mass participation in government
	4. guarantees social justice
15. A tactic employed by pressure groups to achieve their objectives is---
	1. memorandum
	2. electioneering campaign
	3. propaganda
	4. lobbying
16. Public opinion can be measured through
	1. negotiation
	2. referendum
	3. strike action
	4. rumour.
17. Which of the following is the main function of the civil service?
	1. Implementing government policies
	2. Allocating resources to the federating units
	3. Supporting the party in power
	4. Mobilizing grass root support for government
18. Who was the political head of the Old Oyo Empire?
	1. Bashorun
	2. Oyomesi
	3. Aremo
	4. Alaafin
19. The lgbo political system was based on -
	1. age grades
	2. Umunna
	3. family ties
	4. Umuada.
20. The Aro age-grade system in lgbo land was
	1. a religious organization
	2. a political organization
	3. a commercial organization
	4. an imperial organization.
21. France introduced the policy of assimilation in her colonies primarily to
	1. teach them the art of leadership
	2. give them a sound education
	3. change their way of life
	4. discourage them from ritual killings.
22. The foremost British trading company on the West African coast was
	1. Royal Niger Company
	2. United African Company
	3. Lever Brothers
	4. John Holt and Sons
23. Which of these rulers resisted colonial rule and was deported to Calabar?
	1. King Kosoko.
	2. King Dosunmu
	3. Oba Ovonramwen
	4. King Jaja
24. Nigerian nationalism was described as two-phased by
	1. John Payne Jackson
	2. Edward Wilmot Blyden
	3. James S. Coleman
	4. David Ricardo
25. One major weakness of the Independence Constitution is that it
	1. failed to provide the country with full sovereignty.
	2. gave total independence to Nigeria
	3. gave full powers to the Supreme Court in Nigeria.
	4. empowered Britain to continue to rule.
26. The first law-making body in Nigeria after amalgamation was
	1. Nigerian Council
	2. National Assembly
	3. Legislative Council
	4. Regional Assembly
27. The designation of ministers as chief executives and accounting officers was recommended by a commission headed by
	1. Jerome Udoji
	2. S.J. Cookey
	3. Simeon Adebo
	4. Dotun Philips
28. A major shortcoming of the Ombudsman is
	1. lack of adequate resources
	2. Lack of clear-cut mandate
	3. its inability to restrain bureaucratic excesses
	4. lack of executive power to enforce decisions.
29. One of the strong points of the multi- party Nigeria's Fourth Republic
	1. the provision for a bicameral legislature
	2. wider political participation
	3. government interference
	4. wider anti-democracy campaign.
30. In which of the following is the ceremonial and executive powers fused?
	1. Presidential system of government
	2. parliamentary system of government.
	3. Federal system of government.
	4. Unitary system of government
31. A major contentious issue confronting Nigerian federalism is
	1. poverty
	2. education
	3. health care delivery
	4. revenue allocation.
32. The main purpose of establishing public enterprises in Nigeria is to
	1. increase government revenue
	2. provide essential services
	3. enrich the elite
	4. compete with the private sector.
33. Parastatals are established to
	1. enhance entrepreneurial skills
	2. maximize government profits
	3. expand business transactions
	4. render social services.
34. The General-Purpose Committee of the local government is the
	1. cabinet or the local government
	2. local government public relations unit
	3. body responsible for supervising self- help projects
	4. body for awarding contracts
35. The highest organ of the state during the Babangida Regime was the
	1. Provisional Ruling Council
	2. Supreme Military Council
	3. Armed Forces Ruling Council
	4. Federal Executive Council.
36. Decree 34 of 1966 was unacceptable to many Nigerians because it was
	1. seen as an instrument of impoverishment
	2. perceived to abolish the federal system
	3. promulgated without consultation with the people
	4. considered as alien.
37. Nigeria broke diplomatic relations with France in 1961 because of
	1. France's.atomic test in the Sahara Desert
	2. General de-Gaulle's negative attitude towards her
	3. her poor relations with the Francophone countries
	4. France's diplomatic relations with Israel.
38. An attribute that Nigeria shares with most non-aligned countries is
	1. the state of her economy
	2. her heterogeneous population
	3. her large population
	4. her large size.
39. Nigeria spearheaded the formation of ECOWAS during the regime of—
	1. Olusegun Obasanjo
	2. Yakubu Gowon
	3. Murtala Muhammed
	4. Ibrahim Babangida
40. Nigeria was classified as a frontline state for
	1. participating in peacekeeping in the Congo
	2. supporting the Lim liberation efforts in Southern Africa
	3. spearheading the formation of African on
	4. helping to end the crisis in
41. The prominent role Nigeria played in the UN in the 70's earned her
	1. non-permanent membership position Liberia.
	2. membership of the Security Council
	3. permanent representation at the UN
	4. chairmanship of the General
42. 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.

1. One major function of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS is
	1. organizing international conferences
	2. appointing the Executive Secretary
	3. appointing staff of the Secretariat
	4. preparing the budget of the Community
2. The tenure of non-permanent members of the Security Council is
	1. 5 years
	2. 2 years
	3. 4 years
	4. 6 years
3. The Secretary -General of the United Nations is appointed by the
	1. Security council acting alone
	2. General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council
	3. Permanent members of the Security Council on the recommendation of the General Assembly
	4. General Assembly in plenary session
4. The approval of treaties and agreements of the Economic Community of West African States is the responsibility of the
	1. secretariat
	2. ECOWAS Tribunal
	3. Council of Ministers
	4. 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

# UTME 2011 GOVERNMENT QUESTIONS

1. Which Government Question Paper Type is given to you?
	1. Type A
	2. Type B
	3. Type C
	4. Type D
2. The development of attitudes and beliefs about a political system is----
	1. political emancipation
	2. political socialization
	3. political participation
	4. political orientation
3. Political behavior is governed by
	1. political socialization
	2. political ideology
	3. political economy
	4. political culture
4. In a nation, sovereignty is vested in the--
	1. community
	2. state
	3. elite
	4. electorate
5. Which of the following is a feature of democracy?
	1. interdependence of states
	2. state responsibilities to society
	3. power vested in minority parties
	4. popular consultation
6. Private ownership of the means of production is central to
	1. fascism
	2. feudalism
	3. capitalism
	4. communism
7. A system based on hierarchies of land ownership is--
	1. feudalism
	2. totalitarianism
	3. communism
	4. fascism
8. Which of the following performs quasi- legislative functions?
	1. The Judiciary
	2. The Traditional Institutions
	3. The Civil Service
	4. The Executive
9. A major weakness of confederation is
	1. over-concentration of authority
	2. tendency towards secession
	3. lack of local independence
	4. lack of common currency 10.Members of a parliament are required

to report the proceedings of the house to their ---

1. constituencies
2. local government chairmen
3. traditional rulers
4. political parties
5. Which of the following Country is a unitary state?
	1. Nigeria
	2. India
	3. United States of America
	4. Ghana
6. Ending a session of parliament by royal proclamation means the
	1. expiration of parliament
	2. prorogation of parliament
	3. adjournment of parliament
	4. dissolution of parliament
7. A main feature of the parliamentary system is that
	1. the executive consists of all-party members
	2. judges are drawn from the ruling party
	3. electoral commissioners leave at the end of their tenure
	4. the executive is appointed by the legislature
8. In a socialist economy, private accumulation of wealth is
	1. prohibited
	2. regulated
	3. limited
	4. encouraged
9. The earliest classification of constitutions was the work of
	1. Aristotle
	2. J.J. Rouseau
	3. K.C. Wheare
	4. Plato 16.Constitutionalism refers to ---
10. the process of drafting a constitution
11. amendment of an existing constitution
12. the process of operating a constitution
13. strict adherence to a constitution
14. An advantage of delegated legislation is

that

1. much time is saved in the process
2. technical issues are handled by experts
3. ministers and lawmakers work together
4. it hastens the implementation of policy
5. One essential duty of a citizen to his state is to
	1. support the government in power
	2. recite the pledge
	3. pay his tax
	4. encourage other citizens
6. Franchise in an electoral process means

the –

* 1. right to vote
	2. ownership of means of production
	3. the sovereignty of a nation
	4. rights and duties of a citizen 20.The type of party system in practice is

defined by the ---

1. relationship between the parties and electorate
2. structure of the political parties
3. manner in which the parties operate
4. number of political parties in a country
5. Pressure groups harmonize different individual concerns through
	1. interest formulation
	2. interest manipulation
	3. interest mobilisation
	4. interest aggregation 22.Opinion polls are organized to find out

the –

1. benefits derived by people from government
2. people's thought about a particular government policy
3. people's expectations from the government
4. feelings of people about particular issues and policies
5. In pre-colonial Igboland, autocratic rule was made difficult by the ---
	1. fear of dethronement
	2. absence of a centralized system of authority
	3. pressure from age grades
	4. activities of cult societies
6. The Yoruba traditional system of government was—
	1. republican
	2. democratic
	3. monarchical
	4. egalitarian
7. Under the pre-colonial Sokoto Caliphate system, the next in command to the sultan was the
	1. Alkali
	2. Galadima
	3. Madaki
	4. Waziri
8. Which of the following societies was classified as acephalous?
	1. Benin
	2. Ibibio
	3. Igbo
	4. Ijaw
9. Indirect rule encouraged
	1. communal integration
	2. exploitation and oppression
	3. inter-communal cooperation
	4. the rise of nationalism
10. The main achievement of the nationalists in Nigeria was
	1. registration of political parties
	2. economic liberation of the nation
	3. political liberation of the nation
	4. building the nation
11. The major external factor that promoted nationalism in Nigeria was
	1. Pan-Africanism
	2. the Yom-Kippur War
	3. the Second World War
	4. Anti-apartheid Movement 30.The presidential system of government

was introduced in Nigeria with the Constitution of

1. 1989
2. 1999
3. 1960
4. 1979
5. The Action Group crisis of 1963 led to the formation of
	1. UPP
	2. NEPU
	3. NPC
	4. NCNC
6. Under the 1963 Republican Constitution, the power of judicial review was vested in the
	1. President
	2. Chief Justice
	3. Supreme Court
	4. Parliament
7. The rules and regulations of the civil service are called?
	1. General Order
	2. Bureaucratic Order
	3. Service Order
	4. Administrative Order
8. The Code of Conduct Bureau was essentially established to
	1. reduce corruption in public life
	2. protect the rights of public servants
	3. enhance probity and accountability in public service
	4. ensure the independence of the public service
9. Which of the following political parties was the first to be formed when the ban on politics was lifted in 1978?
	1. NPP
	2. PRP
	3. NPN
	4. UPN
10. The principle of federal character was adopted in order to promote equitable allocation of
	1. positions and appointments among people of various regions
	2. appointments between the North and the South
	3. opportunities between the males and females
	4. revenue between groups in the country
11. The component units of the Nigerian Federation comprise
	1. national assembly, military, police and civil service
	2. constituency, ward, emirate and chiefdom
	3. federal, state, local government and federal capital territory
	4. federal capital territory, national assembly, supreme court and civil service
12. In Nigeria, privatization and commercialization policies were introduced to
	1. hand over the control of commercial ventures to citizens
	2. increase the asset base of government
	3. divest government major control of commercial ventures
	4. allow government control of the private sector
13. An example of a public corporation in Nigeria is
	1. National Universities Commission
	2. Nigerian Television Authority
	3. National Population Commission
	4. First Bank of Nigeria
14. Following the reform of the Native Authority system in Northern Nigeria, traditional rulers became
	1. Council
	2. Chief-and-Council
	3. Prefects
	4. Chief-in-Council
15. Under whose regime were Akwa-Ibom and Katsina States created?
	1. Gen Murtala Muhammed
	2. Gen Ibrahim Babangida
	3. Gen Sani Abacha
	4. Gen Yakubu Gowon
16. 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
	1. Chairman, Independent National Electoral Commission
	2. President of Nigeria
	3. Chief Justice of Nigeria
	4. President, Court of Appeal 43.Rhodesia was the former name of
17. Zimbabwe
18. Swaziland
19. Zambia
20. Namibia
21. The adoption of non-alignment as a principle of Nigeria's foreign policy was aimed at
	1. promoting Nigeria's leadership aspiration in Africa
	2. attaining equal status with the world powers
	3. fulfilling a basic requirement for acceptance in the UN Security Council
	4. insulating Nigeria against having to take side in the Cold War
22. In 1979, the non-aligned member states were
	1. 21
	2. 27
	3. 37
	4. 19
	5. none of the above
23. Which of the following was the secretary general of OPEC?
	1. Jibril Aminu
	2. Aret Adams
	3. Dalhatu Bayero
	4. Rilwan Lukwan
24. Which of the following countries pioneered the idea of ECOWAS alongside Nigeria?
	1. Liberia
	2. Togo
	3. Cote d'Ivoire
	4. Mali
25. Which of the following international organizations were in existence before the Second World War?
	1. The UNO
	2. The OAU
	3. The League of Nations
	4. The ECOWAS
26. The organ of the United Nations responsible for the approval of its annual budget is the
	1. Secretariat
	2. Security Council
	3. General Assembly
	4. Economic and Social Council
27. Each member state is represented on the Board of Governors of OPEC for a period of
	1. 2 years
	2. 3 years
	3. 4 years
	4. 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

# UTME 2012 GOVERNMENT QUESTIONS

1. Which Questions Paper Type of Government as indicated above is given to you?
2. Type Green
3. Type Purple
4. Type Red
5. Type Yellow
6. The distinctive attribute of a state is the monopoly of
7. control
8. power
9. violence
10. justice
11. State as a political entity refers to
12. An organized group within a definite territory
13. An association of men in a given society
14. A branch of a nation
15. A geographical location
16. Political values are acquired in any given society through
17. political re-orientation
18. political campaign
19. political socialization
20. political indoctrination
21. In a democratic government, political sovereignty is vested in the
22. legislature
23. elite
24. executive
25. electorate
26. One judicial function performed by the executive is
27. Granting of amnesty
28. Implementing judicial orders
29. Ensuring obedience to the law
30. Appointing judges
31. A governmental system in which constitutional supremacy resides in the center is
32. federal
33. confederal
34. unitary
35. parliamentary
36. A political system which empowers the leader with the ultimate responsibility to execute laws is
37. parliamentarianism
38. presidentialism
39. dictatorship
40. autocracy
41. A bill is a draft which is awaiting the consideration of the
42. executive
43. party caucus
44. legislature
45. judiciary
46. The private ownership of the means of production is a feature of
47. capitalism
48. socialism
49. communalism
50. communism
51. In a feudal system, the two major classes are the serfs and the
52. masses
53. vassals
54. lords
55. elite
56. An example of a country with a flexible constitution is
57. South Africa
58. Britain
59. Benin Republic
60. the United States of America
61. The rule of law is negation of
62. equality before the law
63. supremacy of the law
64. Limited power
65. absolute power
66. To ensure the rights and freedom of citizens, the powers of the arms of government must be
67. fused
68. incorporated
69. separated
70. rotated
71. Delegated legislation is made by bodies others than the
72. president
73. governor
74. parliament
75. judiciary
76. The bringing of a session of a parliament to an end through royal proclamation is known as
77. political impasse
78. dissolution of parliament
79. vote of no confidence
80. prorogation of parliament
81. The right of citizens to participate in the affairs of government of their country is called
82. economic right
83. civil right
84. political right
85. social right
86. The commission charged with the conduct of federal elections in Nigeria is
87. NEC
88. FEDECO
89. INEC
90. NECON
91. An electoral system in which parties are assigned seats in the parliament commensurate to the number of votes polled is
92. Absolute majority
93. Simple majority
94. proportional representation
95. indirect election
96. An intra-party activity for the selection of candidates for elective positions known as
97. primary election
98. general election
99. mid-term election
100. bye-election
101. The primary aim of pressure groups is to
102. Attract people's attention
103. protects the interest of members
104. captured political power
105. fight corrupt officials
106. Which of the following is used in gauging public opinion?
107. constitution
108. educational institution
109. mass media
110. electoral college
111. A permanent structure that facilitates continuity and guarantees orderly conduct in governance is
112. Bureaucracy
113. public corporation
114. ombudsman
115. political party
116. In the Hausa pre- colonial political system, a district was headed by
117. A hakimi
118. a dagaci
119. an alkali
120. a waziri
121. Which of the following ensured the practice of democracy in the pre- colonial Yoruba political system?
122. Checks and balances
123. Fusion of power
124. individual responsibility
125. the rule of law 26.Colonization of Africa was mainly

motivated by

1. security considerations
2. economic reasons
3. religious reasons
4. cultural factors
5. The French colonial system was underlined by the policy of
	1. assimilation
	2. paternalism
	3. socialism
	4. indirect rule
6. Radical nationalism in Nigeria is generally attributed to the influence of
	1. Aminu Kano
	2. Herbert Marcaulay
	3. Nnamdi Azikiwe
	4. Mbonu Ojike
7. Two foreigners that directly aroused nationalist feelings among Nigerians are
	1. Edward Blyden and Payne Jackson
	2. Casely Hayford and James Horton
	3. W.E du Boise and H.O Davies
	4. Marcus Garvey and Casely Hayford 30.Members of the Senate in Nigeria's

First Republic were

1. Elected directly by the people
2. Elected by electoral college
3. Nominated by regional and federal governments
4. Nominated by the president of the house
5. In Nigeria, the agency mainly responsible for the maintenance of internal peace and security is the
	1. Army
	2. Navy
	3. Civil Defence Corps
	4. Police
6. The National Assembly in Nigeria is primarily responsible for
	1. Executing laws
	2. interpreting laws
	3. Ratifying appointments
	4. Making laws
7. The major factor militating against the efficient operation of electoral commissions in Nigeria is
	1. Inadequate public support
	2. Population size
	3. Inadequate skilled manpower
	4. Excessive political interference
8. A major objective of the public Complaints Commission is
	1. Training and promotion of public servants
	2. Settlement of disputes among individuals
	3. Addressing the grievances of individuals and groups
	4. Fighting corruption and indiscipline
9. The three registered political parties at the inception of Nigeria’s Fourth Republic were
	1. PDP, DPP and PPA
	2. PDP, AD and APP
	3. PDP, AD and PPA
	4. PDP, app and AC
10. The Sharia legal system was first introduced in the Fourth Republic in
	1. Kano State
	2. Katsina State
	3. Zamfara State
	4. Sokoto State
11. Quota system and federal character principles were entrenched in the 1979 constitution to ensure
	1. loyalty
	2. Economic empowerment
	3. Equity
	4. Even development
12. Workers in the public corporations are known as
	1. civil servants
	2. private employees
	3. public servants
	4. professional employees
13. The central objective of privatization in Nigeria is to
	1. Reduce the retrenchment of workers
	2. Encourage prompt payment of salaries
	3. Improve standard of living
	4. Improve the efficiency of enterprises 40.Military intervention in Nigeria arose from
14. perceived incapability of civilians to govern
15. international pressure for change
16. the desire for a military government
17. civilian's desire to relinquish power
18. The first institution introduced by the military to exercise legislative power was the
19. supreme military council
20. armed forces ruling council
21. federal executive council
22. provisional ruling council
23. The main focus of Nigeria's foreign policy since independence centers on
	1. South- south cooperation
	2. Sub-regionalism
	3. Globalism
	4. Afrocentrism
24. The country that championed decolonization in Africa was
	1. Nigeria
	2. South Africa
	3. Ghana
	4. Kenya
25. A major drawback to the NEPAD initiative is its
	1. Articulation by few African leaders
	2. Affiliation by few African union
	3. Inability to empower the youth
	4. Reliance on Western donors for funds
26. The structures of the African Union include
	1. the court of justice, pan African

congress and people’s Assembly

* 1. pan African parliament, the court of justice and the peace and security council
	2. specialized Technical commission, the court of justice and humanitarian board
	3. people's Assembly, Humanitarian Board and the peace and security council
1. ECOMOG at the initial stage of its intervention in Liberia was perceived as
	1. Neutral
	2. Incompetent
	3. Partisan
	4. Invaders
2. One of the programmes binding members of the Commonwealth is the
	1. Food and aid programme
	2. Cultural programme
	3. Agenda for peace
	4. Scholarship scheme
3. The African leader mostly credited for spearheading the formation of the African Union is
	1. Muammar Ghaddafi
	2. Abdelaziz Bouteflika
	3. Abdoulaye Wade
	4. Thabo Mbeki
4. As part of the reforms in the UN, two slots were proposed in the Security Council for –
	1. Asia
	2. Africa
	3. America
	4. Europe
5. The founding members of OPEC are
	1. Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait
	2. Nigeria, Libya, Iraq and Saudi Arabia
	3. Venezuela, Nigeria, Libya, Iran and Iraq
	4. 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

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

# UTME 2013 GOVERNMENT QUESTIONS

1. Which Question Paper Type of Government is given to you?
	1. Type D
	2. Type I
	3. Type B
	4. Type U
2. Power that is delegated is exercised
	1. By devolution
	2. Directly
	3. By coercion
	4. Indirect
3. De Jure sovereign is acquired through
	1. Law
	2. Grant
	3. Treaty
	4. Force
4. A group of people who live together under a common law within a definite territory is a
	1. Community
	2. Nation - State
	3. Nation
	4. State
5. Political socialization is associated with
	1. Military take-over of civilian government
	2. The transmission of political values
	3. Political transition
	4. Free choice of party programmes
6. According to Aristotle, a form of government in which the few rule for the benefit of all is
	1. Diarchy
	2. Aristocracy
	3. Autocracy
	4. polyarch
7. Rule by the old people is known as
	1. Monarchy
	2. Gerontocracy
	3. Feudalism
	4. Theocracy
8. As an executive, the commissioner is charged with the responsibility of
	1. Implementing laws
	2. Writing laws
	3. Giving loans
	4. Making laws
9. Rules adjudication is a primary function of the
	1. Judiciary
	2. Executive
	3. Government
	4. Legislature
10. The judiciary controls the executive in federal state through
	1. Delegated legislation
	2. Judicial overview
	3. Judicial review
	4. Motions
11. One major advantage of the unitary system is that it tends of make government
	1. Free of controversy
	2. Distant from the people
	3. Popular among the masses
	4. Strong and stable
12. The presidential system differs from the parliamentary system of government in that
	1. The principle of collective responsibility applies
	2. Executive and legislative powers are fused
	3. Powers of the three arms of government are merged
	4. The tenure of office of the president is limited
13. Which of the following advocates equitable distribution of wealth?
	1. Capitalism
	2. Aristocracy
	3. Socialism
	4. Plutocracy
14. A constitution that is difficult to amend is
	1. Rigid
	2. Written
	3. Unwritten
	4. Flexible
15. Which of the following constitutions is more suitable for centralization of political power?
	1. Unwritten constitution
	2. Rigid constitution
	3. Written constitution
	4. Flexible constitution
16. The act of transferring autonomous powers to subordinate agencies is
	1. Concentration
	2. Deconcentration
	3. Delegation
	4. Devolution
17. Which of the following types of citizenship cannot be withdrawn?
	1. Citizenship by conquest
	2. Citizenship by birth
	3. Honorary citizenship
	4. Citizenship by naturalization
18. The right of citizens to vote is
	1. Universal suffrage
	2. Nationality suffrage
	3. Electoral suffrage
	4. Adult suffrage
19. A political party is different from a pressure group in its
	1. Objective
	2. Organization
	3. Strategy
	4. Source of finance
20. One of the functions of pressure groups is to
	1. Nominate the president
	2. Prepare the budget
	3. Articulate the opinion of their members
	4. Contest elections to serve the people
21. Public opinion refers to the
	1. Aggregate views of groups on particular government activities
	2. views held by the president of a country
	3. views of the chief justice of a country
	4. Aggregate of attitudes held by members of the national assembly
22. The class that oversees the implementation of government decisions and policies is the
	1. Executive
	2. Clerical
	3. Technical
	4. Administrative
23. The performance of ritual rites in the Yoruba empire is the responsibility of the
	1. Aare-Onakakanfo
	2. Oba
	3. Ogboni
	4. Oyo mesi
24. Under the emirate system, the commander of the army is the
	1. Hakimi
	2. Sarkin fada
	3. Madawaki
	4. Alkali
25. The indirect rule system of administration was more successful in the Northern Nigeria because
	1. Of the existence of an organized structure in the area
	2. the Europeans ensures that the farmlands
	3. The natives show little or no resistance
	4. The people were mainly interested in being governed indirectly
26. The earliest nationalist activities in Nigeria were spearheaded by
	1. Trade unions
	2. Traditional rulers
	3. Political parties
	4. Educated elite
27. The first notable nationalist movement in west Africa was the
	1. West African student union
	2. Nigeria youth movement
	3. Aborigines rights protection society
	4. National congress of British West Africa
28. In Nigeria’s first republic, the prime

minister was both the

* 1. Head of state and commander-in-chief of the armed forces
	2. Commander-in-chief of the armed forces and party leader
	3. Head of state and party leader
	4. Head of government and a lawmaker
1. Under the 1979 Constitution, statutory allocation of revenue to local government councils is the responsibility of the
	1. House of Assembly
	2. National Economic Council
	3. Federal Legislature
	4. Council of State
2. Under Nigeria's Second Republic, the Senate was under the leadership of
	1. J.S. Tarka
	2. Joseph Wayas
	3. Godwin Ume-Ezeoke
	4. John Wash Pam
3. The Revenue Mobilization, Allocation and Fiscal Commission is statutorily empowered to determine the remuneration of
	1. Only elected representatives
	2. Political office holders
	3. Employees of public corporations
	4. All civil servants
4. The primary function of the Code of Conduct Bureau is to
	1. Ensure minimum standard of morality
	2. Retain custody of declarations
	3. Receive declaration of assets
	4. Ensure due process by public officers
5. The party system practiced in Nigeria's Third Republic was
	1. Two-party
	2. Zero-party
	3. One-party
	4. Multi-party
6. Nigeria adopted the federal system of government because of
	1. Uneven development
	2. The availability of limited resources
	3. The adoption of a stat religion
	4. The fear of domination of minorities
7. The highest policy the making body under the Gowon Regime was
	1. Armed Forces Ruling Council
	2. Provisional Ruling Council
	3. Supreme Military Council
	4. Federal Executive Council
8. Nigeria became a federation of thirty-six state during the era of
	1. Abdulsalami Abubakar
	2. Yakubu Gowon
	3. Ibrahim Babangida
	4. Sani Abacha
9. Which of the following headed the committee that recommended the suitability of Abuja as a new federal city?
	1. Justice Baba Ardo
	2. Justice Atanda Fatai Williams
	3. Justice Udo Udoma
	4. Justice Akinola Aguda
10. A public corporation is managed by
	1. A minister
	2. A general manager
	3. The board of governors
	4. The board of directors
11. A major source of revenue in the post - 1976 local government in Nigeria is
	1. Internally generated revenue
	2. the federation account
	3. Grants and loans
	4. The joint state-local government account
12. The provisional Ruling Council was the highest ruling body during the regime of
	1. Muhammadu Buhari
	2. Ibrahim Babangida
	3. Murtala Muhammed
	4. Sani Abacha
13. Nigeria's non-alignment policy in the sixties lacked real substance because of her
	1. Afrocentric policy
	2. Poor economic potential
	3. Partnership with Asian countries
	4. Close ties with Britain
14. Under the Technical Aid Corps, Nigerian experts are deployed to
	1. African, the pacific and the Caribbean
	2. Europe, South America and Asia
	3. The pacific, the Caribbean and Europe
	4. Asia, Africa and the pacific
15. The centre-piece of Nigeria's foreign policy covers only
	1. Europe
	2. Africa
	3. Latin America
	4. Asia
16. Which of the following countries pioneered the establishment of ECOWAS alongside Nigeria?
	1. Ghana
	2. Togo
	3. Algeria
	4. Cameroun
17. Nigeria's role in the African Union was most prominent during the regime of
	1. President Olusegun Obasanjo
	2. President Shehu Shagari
	3. President Umaru Yar'adua
	4. President Ibrahim Babangida
18. A representative of a Commonwealth country in another member state is known as
	1. Consul-General
	2. Ambassador
	3. Attache
	4. High Commissioner
19. The organ of UN that promotes voluntary co-operation among member states in [diverse](https://www.lasu-info.com/2018/02/jamb-questions-answers-download.html) areas is the
	1. International Court of Justice
	2. General Assembly
	3. Economic and Social Council
	4. Security Council
20. The main representative body of the United Nations is the
	1. Security Council
	2. General Assembly
	3. Trusteeship Council
	4. Secretariat
21. The AU differs from the OAU in having
	1. Effective tools for decision enforcement
	2. No permanent headquarters
	3. A minimum of divergent viewpoints
	4. No assembly of Heads of State
22. OPEC has strong influence with the
	1. EU
	2. ADB
	3. AU
	4. 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

# UTME 2014 GOVERNMENT QUESTIONS

1. Which Question Paper Type of Government is given to you?
	1. Type F
	2. Type E
	3. Type L
	4. D Type
2. The necessary attributes of a state are
	1. police, army, sovereignty and custom
	2. resources, population, sovereignty and government
	3. sovereignty, police, army and immigration
	4. definite territory, population, sovereignty and government
3. The process of taking part in political and public affairs can be termed political
	1. socialization
	2. recognition
	3. culture
	4. participation
4. Membership of a society is
	1. constitutional
	2. conventional
	3. mandatory
	4. voluntary
5. In a democratic political system, the political sovereign is usually the
	1. legislature
	2. constitution
	3. political parties
	4. electorate
6. One basic feature of a monarchical form of government is that
	1. the ruler has a fixed tenure powers is absolute
	2. separation of powers is absolute
	3. members of the executive are elected
	4. succession is through heredity
7. One main advantage of bicameral legislature is that it
	1. is not easy to manipulate hills
	2. makes for quick deliberation during emergencies
	3. makes passage of bills easy
	4. is less cumbersome to pass bills
8. The court that has ultimate power to interpret the constitution is the
	1. Court of Appeal
	2. Supreme Court
	3. Magistrate Court
	4. High Court
9. Unitary system of government is more suitable to a country
	1. with a relatively small area and a homogenous population
	2. that is sparsely populated
	3. that possesses a strong and modern army
	4. with a robust and dynamic economy
10. An example of a country ruled by a constitutional monarch is
	1. Libya
	2. Uganda
	3. Morocco
	4. Italy
11. The development of a classless society is the goal of
	1. marxism
	2. conservation
	3. feudalism
	4. liberalism
12. A flexible constitution is one which is
	1. written by the parliament
	2. easily amended
	3. popular with the legislators
	4. known to all the citizens
13. Which of the following is a feature of checks and balances?
	1. Code of conduct
	2. Judicial precedent
	3. Judicial immunity
	4. Judicial review
14. Laws made by military governments at the state level are called
	1. acts
	2. decrees
	3. bye-laws
	4. edicts
15. Citizenship is acquired by an alien through
	1. naturalization
	2. registration
	3. birth
	4. conferment
16. The officer responsible for announcing the result of an election is known as
	1. electoral officer
	2. ballot officer
	3. presiding officer
	4. returning officer
17. The ultimate aim of political parties is to
	1. formulate and implement policies
	2. implement people-oriented programmes
	3. acquire and exercise power
	4. increase the political awareness of the electorate
18. The main objective of pressure groups is to
	1. serve as opposition to the government
	2. promote the interest of political parties
	3. influence legislation for the benefit of their members
	4. protect the interest of the country against foreigners
19. Which of the following is not a dimension of public opinion?
	1. Substance
	2. Polling
	3. Orientation
	4. Intensity
20. The body that is responsible for the appointment, discipline, promotion and dismissal of civil servants is the
	1. Ministry of Labour and Productivity
	2. Ministry of Establishment
	3. Bureau for Public Service Reforms
	4. Civil Service Commission
21. In the pre-colonial Hausa political system, the Madawaki performed the-function of
	1. Minister of Works
	2. Minister of Education
	3. Minister of Defence
	4. Minister of Interior
22. In the Old Oyo Empire, the Ajele
	1. ensure the safety of all trade routes
	2. ensure good governance of the districts
	3. mobilized the army
	4. was the Head of the army
23. The General Strike of 1945 was caused primarily by the
	1. disparity in the criteria for employment
	2. harshness in trade laws as it concerns the Africans
	3. government's rejection of a demand for an increase of 50 percent in the cost of living allowance
	4. persistent implementation of discriminatory laws
24. Before 1945, the component units of Nigeria were
	1. regions
	2. districts
	3. provinces
	4. states
25. National agitation began in Nigeria with the
	1. formation of West African Youth League
	2. Lagos protest against water rate in 1908
	3. introduction of indirect rule
	4. annexation of Lagos in 1861
26. The emergence of nationalism was essentially the result of the ills of
	1. imperialism
	2. independence
	3. slavery
	4. colonialism
27. Which of the following nationalists was the founder of Nigeria's first political party?
	1. Herbert Macaulay
	2. Abubakar Tafawa Balewa
	3. Ahmadu Bello
	4. Nnamdi Azikiwe
28. The division of powers between the federal and regional governments into exclusive, concurrent and residual lists was done by the
	1. 1979 Constitution
	2. 1999 Constitution
	3. Independence Constitution
	4. Republican
29. The Nigerian Independence Constitution was modified by the
	1. 1979 Constitution
	2. 1963 Constitution
	3. 1999 Constitution
	4. 1989 Constitution
30. The President of Nigeria was indirectly elected through secret ballot for a period of five years by the senate in
	1. A.1979
	2. 1983
	3. 1960
	4. 1963
31. The main function of the Federal Character Commission in Nigeria is
	1. providing free social services to the citizens
	2. ensuring fair representation of all states in the public service
	3. reviewing unfair administrative decisions
	4. settling disputes among societies
32. The power of appointing the chairman of the Independent National Electoral Commission is vested in the
	1. Senate
	2. Judicial Council
	3. Council of State
	4. President
33. The NCNC and the NPC facilitated the creation of the
	1. Eastern Region
	2. Mid-west Region
	3. Northern Region
	4. Western Region
34. One of the major problems of Nigerian federalism is
	1. pre-colonial administrative structure among the units of federation
	2. lack of revenue to cater for the demands of the federation
	3. inadequate manpower to fill vacancies
	4. 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?
	1. Formation of political parties
	2. Appointment of ministers
	3. Creation of states
	4. Increase in revenue allocation
36. A problem of public corporations in Nigeria is
	1. wastage of resources
	2. choice of leadership
	3. public control
	4. emphasis on subsidies
37. One feature of public corporations that was weakened by privatization is
	1. government control
	2. social control
	3. national integration
	4. social harmony
38. One of the main duties of the Local Government Service Commission is to
	1. handle requests for the creation of more local governments
	2. supervise and manage the personnel a local government
	3. conduct election into Local Council
	4. create an enabling working environment for council workers
39. The option A4 model was used in the conduct of the
	1. 1999 elections
	2. 2007 elections
	3. 1983 elections
	4. 1993 elections
40. The review of Nigerian foreign policy under the Murtala-Obasanjo regime was done by
	1. Phillips Commission
	2. Udoji Committee
	3. Aboyade Committee
	4. Adedeji Committee
41. Which of the following is a guiding principle of Nigeria's foreign policy?
	1. Decolonisation of all African states
	2. Total opposition to the Cold War
	3. Posting of only carrier diplomats as envoys
	4. interference in the affairs of African countries
42. The technical Aids Corps was established during the regime of
	1. A Muhammadu Buhari
	2. Olusegun Obasanjo
	3. Sani Abacha
	4. Ibrahim Babangida
43. The granting of asylum to Charles Taylor by Nigeria was to
	1. control Liberia
	2. protect Nigerians in Liberia
	3. promote peace in Liberia
	4. defy he western powers
44. Nigeria is regarded as a frontline state because she
	1. sent troops for peacekeeping in Somalia
	2. sent policemen for peacekeeping in Namibia
	3. assisted the liberation struggle in Southern Africa
	4. assisted ECOMOG troops in Liberia.
45. The reason behind Nigeria's suspension from the Commonwealth in 1995 was
	1. socio-cultural
	2. legal
	3. political
	4. economic
46. Commonwealth nations are represented in other member nation by
	1. attaches
	2. charged affaires
	3. ambassadors
	4. high commissioners
47. The UN succeeded the
	1. League of Nations
	2. Warsaw Pact
	3. NATO
	4. SEATO
48. The number of permanent members of the UN Security Council is
	1. seven
	2. eight
	3. five
	4. six
49. The Secretary General of the OAU holds office for a renewable period of
	1. five years
	2. six years
	3. three years
	4. four years
50. Former colonies of Britain belong to the association known as
	1. Commonwealth
	2. OECD
	3. NATO
	4. 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

1. D
2. A
3. D
4. C
5. C
6. C
7. A
8. A
9. C
10. A

50.A

# UTME 2015 GOVERNEMENT QUESTIONS

1. The tenure of an elected chairman of local government is determined by the
2. Federal Executive Council
3. National Union of Local Government Employees
4. National Assembly
5. State House of Assembly
6. The 1976 Reforms made the local government the
7. Second-tier of government
8. first-tier of government
9. fourth-tier of government
10. Third-tier of government
11. Decision making in the traditional lgbo political system was conferred on the basis of
12. Privilege
13. age
14. gender
15. Status
16. The political party that originated from Jamiyyar Mutanem Arewa was
17. UMBC
18. BYM
19. NEPU
20. NPC
21. A major consequence of colonialism on Nigeria is
22. Economic dependence
23. the attainment of equal status with Europe
24. suppression of state structures
25. The up-liftment of its image
26. The judiciary contributes to the development of constitutions through
27. Judicial review
28. historical records
29. bye-laws
30. Acts of parliament
31. The upper house of the legislature is responsible for the
32. Assent to bill
33. signing of treaties
34. approval declaration
35. Passage of appropriation bill
36. Which of the following political parties contested the 1993 Presidential Election?
37. NRC and SDP
38. AD and APP
39. UNCP and NDP
40. PRP and DPP
41. A mode of production in which the resources of a community are pooled together for the general well-being of the people is called
42. Communism
43. communalism
44. socialism
45. Capitalism
46. Which of these international organizations was Nigeria a founding member?
47. UNO
48. The Commonwealth
49. NATO
50. ECOWAS
51. Nigeria's role in ECOWAS was significant in dispute resolution in
52. Liberia
53. Nigeria
54. the Gambia
55. Senegal
56. An example of civil right of a citizen is the right to
57. be voted for
58. property and justice
59. peaceful assembly
60. Vote
61. In the judicial parlance, writ means
62. Restraining order
63. prohibitive order
64. acquitting order
65. Sentencing order
66. Public corporations are controlled by the legislature through
67. Daily monitoring of their activities
68. discipline of staff
69. approval of their annual budgets
70. Recruitment of staff
71. One of the reasons for the adoption of Africa as the centre piece of Nigeria's foreign policy is to
72. Encourage rivalry in Africa
73. monopolize African economies
74. protect her domestic environment
75. Challenge the major powers
76. Elective principle was first introduced in Nigeria by the
77. Lyttleton Constitution
78. Richards Constitution
79. Clifford Constitution
80. The type of pressure group that champions the interest and the right of the under privileged is known as the
81. Professional pressure groups
82. promotional interest groups
83. economic interest groups
84. Educational pressure groups
85. A major innovation of the 1979 Constitution was the
86. Increase in constitutional power of elected officials
87. creation of more state
88. prohibition of cross-carpeting
89. Introduction of presidential system
90. The organ of the AU that prepares for the meeting of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government is the
91. Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration
92. African Parliament
93. Council of Ministers
94. General Secretariat
95. One of the features of a fascist government is that
96. Political power is decentralized
97. it gives room for opposition
98. the state defines the rights of individuals
99. Sovereignty is identified with landed property
100. Promotion and discipline of civil servants is the responsibility of the
101. Federal Character Commission
102. Ministry of Labour
103. Civil Service Commission
104. Public Complaints Commission
105. Under the unitary arrangement, the centre is vested with
106. Limited power over the constituent units
107. equal power with the constituent units
108. insignificant power
109. Absolute power
110. Which of these international organizations is Nigeria a member majorly because of her economic interest?
111. UN
112. Commonwealth
113. AU
114. OEC
115. Abolition of civil liberty is an attribute of
116. Presidential government
117. parliamentary government
118. military government
119. Republic government
120. One of the agencies introduced by the military to promote national interest was the
121. National Youth Service Corps
122. Directorate of Mass Mobilization for Social and Economic Reconstruction
123. Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure
124. National Directorate for Employment
125. One of the main objectives of OPEC is to
126. Assist multinational companies to monopolize market
127. protect the interest of multinational companies
128. stabilize the income of developing nations
129. Fix and allocate production to member nations
130. Nigeria's foreign relation with Britain was strained during the Buhari Regime because
131. Britain tested atomic bomb in the Sahara-desert
132. Britain refused to recognize the regime
133. Nigeria refused to export crude oil to Britain
134. Nigeria wanted to forcefully extradite Alhaji Umar Dikko from Britain
135. The Babangida Regime differed from Buhari Regime because in the former
136. Governors were assisted by commissioners
137. ministers executed government policies
138. governors were members of the National Council of State
139. The post of Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff was created
140. A feature of the presidential system is that
141. The president has an indefinite term of office
142. there is a separate election for the executive and the legislature
143. the president is a member of the legislature
144. The cabinet is collectively accountable to the legislature
145. The Chairman of the Federal Character Commission is appointed by the
146. Secretary to the Government of the Federation
147. National Assembly
148. Minister of Labour and Productivity
149. President
150. 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
151. Autocracy
152. theocracy
153. gerontocracy
154. Aristocracy
155. One of the major shortcomings of ECOWAS is
156. Expansion of market
157. Trade liberalization
158. curbing smuggling
159. Fostering of unity
160. The party that formed a coalition with the NPC in the First Republic was
161. AG
162. NDC
163. NEPU
164. NCNC
165. Personal authority is synonymous with
166. Charismatic authority
167. instruments; authority
168. sacred authority
169. Legal authority
170. The administrative system used by the British in her colonies was
171. Indignant system
172. direct rule
173. indirect rule
174. Policy of assimilation
175. An electoral system in which a candidate with the highest number of votes in a constituency is declared winner is
176. Alternative vote system
177. second ballot system
178. absolute majority system
179. Simple majority system
180. Which of the following belongs to the administrative cadre in the civil service?
181. Executive Officers
182. Surveyors
183. Medical Director
184. Deputy Director
185. Aristocracy is described as a form of government in which
186. Popular citizens rule
187. the clergy rules
188. few citizens rule
189. Best citizens rule
190. The head of the Old Oyo Empire was the
191. Alaafin
192. Bashorun
193. Ooni
194. Are-Ona-kakanfo
195. The Babangida Regime re-established diplomatic ties with
196. France
197. Germany
198. Israel
199. Britain
200. The remote cause of the Action Group Crisis of 1962 was the
201. Fear of domination
202. abolition of federalism
203. personality clash among its leaders
204. Issue of self-government
205. Fixed tenure of office is associated with the
206. Parliamentary system
207. monarchical system
208. republican system
209. Presidential
210. Which of the following was a Revenue Allocation Commission?
211. Udoji Commission
212. Raisman Commission
213. Aboyade Commission
214. Williams Commission
215. Election can be used to measure the effectiveness of
216. Pressure groups
217. political propaganda
218. political opinion
219. Public opinion
220. A feature of communalism is that
221. Ownership of land is vested in the community
222. a landowner can employ landless men
223. landless men have no privileges as citizens
224. Sovereignty is identified with landed property
225. In the Hausa pre-colonial system, the officer in charge of fishing activities was the
226. Sarkin Noma
227. Sarkin Dogarai
228. Sarkin Ruwa
229. Sarkin Pawa
230. The social and Cultural Affairs Commission is a specializes agency of the
231. OPEC
232. Commonwealth
233. UN
234. ECOWAS
235. Which of the following assists the president in the formulation of foreign policies)?
236. Ministry of Foreign Affair
237. Ministry of Interior
238. Ministry of Defence
239. Ministry of justice
240. Rule by divine right is a basis of
241. Absolute monarchy
242. representative democracy
243. the republican system
244. the feudal system
245. An important ingredient of the civil service is
246. Hierarchy
247. imbalance
248. nepotism
249. 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

# UTME 2016 GOVERNMENT QUESTIONS

* 1. Citizenship is acquired by an alien through
1. registration
2. birth
3. naturalization
4. conferment
	1. The upper house in most federal systems is created to
5. prevent excesses of' the executive
6. enable experienced elders make inputs to governance
7. oversee and check the lower house
8. ensure equality of federating units
	1. Public Complaints Commission is responsible for
9. investigating the use of false document
10. entertaining complaints against public servant
11. arresting public servant
12. sentencing erring public servants
	1. The earliest nationalist activities in Nigeria ere spearheaded by
13. trade unions
14. educated elites
15. political parties
16. traditional rulers
	1. The organ of UN that promotes voluntary co-operation among member states in diverse areas is the
17. General Assembly
18. International Court of Justice
19. Security Council
20. Economic and Social Council
	1. The officer responsible for announcing the result of an election is referred to as the
21. electoral officer
22. presiding officer
23. returning officer
24. ballot officer
	1. Under the emirate system, the commander of the army is the
25. Sarkin Fada
26. Hakimi
27. Alkali
28. Madawaki
	1. Which of the following is a feature of checks and balances?
29. Code of conduct
30. Judicial review
31. Judicial immunity
32. Judicial precedent
	1. Cross-carpeting was first outlawed in which of the following constitutions?
33. 1963 constitution
34. 1979 constitution
35. 1960 constitution
36. 1999 constitution
	1. The performance of ritual rites in the Yoruba emipre is the responsibility of the
37. Aare-ona Kakanfo
38. Oyomesi
39. Ogboni
40. Oba
	1. The development of a classless society is the goal of
41. marxism
42. feudalism.
43. liberalism
44. conservatism
	1. The indirect rule system of administration was more successful in Northern Nigeria because
45. the Europeans ensured that the farmlands of the natives were not confiscated
46. of the existence of an organised structure in the area
47. the natives showed little or no resistance
48. the people were mainly interested in being governed indirectly
	1. As an executive, the commissioner is charged with the responsibility of
49. writing laws
50. implementing laws
51. giving loans
52. law making
	1. A good example of a country that operates a cabinet system of government is
53. France
54. Cameroun
55. Nigeria
56. Britain
	1. In it bids to reduce regional structural imbalance in the federation,

Gowon administration

1. formed political parties
2. increased allocation
3. created states
4. appointed ministers
	1. The administrative head of a public corporation is the
5. General Manager
6. Permanent Secretary
7. Chairman
8. Chief Executive
	1. Which of these is an attribute of the state?
9. Dress mode
10. Language
11. Religion
12. Population
	1. The utmost goal of nationalism in Africa was
13. representation
14. independence
15. development
16. Patriotism
	1. The centre piece of Nigeria’s foreign

policy covers only

1. Africa
2. Europe
3. Asia
4. Latin America
	1. A representative of a commonwealth country in another member state is known as
5. Consul-General
6. High Commissioner
7. Attache
8. Ambassador
	1. The review of Nigerian foreign policy under the Murtala-Obasanjo regime was done by
9. Udoji committee
10. Aboyade committee
11. Okigbo committee
12. Adedeji committee
	1. Nigeria placed Africa at the centre of her foreign policy because of her
13. role in Congo crisis
14. size and wealth
15. desire to dominate the continent
16. potential role in Africa
	1. Rule adjudication is a primary function of the
17. judiciary
18. legislature
19. government
20. executive
	1. Franchise in an electoral process means the
21. sovereignty of a nation
22. rights and duties of citizens
23. ownership of means of production
24. right to vote
	1. Which of these is not a dimension of public opinion?
25. Substance
26. Intensity
27. Orientation
28. Polling
	1. The process through which citizens acquire political values is
29. education
30. acculturation
31. socialization
32. participation
	1. The main objective of pressure groups is to
33. serve as opposition to the government
34. protect the interest of the country against foreigners
35. promote the interest of political parties
36. influence legislation for the benefit of their members
	1. The three-tier system of Nigerian Federalism was formalised by the
37. 2004 Pension reform
38. 1963 Republic Constitution
39. 1951 Hicks-Phillipson Commission's Report
40. 1976 local government reform
	1. A flexible constitution is one which is
41. known to all the citizens
42. popular with the legislators
43. easily amended
44. written by the parliament
	1. The main representative body of the United Nations is the
45. Security Council
46. Secretariat
47. Trusteeship
48. General Assembly
	1. One feature of public corporations that was weakened by privatization was
49. social harmony
50. national integration
51. social control
52. government control
	1. One of the main duties of the Local Government Service Commission is to
53. create enabling working environment for council workers
54. conduct election into Local Council
55. supervise and manage the personnel of local governments
56. handle request for the creation of more local governments
	1. According to Aristotle, a form of government in which the few rule for the benefit of all is
57. aristocracy
58. polyarchy
59. diarchy
60. autocracy
	1. One of the major problems of Nigerian federalism is
61. pre-colonial administrative structure among the units of federation
62. imbalance in the structure and sizes of units of federation
63. lick of revenue to cater for the demands of the federation
64. inadequate manpower to fill vacancies
	1. Which of the following countries pioneered the establishment of ECOWAS alongside Nigeria?
65. Ghana
66. Cameroun
67. Algeria
68. Togo
	1. The NCNC and NPC facilitated the creation of the
69. Eastern Region
70. Northam Region
71. Western
72. Mid-West Region
	1. A problem of public corporation in Nigeria is
73. Wastage of resources
74. Choice of leadership
75. Public control
76. Emphasis on subsidies
	1. Nigeria's non-alignment policy in the sixties lacked real substance because of her
77. poor economic potential
78. dose ties with Britain
79. Afro centric policy
80. partnership with Asian countries
	1. The type of authority that is based on personal qualities is
81. charismatic
82. Legal
83. traditional
84. coercive
	1. The judiciary controls the executive in federal systems through
85. judicial overview
86. motions
87. delegated legislation
88. judicial review
	1. Which of the following was adjudged as the most free and fair election in Nigeria?
89. 1999 elections
90. 1993 elections
91. 2007 elections
92. 1982 elections
	1. Laws made by military governors are called
93. acts
94. bye-laws
95. edicts
96. decrees
	1. A problem of public corporations in Nigeria is
97. wastage of resources
98. pubic control
99. emphasis on subsidies
100. choice of leadership
	1. The pro-west orientation of Nigeria's foreign policy was mainly because of her
101. historical development
102. geographical locations
103. social structure
104. economic under-development
	1. A sovereign state is one
105. whose government decisions are made independent of foreign interference
106. whose constitution can be changed by a military government
107. in which authority is vested in the military
108. where its citizens can speak without fear or favour
	1. In Nigeria's First Republic, the prime minister was both the
109. Head of state and party leader
110. Head of government and a lawmaker
111. Commander-in-chief of the armed forces and party leader
112. Head of state and commander-in- chief of the armed forces
	1. The AU differs from the OAU in having
113. no permanent headquarters
114. effective mechanisms for enforcing its decisions
115. a minimum of divergent viewpoints
116. no assembly of Heads of state
	1. Under Nigeria's Second Republic, the Senate was under the leadership of
117. Joseph Wayas
118. John Wash Pam
119. J.S. Tarka
120. Godwin Ume-Ezeoke
	1. The ultimate aim of political parties is to
121. implement people-oriented programmes
122. acquire and exercise power
123. formulate and implement policies
124. increase the political awareness of the electorate
	1. Rule by the old people is known as
125. gerontocracy
126. theocracy
127. monarchy
128. 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

# UTME 2017 GOVERNMENT QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is a foremost right of a citizen?
	1. Religious right
	2. Academic right
	3. Right to life
	4. Private life.
2. Which of the following is a merit of aristocracy?
	1. Leaders must have military experience
	2. The best citizen is in control of government
	3. Organised few control the government
	4. Majority control the government.
3. Which of the following is a strategy of foreign policy implementation?
	1. Cultural integration
	2. Democratic elections
	3. Political representation
	4. Propaganda.
4. The Structural Adjustment Programme was introduced under the
	1. Babangida Regime
	2. Obasanjo Regime
	3. Buhari Regime
	4. Abacha Regime.
5. To facilitate the effective achievement of its objectives, ECOWAS is operationally structured with
	1. councils
	2. panels
	3. committees
	4. commissions.
6. Shortage of trained personnel is a major problem of the
	1. Federal Government
	2. State Governments
	3. Regional Governments
	4. Local Governments.
7. The right of a state is known as
	1. authority
	2. power
	3. sovereignty
	4. legitimacy.
8. The popularity of a political party in given democracy rests on its
	1. constitution
	2. manifesto
	3. ideology
	4. number of branches.
9. A system of local council that allows for rotational leadership is known as
	1. single executive
	2. dual executive
	3. multi executive
	4. collegiate executive.
10. A type of constitution that is difficult to amend is described as –
	1. written and flexible
	2. rigid and written
	3. unwritten and rigid
	4. flexible and rigid
11. The political achievement of UN is the promotion of
	1. economic development
	2. educational development
	3. international peace and security
	4. democratic institution.
12. Elective principle in Nigeria was first introduced by
	1. Richards Constitution
	2. Macpherson Constitution
	3. Littleton Constitution
	4. Clifford Constitution.
13. The three major political parties of the First Republic can be said to have had
	1. national outlook
	2. regional and ethnic undertone
	3. governmental funding
	4. religious and sectional appeals.
14. Development of the Civil Service relies on
	1. impartiality
	2. anonymity
	3. pro notability
	4. neutrality.
15. The chief executive system is associated with
	1. federalism
	2. presidentialism
	3. parliamentary
	4. unitarism.
16. Public Corporations are mainly funded through
	1. foreign aid
	2. shareholders fund
	3. internally generated funds
	4. government subvention.
17. Which of the following is the oldest Public Corporation in Nigeria?
	1. Power Distribution Company of Nigeria
	2. Nigeria Mining Corporation
	3. Nigerian Railway Corporation
	4. Nigerian Postal Services.
18. In 1987, Nigeria attained a federation of
	1. 19 states
	2. 12 states
	3. 21 states
	4. 30 states.
19. The Ombudsman aims at
	1. offering qualitative educational services
	2. rendering alternative dispute resolution services
	3. providing qualitative job opportunities
	4. entertaining complaints on abuse of public office.
	5. A major objective of Public Complaints Commission is
		1. creating fair opportunities for all government employees
		2. training and promoting public servants
		3. addressing grievances of individuals and groups
		4. creating an efficient work environment.
	6. Activities of pressure groups that influence governmental decisions are hampered by
		1. its size
		2. its leadership
		3. its affiliation
		4. the economy.
	7. Which of the following is a major feature of democracy?
		1. Capacity to influence people
		2. Existence of political office holders
		3. Decision making
		4. Consent of the people.
	8. The struggle for self- government from foreign rule is known as
		1. imperialism
		2. nationalism
		3. patriotism
		4. neo-colonialism.
	9. Territorial defence in the Yoruba pre- colonial system was the responsibility of the
20. The apex body under the military regime of Yakubu Gowon was
	1. Supreme military Council
	2. Federal Executive Council
	3. The Armed Forces Ruling Council
	4. The national Council of State.
21. One of the problems of the Commonwealth of Nations is lack of
	1. finance
	2. administrative structures
	3. cultural heterogeneity
	4. capacity to enforce decisions.
22. Bashorun
23. Oyomesi
24. Aremo
25. Are-Ona-Kakanfo
	1. An effective means of measuring public opinion is
		1. referendum
		2. radio interview
		3. letters to government
		4. telephone calls.
	2. Universal Adult Suffrage permits all
		1. citizens to vote
		2. qualified male to vote
		3. qualified citizens to vote
		4. female to vote.
	3. In the pre-colonial Emirate system, the emir of Gwandu controlled the
		1. Central section
		2. Southern section
		3. Eastern section
		4. Western section.
	4. Both federal and state governments derive power from the
		1. residual list
		2. concurrent list
		3. exclusive list
		4. regional list.
	5. A social group consisting of two or more people who interact and identify will one another is
		1. nation
		2. society
		3. government
		4. state.
	6. Which of the following Nigerian president initiated and facilitated the creation of NEPAD?
		1. Goodluck Jonathan
		2. Olusegun Obasanjo
		3. Umaru Musa Yar'dua
		4. Mohammadu Buhari
	7. Nigeria became a republic with the
		1. 1979 Constitution
		2. 1989 Constitution
		3. 1960 Constitution
		4. 1983 Constitution.
	8. Which of the following is a function of the civil service commission?
		1. Enforcement of law and order
		2. Payment of civil servants’ salaries
		3. Discipline of erring civil servants
		4. Pro action of lives and properties.
	9. The concentration of power on the units is a merit of
		1. quasi-federal-system
		2. confederal system
		3. federal system
		4. system.
	10. In fascism, the leader is
		1. supreme
		2. democratic
		3. rich
		4. religious.
	11. Delegated legislation is the—
		1. limitation of responsibilities to agencies
		2. transfer of responsibilities to agencies
		3. deterring of responsibilities of agencies
		4. facilitation responsibilities of agencies.
	12. Which of the following countries significantly contributed to the formation of ECOMOG?
		1. Ghana
		2. Gambia
		3. Liberia
		4. Nigeria.
	13. An important element of the doctrine of separation of powers is
		1. Delegation of power
		2. Checks and Balances
		3. Rule of Law
		4. Concentration diffusion of powers.
	14. Nigeria's action towards the external environment is embedded in her
		1. state policy
		2. party policy
		3. government policy
		4. 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 31.B

32.B

33.D

34.C

35.B

36.A

37.B

38.D

39.B

40.D

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# UTME 2018 GOVERNMENT QUESTIONS

1. Between 1960 and 1980, Nigeria experienced all the following systems of government except
	1. unitary
	2. federal
	3. confederal
	4. parliamentary
2. Which of the following was the first political party in Nigeria?
	1. The Action Group (AG)
	2. Northern People's Congress (NPC)
	3. National Council of Nigeria and the Camerouns (NCNC)
	4. Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNDP)
3. The primary function of government in a state is to
	1. build schools and hospitals
	2. provide transport services
	3. engage in campaigns and rallies
	4. maintain law and order.
4. A country is most likely to have a good government only if it has
	1. a good constitution but bad operators
	2. good operators but bad constitution
	3. a good constitution and good operators
	4. illegitimate government.
5. Which of the following is a basic principle of democracy? Rule by
	1. the majority and the right of the minority
	2. the minority at the expense of the majority
	3. the wealthy few
	4. two political parties.
6. Which of the following is a legal source of political authority?
	1. Power from the gun
	2. Economic power
	3. Minority power
	4. 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?
	1. Federal House of Representatives
	2. Executive
	3. Senate
	4. Judiciary.
8. In democracies, the political participation could be restricted on the basis of
	1. religion
	2. age
	3. sex
	4. class.
9. Disenfranchisement refers to the
	1. qualification of voters in an election
	2. Disqualification of fraudulent president aspirants
	3. denial of the right to vote in an election
	4. right to vote and be voted for.
10. The limitation of the right to life can be found
	1. among the people
	2. in the case of a convicted person
	3. in the executive
	4. in the government.
11. Which of the following is not an agent of political socialisation?
	1. Tourism
	2. Mass media
	3. Peer group
	4. University.
12. Political sovereignty belongs to
	1. the people
	2. government
	3. military
	4. the parliament
13. An alien who has lived in Nigeria for twenty years may acquire citizenship by
	1. nationalisation
	2. naturalization
	3. registration
	4. marriage.
14. In a republic parliamentary system of government, the ceremonial Head of State is the
	1. Chief Justice
	2. Prime Minister
	3. President
	4. Queen.
15. A representative government can be established through
	1. a general election
	2. a military coup
	3. apartheid
	4. espionage.
16. Delegated legislation is suitable for
	1. relieving the parliament of its workload
	2. enthroning the rule of law
	3. ensuring the fusion of powers
	4. checking the executive arm of government.
17. The indirect rule system succeeded in the Hausa-Fulani society because the
	1. A society had only one religion
	2. people received Quranic education
	3. people were descendants of Uthman dan Fodio
	4. existing administration favoured the system.
18. The policy of Association was adopted by the.
	1. British to replace their policy of Indirect Rule
	2. French to replace their policy of Assimilation
	3. British on their arrival in West Africa
	4. French on their departure from West Africa.
19. Nationalism in Africa eventually led to
	1. a rapid political awareness among the colonialists
	2. the alignment of the new states
	3. de-colonisation
	4. international economic groupings.
20. One major achievement of the Richards Constitution of Nigeria was that it
	1. united the North and South under a single legislature
	2. provided for official African members of the Executive Council
	3. allowed the participation of traditional rulers in government
	4. introduced the elective principle.
21. The 1954 Constitution of Nigeria made the country a true federation because it provided for
	1. the abolition of representation of white officials
	2. the election of all members of parliament
	3. a division of functions between the centre and the regions
	4. 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
	1. 1950 general conference
	2. 1953 constitutional conference
	3. 1954 constitutional conference
	4. 1963 All party constitutional conference
23. The first Head of State and Head of Government in Nigeria was
	1. Lord Fredick Lugard
	2. Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa
	3. General J.T.U. Aguiyi Ironsi
	4. Alhaji Shehu Shagari
24. Which of the following did not generate political crisis in Nigeria?
	1. Adoption of Abuja as the New Federal General Elections Capital
	2. Motion for self-government in 1956 by Enahoro
	3. 1965 election in the Western Region
	4. 1964 General Elections
25. A system of government where political powers are inherited is called
	1. monarchy
	2. diarchy
	3. democracy
	4. aristocracy
26. Democracy can be promoted through
	1. gerrymandering
	2. slander
	3. accountability
	4. lobbying.
27. The ability to command obedience is called
	1. authority
	2. influence
	3. legitimacy
	4. mobilisation.
28. Legitimacy is determined mainly by
	1. charisma
	2. influence
	3. acceptance
	4. desire.
29. A.V. Dicey popularised the principle of
	1. rule of law
	2. democracy
	3. political vulture
	4. separation of powers
30. Which of the following is the lowest in the hierarchy of feudal system?
	1. Knights
	2. Serfs
	3. Nobles
	4. Lords.
31. In which of the following political systems is rule of law most enhanced?
	1. Cabinet system
	2. Feudal system
	3. Fascist system
	4. Communist system
32. The concept of collective responsibility is synonymous with
	1. presidential system of government
	2. military system of government
	3. unitary system of government
	4. parliamentary system of government.
33. A constitution is the
	1. written document of traditional practices
	2. functional aspect of government activities
	3. supreme documents of the government
	4. fundamental laws of the land.
34. Which of the following cannot be found in a constitution?
	1. Fundamental Human Rights
	2. Manifestoes of political parties
	3. Organs of government
	4. Duties and obligations of citizens
35. A rigid constitution is a feature of
	1. unitary system
	2. monarchical system
	3. federal system
	4. confederal system
36. In 1973, following an OAU resolution,

Nigeria broke diplomatic relations with

* 1. South Africa
	2. France
	3. lsreal
	4. Cuba
1. Nigeria's foreign policy of non-alignment was a reaction to
	1. British imperialism
	2. East-West ideological competition
	3. militarism of ex-colonial powers
	4. World poverty.
2. Which of the following countries had a strained relationship with Nigeria over the Angolan crisis of 1975?
	1. The Soviet Union
	2. Tanzania
	3. The United States of America
	4. South Africa
3. The major liberation organisation which fought for Namibia's independence was
	1. SWAPO
	2. ANC
	3. FRELIMO
	4. 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