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| **NAME** |  |
| **SUBJECT** | **CIVIC EDUCATION** | **CLASS** | **SS 1** | **DURATION** | **2 HOURS** |

**INSTRUCT**ION: ANSWER ALL QUESTION IN T**HIS SECTION**

**SECTION A- OBJECTIVE**

1. What is the press?

A. A court of law

B. A government agency

C. Media organizations that collect and spread information

D. A group of political parties

2. One major function of the press is to:

A. Make laws

B. Inform and educate the public

C. Conduct elections

D. Train soldiers

3. A free press is important in a democracy because it:

A. Promotes dictatorship

B. Prevents freedom of speech

C. Checks government activities

D. Supports only the ruling party

4. Which of the following is a limitation of press freedom?

A. Reporting the truth

B. Promoting human rights

C. Publishing false or harmful information

D. Conducting interviews

5. What is meant by “freedom of the press”?

A. The right to control the media

B. The right of media to operate without censorship or interference

C. The power to elect leaders

D. The right to own newspapers only

6. What is the main goal of a political party?

A. To build schools

B. To enforce laws

C. To gain political power and form a government

D. To arrest criminals

7. Which of the following is a duty of political parties?

A. Conducting court trials

B. Promoting government secrecy

C. Educating voters on political issues

D. Censoring the press

8. Which document usually outlines a political party's goals and policies?

A. Constitution

B. Manifesto

C. Invoice

D. Agreement

9. Political parties are important in democracy because they:

A. Discourage public participation

B. Control the judiciary

C. Provide choices to the voters

D. Eliminate elections

10. Which of the following is NOT a feature of political parties?

A. Organization and structure

B. Common goals and ideology

C. Seeking to gain political power

D. Operating in secret without public support

11. What are human rights?

A. Rights given to only the rich

B. Basic rights and freedoms entitled to all humans

C. Rights enjoyed only by citizens of a country

D. Rules made by the police

12. Which document outlines the global standard for human rights?

A. African Charter

B. Nigerian Constitution

C. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

D. Government Gazette

13. Which of the following is part of the seven core freedoms of the UDHR?

A. Freedom of silence

B. Freedom of thought

C. Freedom to harm others

D. Freedom to disobey laws

14. The freedom of movement means:

A. Citizens must stay in one place

B. The right to travel and live anywhere within a country

C. Only government officials can travel

D. You must get permission to leave your home

15. Which of these is NOT among the seven core freedoms of the UDHR?

A. Freedom of expression

B. Freedom of religion

C. Freedom from poverty

D. Freedom from fear

16. Freedom from want includes:

A. Access to adequate food, shelter, and healthcare

B. Freedom to ignore others

C. Right to own guns

D. Right to arrest anyone

17. Freedom from fear ensures:

A. People are free to fight

B. Protection from violence and oppression

C. Government forces people into hiding

D. Everyone is scared of the law

18. According to the UDHR, governments are responsible for:

A. Limiting human rights

B. Protecting and promoting human rights

C. Encouraging crime

D. Supporting only one group

19. What is the responsibility of individuals under the UDHR?

A. To break the law

B. To respect the rights of others

C. To ignore the government

D. To avoid education

20. Which of the following is the role of groups and organizations under the UDHR?

A. Prevent justice

B. Support and promote human rights

C. Hide information

D. Control the media

21. What is human trafficking?

A. Legal employment abroad

B. The illegal trade of humans for forced labor, sexual exploitation, or other forms of abuse

C. Tourism business

D. Importation of goods

22. One major cause of human trafficking is:

A. Access to education

B. Poverty and unemployment

C. Good governance

D. Availability of jobs

23. Which of the following is a common form of human trafficking?

A. Free education

B. Child labor and forced prostitution

C. Religious gatherings

D. Voting in elections

24. Which agency in Nigeria is responsible for fighting human trafficking?

A. NAFDAC

B. FRSC

C. NAPTIP (National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons)

D. WAEC

25. One way the government can reduce human trafficking is by:

A. Encouraging illegal migration

B. Providing job opportunities and education

C. Ignoring border control

D. Closing schools

26. What can individuals do to help stop human trafficking?

A. Keep quiet about it

B. Report suspicious activities to authorities

C. Support traffickers

D. Avoid education

27. What is cultism?

A. Reading books in school

B. Secret and illegal associations often involved in violence and criminal acts

C. A form of political debate

D. A traditional festival

28. Which of the following is a common sign of cultism in schools?

A. Sports activities

B. Sudden violence and group fights

C. Academic excellence

D. Religious programs

29. One major danger of cultism is:

A. Improved learning

B. Promotion of peace

C. Loss of lives and destruction of property

D. Better communication

30. How can cultism be prevented in schools?

A. Encouraging secret meetings

B. Creating awareness and enforcing strict school rules

C. Ignoring students’ behavior

D. Promoting violence

31. What is cultism?

A. A school club for reading

B. A peaceful religious gathering

C. A secret group involved in illegal and violent activities

D. A student association for sports

32. Which of the following is a major cause of cultism in schools?

A. Access to quality education

B. Peer pressure

C. Parental guidance

D. Reading culture

33. One reason students join cults is to:

A. Improve their academics

B. Become school prefects

C. Seek protection and power

D. Avoid violence

34. Lack of proper parental care can lead students to:

A. Join science clubs

B. Engage in cultism

C. Attend lectures regularly

D. Join debate teams

35. Which of the following is NOT a cause of cultism?

A. Desire for popularity

B. Involvement in school sports

C. Poor moral upbringing

D. Curiosity

36. One major consequence of cultism in schools is:

A. Improved learning environment

B. Academic excellence

C. Violence and insecurity

D. Leadership training

37. Cult activities often lead to:

A. School unity

B. Destruction of school property

C. Better student performance

D. Peaceful protests

38. Cultism may result in:

A. Free scholarships

B. Suspension or expulsion from school

C. Awards for bravery

D. Increased classroom attendance

39. Which of the following is a health consequence of cultism?

A. Better physical fitness

B. Risk of injury or death

C. Improved hygiene

D. Good eating habits

40. A long-term effect of cultism on society is:

A. National development

B. Peace and unity

C. Increase in crime and insecurity

D. Reduction in corruption

41. What is law?

A. A suggestion for behavior

B. A set of rules made and enforced by the government

C. A classroom instruction

D. A personal belief

42. What is the main purpose of law in society?

A. To cause fear

B. To promote disorder

C. To maintain peace and order

D. To support cultism

43. What does “order” mean in the context of law and society?

A. A command from a teacher

B. A way of arranging books

C. Peaceful and organized conduct in society

D. A form of punishment

44. Which institution is responsible for interpreting the law?

A. The police

B. The judiciary

C. The legislature

D. The market leaders

45. Which of these helps in enforcing law and order in society?

A. Banks

B. Churches

C. Police force

D. Traders

46. Breaking the law results in:

A. Promotion at work

B. Legal punishment or penalty

C. Award from the government

D. Higher salary

47. Laws are important in a school because they:

A. Allow students to fight

B. Promote academic failure

C. Maintain discipline and peaceful coexistence

D. Discourage attendance

48. Which of the following best supports law and order?

A. Ignoring school rules

B. Fighting in public

C. Obeying rules and regulations

D. Joining secret groups

49. An example of law enforcement agency is:

A. NAPTIP

B. WAEC

C. INEC

D. JAMB

50. Citizens help maintain law and order by:

A. Ignoring rules

B. Participating in cult activities

C. Reporting crimes and obeying the law

D. Fighting police officers

THEORY (SECTION B) 40 MARKS

ANSWER FOUR (4) QUESTIONS ONLY.

1.a Discuss on five (5) causes of HIV /AIDS. 5MARKS

 b Explain five (5) preventive measures against HIV/AIDS. 5 MARKS

2. a What is Press? 2 MARKS

 b Explain four (4) roles of the press in promoting democratic government. 4 MARKS

 c Discuss on four (4) challenges/problems confronting the press in Nigeria. 4 MARKS

3. a What is Citizenship? 2 MARKS

 b Discuss on four(4) types of ways of acquiring citizenship. 4 MARKS

 c Discuss on four (4) roles or responsibilities of citizens in promoting national development and growth in the country. 4 MARKS

4. a Define th concept of Cultism. 2 MARKS

 b Explain on four (4) causes of cultism in Nigeria. 4 MARKS

 c Discuss on four consequences of cultism in Nigerian institutions. 4 MARKS

5. a What is Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)? 2 MARKS

 b Explain on four (4) out of the Seven Core Freedom of Universal Declaration of Human Rights. 4 MARKS

 c Identify four (4) importance of Fundamental human rights. 4 MARKS

6. a Define the concept of Political parties. 2 MARKS

 b Explain on four (4) types of political parties. 4 MARKS

 c Highlight four (4) functions of political parties. 4 MARKS