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| **NAME** |  | | | | |
| **SUBJECT** | **GOVERNMENT** | **CLASS** | **SS 1** | **DURATION** | **2 HOURS** |

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

**SECTION A- OBJECTIVE**

1. What does separation of powers mean?

A. Power is shared between friends

B. Dividing government powers among different branches

C. Only one branch makes laws

D. Giving all power to the judiciary

2. Which of the following is one of the three main branches in the separation of powers?

A. Electoral commission

B. Judiciary

C. Military

D. Civil service

3. Who proposed the modern theory of separation of powers?

A. John Locke

B. Karl Marx

C. Montesquieu

D. Thomas Hobbes

4. The main purpose of separation of powers is to:

A. Ensure military control

B. Create unequal branches of government

C. Prevent abuse of power

D. Allow quick decisions by one person

5. Which branch of government interprets the laws?

A. Executive

B. Legislative

C. Judiciary

D. Electoral

6. What is a representative government?

A. A government made up of judges

B. A system where people elect leaders to represent them

C. Government run by military officials

D. A government without elections

7. Which of the following is a feature of representative government?

A. Absolute monarchy

B. Military dictatorship

C. Free and fair elections

D. Appointed rulers

8. Who are the representatives in a representative government?

A. Appointed governors

B. Citizens

C. Elected officials

D. Judge

9. Which of these best ensures accountability in a representative government?

A. Life tenure

B. Military supervision

C. Periodic elections

D. Emergency powers

10. One advantage of representative government is:

A. Concentration of power

B. Citizen participation

C. No rule of law

D. Government secrecy

11. What is the Rule of Law?

A. Government by a king

B. Everyone is subject to the law, including leaders

C. Rule by soldiers

D. Law made only by the president

12. Which of these is a key principle of the Rule of Law?

A. Dictatorship

B. Arbitrary use of power

C. Equality before the law

D. Rule by family inheritance

13. Who is known for popularizing the concept of Rule of Law?

A. John Locke

B. Thomas Hobbes

C. A.V. Dicey

D. Montesquieu

14. Under the Rule of Law, laws must be:

A. Secret and unchangeable

B. Applied only to the poor

C. Clear, public, and fairly enforced

D. Ignored by the rich

15. Which of the following violates the Rule of Law?

A. Right to a fair trial

B. Arbitrary arrest

C. Freedom of speech

D. Independent judiciary

16. What are Fundamental Human Rights?

A. Rights given to criminals

B. Privileges for leaders

C. Basic rights and freedoms every person is entitled to

D. Laws made by local chiefs

17. Which of the following is a Fundamental Human Right?

A. Right to punish others

B. Right to free speech

C. Right to harm others

D. Right to ignore laws

18. Which document protects Fundamental Human Rights in Nigeria?

A. Criminal Code

B. Nigerian Constitution (1999)

C. Electoral Act

D. Police Code

19. The right to life means:

A. You must obey all rules

B. You cannot be killed unlawfully

C. You can live anywhere

D. You can take revenge

20. Which international document promotes human rights globally?

A. UN Charter

B. ECOWAS Protocol

C. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

D. African Union Treaty

21. What is political participation?

A. Refusing to vote during elections

B. Involvement of citizens in the political process

C. Watching political movies

D. Paying taxes onl

22. Which of the following is a form of political participation?

A. Watching TV

B. Protesting peacefully

C. Going to school

D. Playing sports

23. Why is political participation important in a democracy?

A. It helps increase taxes

B. It allows citizens to influence government decisions

C. It stops elections from happening

D. It weakens the judiciary

24. Which of the following is NOT a method of political participation?

A. Voting

B. Joining political parties

C. Running for office

D. Ignoring elections

25. Youth political participation can be encouraged through:

A. Political violence

B. Voter education

C. Military training

D. Corruption

26. What is centralization?

A. Power is shared among all citizens

B. All decision-making is concentrated in one central authority

C. Power is divided between villages

D. Only local councils make decisions

27. Which of the following is a feature of decentralization?

A. One-man rule

B. Local governments have no power

C. Power is shared between central and local units

D. Only the president makes laws

28. Which of the following is an advantage of decentralization?

A. Promotes dictatorship

B. Reduces citizens' participation

C. Brings government closer to the people

D. Increases corruption

29. In a centralized system, laws are made mainly by:

A. Local councils

B. Community elders

C. Central government

D. Foreign body

30. One disadvantage of centralization is:

A. Promotes local autonomy

B. Delays decision-making at the grassroots level

C. Increases local control

D. Encourages citizen participation

31. What is delegated legislation?

A. Laws made by judges in court

B. Laws made by international bodies

C. Laws made by bodies other than the legislature under authority of an Act

D. Laws made by political parties

32. Which of the following is an example of a delegated authority?

A. National Assembly

B. Local government council

C. A government minister

D. Supreme Court

33. The main reason for using delegated legislation is:

A. To reduce the powers of the president

B. To allow the military make laws

C. To save time and deal with technical matters

D. To avoid making any law

34. What type of delegated legislation is made by local authorities?

A. Statutory instruments

B. Bye-laws

C. Ordinances

D. Decrees

35. A disadvantage of delegated legislation is:

A. It encourages public participation

B. It may lead to abuse of power

C. It is made by elected officials only

D. It allows debate in parliament

36. Who is a citizen?

A. A foreigner living in a country

B. A soldier in the army

C. A legal member of a country with rights and responsibilities

D. Someone who visits the country

37. Which of the following is a method of acquiring citizenship?

A. Marriage only

B. Declaration

C. Birth, naturalization, and registration

D. Appointment by the president

38. One of the responsibilities of a citizen is to:

A. Travel abroad always

B. Disobey the law

C. Pay taxes

D. Refuse to vote

39. Which of the following is a right of a citizen?

A. Right to bear illegal arms

B. Right to vote and be voted for

C. Right to break traffic rules

D. Right to ignore court orders

40. What is dual citizenship?

A. Losing your citizenship

B. Being a citizen of two countries at the same time

C. Refusing to be a citizen

D. Citizenship through sport

41. What is a political party?

A. A group that teaches dancing

B. A group of people seeking to gain and maintain political power

C. A religious organization

D. A club for government workers

42. Which of the following is a function of political parties?

A. Organizing sports competitions

B. Making laws only

C. Educating voters and promoting policies

D. Enforcing court judgment

43. Members of political parties contest elections under:

A. Party colors only

B. No specific symbol

C. Their party’s name and platform

D. Government appointment

44. What is a party system?

A. A system where everyone joins one party

B. The way political parties operate in a country

C. The arrangement of court systems

D. A method of forming unions

45. Which of the following is an example of a one-party system?

A. Nigeria

B. United States

C. China

D. United Kingdom

46. A multi-party system allows:

A. Only two political parties

B. Military rule

C. Many political parties to exist and contest elections

D. No elections

47. Which of these countries operates a two-party system?

A. Ghana

B. France

C. Nigeria

D. United States

48. What is a pressure group?

A. A political party contesting elections

B. A group influencing government policies without seeking political power

C. A group in charge of elections

D. A military organization

49. Which of the following is an example of a pressure group?

A. Labour union

B. National Assembly

C. Political campaign team

D. Political party headquarters

50. One major difference between political parties and pressure groups is that:

A. Pressure groups seek political power

B. Political parties do not contest elections

C. Pressure groups focus on single issues and do not contest elections

D. Political parties are not organize

THEORY (SECTION B ) 40 MARKS

ANSWER FOUR QUESTIONS ONLY

1.a define the concept of pressure groups. 2 MARKS

b Discuss on four (4) types of pressure groups. 4 MARKS

c In a tabular form,mention four (4) differences between a political party and pressure groups

4 MARKS

2.a What's Delegated legislation? 2 MARKS

b Explain on four (4) types of delegated legislation. 4 MARKS

c Mention four (4) Modus Operandi (modes of Operations) of pressure groups. 4 MARKS

3. a Define the concept of presidential system of government. 2 MARKS

b Discuss on four (4) features of presidential system of government. 4 MARKS

c.i mention two (2) merits of presidential system of government. 2 MARKS

ii Mention two (2) demerits of presidential system of government. 2 MARKS

4.a i What is Centralization? 1 MARK

ii What is Decentralization? 1 MARK

b Mention four (4) merits of Centralization. 4 MARKS

c Mention four (4) demerits of decentralization. 4 MARKS

5. a Define the concept of Constitution. 2 MARKS

b Discuss on four (4) features of constitution. 4 MARKS

c Explain on four (4) Types of constitution. 4 MARKS

6.a What is party systems? 2 MARKS

b Explain on four (4) types of party systems. 4 MARKS

c Discuss on four(4) forms of political participation. 4 MARKS