



TAIDOB COLLEGE

**PRE-UTME PREPARATORY
ASSESSMENT**

GOVERNMENT

1. In a democracy, sovereign authority is exercised by the
 A. people B. executive
 C. electorate D. legislature.
2. The agent through which the state undertakes political socialization is the
 A. school B. family
 C. peer group D. pressure group
3. Unicameral legislature is a common feature of
 A. presidentialism B. parliamentarism
 C. unitarism D. federalism
4. Independence of the judiciary is pertinent because it accords the judiciary the power to
 A. determine a fixed term of office for the judges
 B. dismiss any judge who has breached the judicial code of conduct
 C. enable the judge to try and decide cases without bias
 D. determine a fixed salary for judges.
5. In a unitary system of government, power is concentrated at the centre
 A. without devolution B. with devolution
 C. with residual functions
 D. without residual functions
6. In a confederation, the constituency that a member of legislature represents is a
 A. senatorial district B. parliamentary constituency
 C. nation-state D. region
7. In a constitutional monarchy, the authority to remove the head of state is exercised by the
 A. legislature B. head of government
 C. cabinet D. prime minister
8. In a parliamentary system of government, a vote of no confidence leads to the resignation of
 A. the entire cabinet
 B. an individual minister
 C. the entire parliament
 D. the prime minister
9. In a presidential system of government, the president checks the legislature through
 A. executive order B. executive review
 C. exercise of power D. legislative order
10. The economic basis of feudalism is
 A. capital B. agriculture
 C. slavery D. trade.
11. The creation of a classless society is the ultimate aim of
 A. communism B. capitalism
 C. socialism D. fascism
12. One of the sources of a constitution is
 A. constitutional law B. common law
 C. corporate law D. statutory law
13. The fundamental assumption on which the idea of the rule of law is based is
 A. rationality of human beings
 B. equality of human beings
 C. love for social justice
 D. supremacy of the constitution
14. The principle of separation of power was made popular by
 A. John Locke B. Baron de Montesquieu
 C. Thomas Hobbes D. Niccolo Machiavelli
15. Delegated legislation refers to the laws made by
 A. the legislature B. military governments
 C. civilian governments D. non-legislative bodies
16. Law made by state governments are known as
 A. edicts B. acts
 C. decrees D. bye-laws
17. The law of libel limits a citizen's right freedom of
 A. association B. movement
 C. worship D. expression
18. The first franchise in the history of the democratic process is
 A. female franchise B. male franchise
 C. universal franchise D. property franchise
19. An interest group that admits members and conducts its affairs according to stated rules is described as
 A. institutional B. organizational
 C. associational D. non-associational
20. A major influence on the formulation of public opinion is
 A. public journals B. peer groups
 C. the family D. the mass media
21. The highest grade in the civil service is known as the
 A. technical cadre B. administrative cadre
 C. executive cadre D. clerical cadre
22. The pre-colonial Yoruba political system as a whole can best be described as a
 A. confederation of monarchies and chiefdoms
 B. federation of chiefdoms and localities
 C. highly centralized kingdom
 D. confederation of chiefdoms and localities

23. The major motivation of British colonization of Nigeria was to
- spread religion
 - satisfy British economic interests
 - westernize Nigerians
 - protect Nigeria from external attack
24. The Native Authority system was most effective and successful in
- Western Nigeria
 - Mid-Western Nigeria
 - Northern Nigeria
 - Eastern Nigeria.
25. The process of nationalism was accelerated by
- rapid economic development
 - the coming of Christian missionaries
 - the signing of the Atlantic Charter
 - improvement in warfare tactics
26. A common feature of the earlier political parties in Nigeria was that they
- started as socio-cultural organizations
 - were formed by the government
 - were non-elitist in nature
 - were backed by the colonialists.
27. Under the 1999 Constitution, the power to declare war is vested in the
- legislature
 - executive
 - National Council of States
 - National Security Council
28. A distinguishing feature of the 1979 Constitution was the
- departure from the parliamentary to the presidential system
 - preservation and entrenchment of republicanism
 - introduction of unicameralism into Nigeria
 - introduction of a federal structure.
29. The two chambers of elected national representative in Nigeria are called
- The parliament
 - the senate
 - House of Assembly
 - the National Assembly
30. Judicial administration in respect of national code of conduct lies with the
- Judicial Service Commission
 - Code of Conduct Tribunal
 - Public Complaints Commission
 - Code of Conduct Bureau
31. In the Second Republic, the ruling National Party of Nigeria formed an alliance with the
- Unity Party of Nigeria
 - Nigeria People's Party
 - Great Nigeria People's Party
 - Nigeria Advance Party
32. The relationship between the tiers of government in Nigeria can be described as one of
- independent co-existence
 - coordinate and independent jurisdiction
 - voluntary subordination
 - superior-subordinate co-existence
33. The 1976 Local Government Reforms in Nigeria transformed the relationship between states and local government into one of
- master and servant
 - partnership and cooperation
 - equality
 - subordination
34. Government-owned companies operating in the economic sector are referred to as
- public utilities
 - public enterprises
 - public investments
 - public services.
35. The difference between commercialized and privatized companies is that in the former
- private ownership is dominant
 - public ownership is dominant
 - government subsidizes costs
 - profit motive is recessive
36. The body responsible for running the personnel affairs of senior local government staff in Nigeria is the
- Local Government Council
 - State Civil Service Commission
 - Senior Staff Commission
 - Local Government Service Commission
37. The immediate cause of the January 15 1996 military coup in Nigeria was the
- Kano Riots
 - Tiv Riots
 - election crisis in the Western Region
 - crisis over the population census.
38. Nigeria demonstrated her commitment to the policy of non-alignment during the regime of
- Muhammadu Buhari
 - Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi
 - Murtala Muhammed
 - Ibrahim Babangida
39. Nigeria's support for the South-South Cooperation is based on her desire to
- promote economic understanding in the Third World
 - counter the political and military domination by major powers
 - assert her leadership role in Africa
 - promote her non-aligned policy

40. Nigeria's relation with black political communities outside Africa is built on
- economic considerations
 - shared political aspirations
 - perceived cultural affinities
 - expectations of political support from them
41. The one-time president of the United Nations General Assembly was
- Maitama Sule
 - Joseph Garba
 - Ibrahim Gambari
 - Arthur Mbanefo
42. The leaders who spearheaded the transformation of the Organization of African Unity into the African Union are from
- South Africa, Libya and Zambia
 - Nigeria, Libya and South Africa
 - Nigeria, Liberia and Kenya
 - Algeria, Libya and Morocco
43. The countries in which Nigeria participated in the ECOMOG peace-keeping operations were
- Liberia and Guinea
 - Sierra Leone and Coted'Ivoire
 - Senegal and Coted'Ivoire
 - Liberia and Sierra Leone
44. The permanent member of the Security Council of the United Nations are
- Britain, Japan, Australia, Germany and the United State
 - Germany, France, Poland, Hungary and China
 - the United States, Russia, France, Britain and China
 - the United States, Russia, France, Britain and Japan
45. A specialized agency of the United Nations Organization is the
- World Health Organization
 - General Assembly
 - International Court of Justice
 - International Olympic Committee
46. With the admission of Asian and African countries to the Commonwealth, the Queen of England became the
- head of state of these countries
 - head of government of these countries
 - patron of the Commonwealth
 - chairperson of the Commonwealth
47. A major problem of the defunct Organization of Africa Unity was
- ideological differences
 - Language barrier
 - inadequate resources
 - cultural diversity
48. The Lagos Treaty of May 28th 1975 led to the formation of the
- Economic Commission for Africa
 - Economic Community of West African States
 - Lagos Plan of Action
 - African Economic Summit
49. The current Executive Secretary of the ECOWAS is
- Lansans Kouyate
 - Abubakar Qattara
 - Mohammed Ibn Chambers
 - Abbas Bundu
50. The responsibility for admitting new members to the OPEC rests with the
- Board of Governors
 - Conference Secretariat
 - Summit.
 - Summit.