

MCQ1: Which of the following is not the primary duty of a government in a society?

Answer: Maintenance of law and order

MCQ2: Which of the following is a characteristic of the state?

Answer: Sovereignty

MCQ3: Which of the following is not a part of the executive arm of the government?

Answer: The President

MCQ4: Which of the following is a type of executive?

Answer: Presidential

MCQ5: The lower house in the British parliament is called?

Answer: House of Lords

MCQ6: Apart from law making, which of the following is a function performed by modern legislatures?

Answer: Approval of national budget

MCQ7: Which of the following is the law interpreting organ of the government?

Answer: The parliament

MCQ8: What are the two types of government according to Aristotle?

Answer: Centralised and decentralised government

MCQ9: Which of the following is not a type of the state according to Montesquieu?

Answer: The republican

MCQ10: What is a type of government in which a King or Queen exercise the ruling powers called?

Answer: Theocracy

MCQ11: What is a system of government in which a religious or Spiritual Leader is the Head of State or Head of government or both combined called?

Answer: Combined system of government

MCQ12: Which of the following is a system of government in which power rests entirely on the person or group of people, and can be obtained by force or by inheritance?

Answer: Monarchy

MCQ13: What does elements such as periodic free, fair and credible elections, independent judiciary, and free press represent?

Answer: Democracy

MCQ14: Which of the following is not a stage a bill passes through before it becomes an act?

Answer: First reading

MCQ15: Which of the organ of government is charged with the implementation and

execution of government policies?

Answer: Civil servants

MCQ16: Who is the head of the federal executive council of Nigeria?

Answer: The President

MCQ17: Which of the organ of government is often referred to as the last hope of the common man?

Answer: The Public Complaint Commission

MCQ18: Who was the French political thinker jurist that gave the finest formulation to the doctrine separation of powers?

Answer: Thomas Aquinas

MCQ19: What is the theory that stipulates that the same body or person should not be in control of more than one arm of government?

Answer: Democracy

MCQ20: What is the process whereby the organs of government look into or control the affairs and duties of one another to ensure that governmental functions are properly performed called?

Answer: Separation of powers

MCQ21: What is a form of government in which the executive powers lie with the Prime Minister called?

Answer: Theocratic form of government

MCQ22: Who among the following gave the classical definition of the concept of the rule of law?

Answer: Max Weber

MCQ23: Under what system can the rule of law be better realized?

Answer: Military regime

MCQ24: Under what condition can the right to life of a citizen be denied?

Answer: For the defence of any person from unlawful violence

MCQ25: Which of the fundamental human rights states that no one shall be subjected to torture or inhuman treatment?

Answer: Right to Life

MCQ26: What is the power of legislation which can be exercised by the executive?

Answer: Delegated legislation

MCQ27: Which of the following is way by which the legislature could control the administration?

Answer: The law execution process

MCQ28: Who was the first president of Nigeria that openly declared his assets upon

assumption of office?

Answer: Chief Olusegun Obasanjo

MCQ29: Under which of the following Nigerian president was the EFCC established?

Answer: Alhaji Shehu Shagari

MCQ30: Which system of government is Nigeria presently practicing?

Answer: Civilian system of government

MCQ31: How is the president of Nigeria elected?

Answer: Directly by the Parliament

MCQ32: What is a system of government where the same person holds the title of head of state and head of government called?

Answer: Mixed system of government

MCQ33: What is the popular name given to the indirect way of electing a president as is currently practiced in the United States of America?

Answer: Electoral College

MCQ34: What is the tenure of an elected president in Nigeria?

Answer: 6 years

MCQ35: What is a system of government in which the office of the head of government is different from head of government called?

Answer: Decentralised system of government

MCQ36: What is another name by which a parliamentary system of government is known?

Answer: Cabinet government

MCQ37: What is the principle in which all members of the government are collectively responsible for the successes/failures of the government called?

Answer: Collective responsibility

MCQ38: What is a system of government where the national or central government is supreme over other levels of government that might exist in a given state called?

Answer: Unitary system of government

MCQ39: What is the nature of the government at the centre in a confederal system?

Answer: Always Weak

MCQ40: Where does more of the power resides in a confederation?

Answer: Political parties

MCQ41: Which of the following is not a feature of a confederal state?

Answer: Autonomy of the federating units

MCQ42: In what year did the Clifford constitution come to force?

Answer: 1923

MCQ43: What is the name of the first political party in Nigeria?

Answer: Nigerian National Democratic Party

MCQ44: Which of the following coalition of political parties formed the government of Nigeria's first republic?

Answer: SDP and NRC

MCQ45: Who was Nigeria's Prime Minister during the first republic?

Answer: Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe

MCQ46: Who was the first president of Nigeria?

Answer: Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe

MCQ47: Who was the first executive president of Nigeria?

Answer: General Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida

MCQ48: Which of the following is not a political party in Nigeria's second republic?

Answer: UPN

MCQ49: Who was the leader of the Interim National Government formed by General Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida after annulling the June 12 1993 presidential election?

Answer: Chief Ernest Shonekan

MCQ50: Which of the following is not a political party registered during the Abacha's transition period?

Answer: United Nigeria Congress Party(UNCP)

Fill in the Blank (FBQs):

FBQ42: The lower house in the British parliament is called the House of _____

Answer: *Commons*

FBQ43: One of the advantages of bicameral legislature is that it enables the countries operating it to cope with, and manage the pull of centrifugal forces. True OR false

Answer: *True*

FBQ44: The establishment of two legislative houses can never create conditions for avoidable conflict between the two chambers. True OR False _____

Answer: *False*

FBQ45: Membership of the British House of Commons is by election. True OR False

Answer: *True*

FBQ46: The organ of the government that captures the mind of many citizens as a symbol of democracy is the _____

Answer: *Legislature*

FBQ47: According to the constitution of the federal republic of Nigeria as amended, a byelaw is an enactment of Local Government Council whose source is a State Law.

True OR False

Answer: *True*

FBQ48: The military in Nigeria operated a decentralized administration each time it intervened in the politics of the country. True OR False

Answer: *False*

FBQ49: The military Head of State under whose regime Nigeria fought the civil war is called _____

Answer: *Yakubu Gowon*

FBQ50: Separation of powers increases the abuse of power because powers are separated from one another. True OR False _____

Answer: *False*

FBQ1: _____ are the means through which state power is employed.

Answer: *Governments*

FBQ2: The Nigeria's national legislature is popularly called _____

Answer: *National Assembly*

FBQ3: The type of legislature that has only one chamber based upon popular representation and is responsible for the entire function of law making is called _____

Answer: *Unicameral legislature*

FBQ4: Membership of the Nigerian upper legislative chamber is based on _____

Answer: *Equal representation of states*

FBQ5: The extent to which the state's apparatus are linked with the activities of individuals and groups in society is called _____

Answer: *Integration*

FBQ6: The type of government in which a few wealthy, gifted or the nobles rule is called _____

Answer: *Aristocracy*

FBQ7: A form of government in which a polity is ruled by leaders who are regarded as senior citizens because they are significantly older than most of the adult population is called _____.

Answer: *Gerontocracy*

FBQ8: The system of government that has become a benchmark for measuring the level of socio-political civilization of any society or a nation in the international community is called _____

Answer: *Democracy*

FBQ9: Although not necessarily the most important organ of government, _____ is no doubt the most powerful organ of government.

Answer: *The executive*

FBQ10: What obtains in Britain and parliamentary system of government is what is popularly known as _____

Answer: *Fusion of power*

FBQ11: In Nigeria, the president and the ministers are automatic members of the National Assembly. True or false _____

Answer: *False*

FBQ12: By its definition, a military regime is equated to a dictatorship and is always regarded as an _____

Answer: *Aberration*

FBQ13: The full meaning of EFCC is _____

Answer: *Economic and Financial Crimes Commission*

FBQ14: The EFCC and ICPC were established to fight a major problem of the Nigerian state called _____

Answer: *Corruption*

FBQ15: In the parliamentary system of government, the Prime Minister and the cabinet ministers are also members of the _____

Answer: *Parliament*

FBQ16: ICPC stands for _____

Answer: *Independent Corrupt Practices and other Related Offences Commission*

FBQ17: Under the presidential system of government, the president is free to appoint his ministers from _____

Answer: *His political party and outside his party*

FBQ18: Under the presidential system of government, the president is usually above his party after he has won the election. True or false _____

Answer: *True*

FBQ19: Nigeria is currently a _____ state

Answer: *Federal*

FBQ20: In a confederation, the league or union of many sovereign states is for a common purpose. True or false _____

Answer: *True*

FBQ21: For any association to be called a political party, it must have a clearly stated _____

Answer: *Ideology*

FBQ22: The Clifford constitution of 1922 made provision for _____ principle.
Answer: *Elective*

FBQ23: The leader of Action Group, which is an opposition political party during the first Nigeria's republic is _____.
Answer: *Obafemi Awolowo*

FBQ24: During the first republic, Nigeria operated a _____ system of government.
Answer: *Parliamentary*

FBQ25: The two political parties that contested the presidential election in the aborted third republic are _____.
Answer: *SDP and NRC*

FBQ26: The All Progressive Congress (APC) as a political party participated in the 1999 general elections of Nigeria. True or false _____.
Answer: *FALSE*

FBQ27: The first executive president in the Nigeria's fourth republic is _____.
Answer: *Olusegun Obasanjo*

FBQ28: The process through which citizens in any given democratic state elect their representative in competitive elections that are held at periodic intervals is called electoral system. True OR False _____.
Answer: *True*

FBQ29: The person who became Nigerian president through the invocation of the famous "doctrine of necessity" is _____.
Answer: *Goodluck Jonathan*

FBQ30: The full meaning of INEC is _____.
Answer: *Independent National Electoral Commission*

FBQ31: Late Chief _____ described the five political parties under the Abacha military junta as five fingers on a leprous hand.
Answer: *Bola Ige*

FBQ32: The current president of the Nigerian Senate is Senator _____.
Answer: *Ahmed Lawan*

FBQ33: Government in Nigeria is geographically structured at three-tiers namely _____.
Answer: *Federal, state and local governments*

FBQ34: _____ said life of man in the state of nature was solitary, nasty, poor, brutish and short.
Answer: *Thomas Hobbes*

FBQ35: The Nigeria's bicameral National Assembly comprise of the Senate and

the _____

Answer: *House of Representatives*

FBQ36: All the states in Nigeria has equal representation in the House of Representatives. True OR False _____

Answer: *False*

FBQ37: The iron law of oligarchy as a political theory was first developed by the German sociologist named Robert Michels. True OR False _____

Answer: *True*

FBQ38: In a democratic society the organ of government is composed of the representatives of the people is called the _____

Answer: *legislature*

FBQ39: The mandate theory of representation presuppose that individual member of the parliament should mirror the interests and aspiration of their constituents, which forms the basis of their elections. True OR False _____

Answer: *True*

FBQ40: The president and commander " in " chief of the federal republic of Nigeria no matter how powerful cannot singlehandedly commit his country to war against another country without the approval of the legislature. True OR False _____

Answer: *True*

FBQ41: The Nigerian Senate is made up of _____ members.

Answer: *109*