

SUBJECT: GOVERNMENT CLASS: SS THREE
THIRD TERM REVISION QUESTIONS
SECTION A: OBJECTIVE

INSTRUCTION: Each question is followed by **four** options lettered A to D. **Find** out the correct option for each question and shade **in pencil** on your answer sheet the answer space which bears the same letter as the option you have chosen. Give only **one** answer to each question.

1. One of the reasons for delegated legislation is to (a) reduce the work load of the parliament (b) reduce the complaints from the law makers (c) discourage the unofficial recess observed by legislators (d) curtail the inexperience nature of our elected law makers
2. The laws made by the local government are known as (a) bye-laws (b) local orders (c) grassroots laws (d) statutory instrument
3. The process of concentrating political powers in a single central authority in a country is called (a) centralization (b) decentralization (c) devolution of power (d) central government
4. One of the factors affecting political participation in Nigeria negatively is (a) poverty (b) credible election (c) good governance (d) campaigns
5. In which of the following forms of government is political powers usually centralized? (a) Federal government (b) Unitary government (c) Constitutional monarchy (d) Parliamentary
6. is a form of political participation. (a) Selling during elections (b) Contesting election (c) God-fatherism (d) reading political news
7. The sharing of power between the central government and other constituent units within a political system is called (a) centralization (b) decentralization (c) devolution (d) decamping
8. The act of transferring law making powers and functions through the Acts of parliament to other organizations like ministries and local government is called (a) Parliamentary order (b) Delegated legislation (c) Official parliamentary transfer (d) Power sharing
9. A legally recognized members of a particular community or country is called (a) tribal member (b) citizen (c) neighbor (d) statesman
10. A naturalized citizen can forfeit his acquired citizenship if he/she (a) becomes too wealthy (b) refuses to vote in the general elections (c) is found guilty of false declaration

(d) is found travelling often to his forfeited country

- 11. A government of the elected representative of the people is called (a)monarchy (b)representative government (c)democratic process (d)diarchy*
- 12. The judicial system that is entirely free from the control of the other two organs of government is said to be (a) independent (b) coordinated (c)checking of others (d) separated*
- 13. The process of one organ of government checking the others for effective governance is called (a)Checks and balances (b) separation of powers (c)political interference (d)cross carpeting*
- 14. A form of government ruled by the rich class only is called (a)plutocracy (b)democracy (c) gerontocracy (d) theocracy*
- 15. Bicameralism simply means (a) two law making chambers (b) a legislative system practiced in Britain (c) Nigerian Bar Association (d) one chamber legislative body*
- 16. One of the merits of written constitution is that (a)it make for easy reference (b)it is difficult to amend (c)it is offensive to some section of the country (d)it can be manipulated by the President*
- 17. The type of constitution that is very difficult to amend is known as (a)Rigid constitution (b)Flexible constitution (c)Unitary Constitution (d)Difficult constitution*
- 18. The executive is the organ of government that..... (a) formulates and implements the policies of government (b) executes armed robbers (c) is the most important arm of government (d) interprets the laws*
- 19. A system of government where either a king, queen or emperor rules is called (a)Emirate system (b)Monarchical system (c)Plutocracy (d)Unitary system*
- 20. Disenfranchisement refers to the..... (a)qualification of voters in an election (b)disqualification of fraudulent presidential aspirants (c) denial of the right to vote in an election (d) right to vote and be voted for.*
- 21. The type of constitution where the governmental powers are divided or shared between the central government and the component units is called (a)Federal constitution(b) Rigid constitution (c)Unitary constitution (d)Written constitution*
- 22. Which of the following is a feature of the state? (a) Legitimacy (b) Political party (c) Civil service (d) Government*
- 23. The organ of government responsible for interpretation of laws and punishment of offenders is.... (a)legislature (b) Legitimacy (c) judiciary (d)executive*

24. The organ of government responsible for interpretation of laws in the state is called.... (a) Judiciary (b) Executive (c) Legislature (d) Legitimacy
25. The Upper House in a bicameral legislature is important because it prevents (a) the formation of a coalition government (b) efficiency of the executive (c) the misappropriation of public funds (d) hasty passage of bills into laws
26. Which of the following enacts laws for the state? The (a) judiciary (b) executive (c) legislature (d) cabinet
27. The type citizenship acquired by a distinguished foreigner in a particular field of endeavor is called (a) acquired citizenship (b) citizenship by naturalization (c) citizenship by nationalization (d) honorary citizenship
28. An example of a country with a centralized political structure is (a) Nigeria (b) Germany (c) Britain (d) United States of America
29. A Nigerian citizen, who is married to an American, can become an American citizen by (a) naturalization (b) marriage (c) birth (d) honor
30. An organized group of people who influence government policies for the welfare benefits of their members is known as (a) pressure group (b) public opinion (c) Political party (d) Mass media
31. The type of party system being practiced in Nigeria today is called (a) Multi-party system (b) One-party system (c) Two-party system (d) Zero-party system
32. Bicameralism simply means (a) two law making chambers (b) a legislative system practiced in Britain (c) Nigerian Bar Association (d) one chamber legislative body
33. One of the merits of written constitution is that (a) it make for easy reference (b) it is difficult to amend (c) it is offensive to some section of the country (d) it can be manipulated by the President
34. The type of constitution that is very difficult to amend is known as (a) Rigid constitution (b) Flexible constitution (c) Unitary Constitution (d) Difficult constitution
35. The executive is the organ of government that..... (a) formulates and implements the policies of government (b) executes armed robbers (c) is the most important arm of government (d) interprets the laws
36. The head of the executive arm of government in Nigeria is the..... (a) President (b) Prime Minister (c) Governor (d) Chancellor
37. The primary function of government in a state is to..... (a) built schools and hospitals (b) provides transport services (c) maintain law and order (d) imprison criminals

38. A system of government where either a king, queen or emperor rules is called
(a)Emirate system (b)Monarchical system (c)Plutocracy (d)Unitary system
39. Which of the following is a basic principle of democracy? Ruled by (a) the majority and the rights of the minority (b) the minority at the expense of the majority (c) the wealthy few (d) two political parties
40. Nigeria practices the following types of constitutions except (a)Written constitution (b)Rigid constitution (c)Unitary constitution (d)Federal constitution
41. Disenfranchisement refers to the..... (a)qualification of voters in an election (b)disqualification of fraudulent presidential aspirants (c) denial of the right to vote in an election (d) right to vote and be voted for.
42. The type of constitution where the governmental powers are divided or shared between the central government and the component units is called (a)Federal constitution(b) Rigid constitution (c)Unitary constitution (d)Written constitution
43. Political sovereignty belongs to..... (a) the people (b) students (c) soldiers (d) the parliament
44. A flexible constitution is said to be (a)easy to amend (b) difficult to amend (c) partially amendable (d)weak in statement
45. Which of the following is a feature of the state? (a) Legitimacy (b) Political party (c) Civil service (d) Government
46. The organ of government responsible for interpretation of laws and punishment of offenders is.... (a)legislature (b) Legitimacy (c) judiciary (d)executive
47. The primary responsibility of the armed forces in any society is to..... (a) govern the state (b) defend the territorial integrity of the state (c) kill the corrupt leaders (d) wage war against all nations
48. The supreme power of the state to make and enforce laws within its jurisdiction without external interference is called..... (a) Political authority (b)Electioneering power (c) Sovereignty (d) Authority
49. The rule of the privileged nobility is referred to as..... (a) Plutocracy (b) Monarchy (c) Aristocracy (d) Autocracy
50. The key leaders of the Nigerian 9th National Assembly are (a) Ahmed Lawan and Femi Gbajabiamila (b) Femi Gbajabiamila and Bukola Saraki (c)Ovie Omo-Agege and Dino Malaye (d) Bukola Saraki and Ahmen Lawan

SECTION B (REVISION QUESTIONS)

INSTRUCTION: ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS ONLY

1. (a) *Who is a citizen? (2 marks)*
(b) *Highlight four methods of acquiring citizenship (8 Marks)*
2. (a) *What is delegated legislation? (2 Marks)*
(b) *State four reasons for delegated legislation. (8 Marks)*
3. (a) *What is political participation? (2 Marks)*
(b) *State four forms of political participation. (8 Marks)*
4. (a) *What is party system? (2 Marks)*
(b) *State four importance of multi-party system in Nigeria (8 Marks)*
5. (a) *What is pressure group? (2 Marks)*
(b) *State four advantages of the pressure group to the Nigeria government (8 Marks)*
6. (a) *Define State. (2 Marks)*
(b) *State four features of the state. (8 Marks)*