

SS3 GOVERNMENT REVISION QUESTIONS

1. A major feature of authoritarianism is that government is

- A. consensual
- B. personalized
- C. centralized
- D. decentralized.

2. The central point of capitalism, as expounded by Karl Marx, is that

- A. capitalist profit is the surplus value obtained from workers labour
- B. workers are inherently incapable of being owners of their labour
- C. capitalists shall always increase worker earning capacity through wages
- D. capitalists shall always readily consent to workers welfare demands.

3. A constitution that requires a plebiscite or a referendum to be amended is

- A. rigid
- B. unwritten
- C. flexible
- D. written

4. An important function of a constitution is that it

- A. provide a framework for the study of government
- B. facilities cross-fertilization of ideas of governance
- C. serves as the fountain head of authority for the exercise of power
- D. promotes citizen participation in government and administration.

5. When a bill passed by the legislature is vetoed by the executive, the action underscores the principle

- A. probity and accountability
- B. separation of powers
- C. collective responsibility
- D. checks and balances.

6. In the legislative process, a bill is pass

- A. motion accepted for debate
- B. motion rejected after debate
- C. proposal before the legislature
- D. law pass by the legislature.

7. One of the advantages of a bicameral over a unicameral legislature is that it

- A. is cheap to maintain

- **IB.** promotes social equality
- **C.** takes less time for the bills to be passed
- **D.** prevents the passage of ill-considered bills.

8. The fundamental rights of citizens include rights the following except?

- **A.** free education, employment and freedom of thought
- **B.** life, speech and association
- **C.** life, liberty and property
- **D.** association, property and social security.

9. The manipulation of boundaries of constituencies in order to win more seats is called

- **A.** devolution
- **B.** rigging
- **C.** gerrymandering
- **D.** delimitation

10. One argument against a multi-party system is the

- **A.** encouragement of opposition and instability
- **B.** banning of interest groups
- **C.** inability to attract foreign assistance
- **D.** high cost of conducting elections.

11. Delegated legislature becomes unavoidable when

- **A.** legislators cannot reach a consensus
- **B.** issues under consideration are personal
- **C.** issues under consideration are technical
- **D.** legislators have to proceed on a recess.

12. One major disadvantage of public opinion is that

- **A.** the critics of government policies are always harassed
- **B.** a vocal minority claims to represent the majority
- **C.** gossip and rumours thrive
- **D.** leaders are unnecessarily criticized.

13. Citizenship in a modern state expresses the status of a person who possesses

- **A.** full political rights
- **B.** some religious rights
- **C.** social right only
- **D.** exclusive economic rights.

14. Communism is a system which recognizes

- **A.** class stratification
- **B.** the existence of the state

- C. the existence of the individual
- D. the ability of the individual

15. The delineation of constituencies is a major duty of the

- A. national assembly
- B. political parties
- C. boundary commission
- D. electoral commission

16. Proportional representation is a system of allocating seats in the legislature based on

- A. gender participation in politics
- B. an area
- C. contribution to the national economy
- D. total votes in an election.

17. The application of the principle of separation of powers seems impracticable because powers is

- A. delegated
- B. centralized
- C. fused
- D. separated

18. When did Nigeria gain her Independence?

- A. 1st October, 1963
- B. 31st October, 1690
- C. 1st October, 2012
- D. 1st October, 1960
- E. 12th October, 1992

19. The central legislature of Nigeria became bicameral in

- A. 1960
- B. 1951
- C. 1959
- D. 1963

20. Which of these constitutions recognized local government as a third tier of government in Nigeria?

- A. 1946 Constitution.
- B. 1960 Constitution.
- C. 1963 Constitution.
- D. 1979 Constitution.

21. Power differs from influence in that it is

- A. persuasive while influence is directive
- B. coercive while influence is harmful
- C. coercive while influence is persuasive
- D. arrogant while influence is corruptive

22. The standing committee of a legislature is one

- A. whose member stand while deliberating
- B. that has statutory responsibilities
- C. that perform adhoc functions
- D. that has legislators as members.

23. Where the constitution is supreme, unconstitutional acts of the executive and the the legislature can be checked by the courts through

- A. recall
- B. judicial review
- C. vote of no confidence
- D. impeachment.

24. The central decision-making organ of a confederation is made up of

- A. technocrats appointed by the units
- B. politicians elected from the confederal constituencies
- C. politicians nominated by the government of member states
- D. representatives of pressure groups.

25. Which of the following is true of a parliamentary system of government?

- A. clear separation of government organs.
- B. strict operation of bicameral legislature.
- C. removal of government by impeachment.
- D. adherence to majority rule.

26. The Nigerian Youth Movement collapsed as the result of

- A. its failure to win election
- B. shortage of funds to run its affairs
- C. the harassment of its leadership by government.
- D. the breakup of its leadership.

27. The first restructure of the Nigerian Federation took place with the

- A. creation of mid-west Region in 1963
- B. abolition of federalism in 1966
- C. military counter-coup in 1966
- D. creation of states in 1967

28. The land use decree of 1978 vested the ownership of land in Nigeria in the

- **A.** local chiefs
- **B.** local governments
- **C.** state governments
- **D.** federal governments

29. The main source of financing local government in Nigeria is

- **A.** internal revenue generation
- **B.** statutory revenue allocation
- **C.** special state grants
- **D.** grants-in-aid

30. The most remarkable legacy of the 1976 Local Government Reform in Nigeria was the introduction of

- **A.** the office of sole administrators
- **B.** caretaker management committees
- **C.** uniformity in structure and functions
- **D.** the third tier of government.