

Subject: Government Class: SS 3
SECTION A: OBJECTIVE REVISION QUESTIONS/ASSIGNMENT

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. A government of the elected representative of the people is called (a) monarchy (b) representative government (c) democratic process (d) diarchy
2. 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
3. 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
4. Baron de Montesquieu was popularly known for the principle of (a) Rule of Law (b) Checks and Balances (c) Separation of powers (d) Judicial independence
5. A form of government that allows citizens to participate in determining the orderly succession of their rulers is (a) fascist government (b) representative government (c) communist government (d) totalitarian government
6. Effective application of rule of law in a state promotes (a) unity and harmony (b) patriotism and loyalty (c) employment and prosperity (d) freedom and justice
7. A platform for forming a representative government is (a) rule of law (b) free and fair election (c) press freedom (d) by election
8. Laws, rules, regulations and principles dealing with how a state is governed is called (a) By-law (b) constitution (c) decree (d) judicial precedent
9. Bicameralism simply means (a) two law making chambers (b) a legislative system practiced in Britain (c) Nigerian Bar Association (d) one chamber legislative body
10. 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
11. 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
12. 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

13. *The head of the executive arm of government in Nigeria is the..... (a) President (b) Prime Minister (c) Governor (d) Chancellor*
14. *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*
15. *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*
16. *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*
17. *Nigeria practices the following types of constitutions except (a)Written constitution (b)Rigid constitution (c)Unitary constitution (d)Federal constitution*
18. *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.*
19. *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*
20. *Political sovereignty belongs to..... (a) the people (b) students (c) soldiers (d) the parliament*
21. *A flexible constitution is said to be (a)easy to amend (b) difficult to amend (c) partially amendable (d)weak in statement*
22. *A system of government where governmental powers are shared between the central and the component units or regions is called.... (a)federal government (b) state government (c)Confederal government (d) Local Government*
23. *Which of the following is a feature of the state? (a) Legitimacy (b) Political party (c) Civil service (d) Government*
24. *The organ of government responsible for interpretation of laws and punishment of offenders is.... (a)legislature (b) Legitimacy (c) judiciary (d)executive*
25. *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*
26. *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

- 27. The organ of government responsible for interpretation of laws in the state is called.... (a) Judiciary (b) Executive (c) Legislature (d) Legitimacy*
- 28. The rule of the privileged nobility is referred to as..... (a) Plutocracy (b) Monarchy (c) Aristocracy (d) Autocracy*
- 29. The principle of rule of law can be limited by (a) good governance (b) sovereignty (c) political culture (d) diplomatic immunity*
- 30. The basic laws of a country are embedded in (a) a precedent (b) a constitution (c) a convention (d) the usage*
- 31. 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*
- 32. Which of the following enacts laws for the state? The (a) judiciary (b) executive (c) legislature (d) cabinet*
- 33. An Act of parliament can easily change a (a) written constitution (b) federal constitution (c) rigid constitution (d) flexible constitution*
- 34. Judicial review is an aspect of (a) checks and balances (b) court records (c) judicial immunity (d) judicial chamber*
- 35. The type of monarchy whose powers are derived from the constitution is referred to..... monarchy. (a) constitutional (b) absolute (c) traditional (d) contemporary*
- 36. At which of these stages do legislators engage in final voting on a bill in the parliament? (a) Committee stage (b) First reading (c) Third stage (d) Reporting stage*
- 37. The rule of law is a fundamental principle associated with (a) democracy (b) fascism (c) feudalism (d) Nazism*
- 38. The major role of the executive is to (a) expose legislative laxities (b) generate revenue (c) implement government policies (d) interpret laws*
- 39. When a country is operating more than two political parties in any electoral process, such country is said to be operating (a) multi-party system (b) two-party system (c) zero-party system (d) unicameralism*
- 40. The ruling party at the federal level in Nigeria in the 2019 is (a) People's Democratic Party [PDP] (b) All Progressive Congress [APC] (c) Social Democratic Party [SDP] (d) Fresh Party [FP]*

41. *Right to freedom of expression means that people are free to (a) express anything they like about government (b) disobey the government of the day (c) express opinions within the limits of the law (d) participate in government*
42. *In a legislature, a private member's bill is (a) introduced by a member of parliament (b) related to matters of local interests (c) introduced by executive (d) related to matters of sanitary nature*
43. *The first elected president of Nigeria was (a) Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe (b) Alhaji Shehu Shagari (c) Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa (d) Alhaji Aminu Kano*
44. *The main function of the judiciary is to (a) serve as the watchdog of the executive (b) enacts laws (c) punish law offenders (d) protect the interest of accused persons*
45. *A proposed programmes of a political parties is called (a) manifesto (b) party mandate (c) party goals (d) Ideologies*
46. *The major opposition party in Nigerian politics today is that (a) PDP (b) APC (c) APM (d) APGA*
47. *One of the demerits of representative democracy is (a) representatives are often imposed by political parties (b) it makes for smooth change of government (c) representatives are responsible to the electorate (d) it is easy to operate*
48. *Nigeria is practicingform of legislature. (a) Unicameral (b) Bicameral (c) parliamentary (d) Senatorial*
49. *The current INEC chairman in Nigeria is (a) Prof. Attahiru Jega (b) Prof. Wole Soyinka (c) Prof. Mahmood Yakubu (d) Prof. Maurice Iwu*
50. *The following are members of the judiciary except (a) Police force (b) Law Court (c) Magistrates (d) Judges*

SECTION B: ASSIGNMENT

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. (a) *What is Separation of powers?*
(b) *State 5 importance of separation of powers*
2. (a) *What is representative government?*
(b) *State 5 features of representative government*
3. (a) *What is independence of judiciary?*
(b) *State 5 importance of independence of judiciary*

4. (a) *Define constitution and constitutionalism.*

(b) *State four features of a constitution*

5. (a) *Define legislature.*

(b) *Explain the processes by which bills become laws in the legislature*