

# WAEC

## GOVERNMENT objective

### Past questions

*(PT. 1–7)*

***For both: SSCE & GCE***

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## WAEC GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS (PT.1)

**1.** Government as a subject refers to the study of \_\_\_\_\_

- A territorial expansion.
- B political leaders.
- C. the various nations of the World.
- D. the institutions of the state.

**2.** Government is distinguished from the State because it \_\_\_\_\_

- A. can be changed periodically.
- B. does not operate in any defined territory.
- C. is a loosely organized structure.
- D. enforces its will on the people of the State

**3.** A government is legitimate if it \_\_\_\_\_

- A. comes to power through a coup d'état.
- B is not oppressive
- C. provides social services for the people.

D. has the mandate of the people to rule.

**4.** A sovereign power over a number of people in a specific geographical area is called \_\_\_\_\_

- A society.
- B. region.
- C. state.
- D. nation.

**5.** Absence of government in a state is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. anarchy.
- B. confusion.
- C. coup d'état.
- D. instability.

**6.** A situation where all the citizens meet in an open place to govern the state is called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. direct democracy
- B. electoral college
- C representative democracy
- D guided democracy

**7.** A system of government in which the political power is vested in the elected representatives is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. oligarchy
- B. democracy
- C. feudalism
- D. fascism

**9.** Sovereignty implies all the following **except** \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the highest authority in a state.
- B. a state of political independence.
- C. unlimited powers of a state to make and enforce laws.
- D. the supremacy of political independence.

**10.** Popular Sovereignty is located in the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. military.
- B. police.
- C. electorate.
- D. opinion leaders.

**11.** A system of government in which the leader exercises absolute power and allows no opposition is called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. totalitarianism.
- B. capitalism.
- C. communism.
- D. socialism.

**12.** Communism as propounded by Karl Marx was later interpreted by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Locke.
- B. Dicey.
- C. Bentham.
- D. Lennin.

**13.** According to Karl Marx, those who own and control the means of production in a capitalist society are the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. colonialists.
- B. workers.
- C. bourgeoisies
- D. peasants.

**14.** The Rule of law is limited by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. free press.
- B. diplomatic immunity.
- C. constitutionalism.
- D. separation of powers.

**15.** Which of the following is NOT a fundamental human right?

- A. Right to life
- B. Right to vote
- C. Freedom of movement
- D. Freedom of religion

**16.** The institution created for checking abuses by government department is known as the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. secret service.
- B. judicial commission.
- C. ombudsman.
- D. corps marshal.

**17.** A good example of an absolute monarch is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Adolf Hitler of Germany.

B. Benito Mussolini of Italy.

C. Haile Selassie of Ethiopia.

D. Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

**18.** The system of government in which powers are shared between the centre and the component units is called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. totalitarianism.
- B. federalism.
- C. unitary.
- D. oligarchy.

**19.** The power of the central government to dissolve subordinate units at will is a feature of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. confederal system of government.
- B. unitary system of government.
- C. parliamentary system of government.
- D. federal system of government.

**20.** Which of the following is a feature of federalism?

- A. Unwritten Constitution
- B. Flexible Constitution
- C. Unitary Constitution
- D. Written Constitution

**21.** The exclusive list in federalism includes all the following **except** \_\_\_\_\_

- A. defence.
- B. foreign relation.
- C. currency.
- D. transportation.

**22.** The order of mandamus is a \_\_\_\_\_

- A. form of order by a superior body to perform a function.
- B. mandate from the executive to the public corporations.
- C. plea for man of alibi in court.
- D. writ to produce a detained person for trial.

**23.** In the legislature, a filibuster is one who \_\_\_\_\_

- A. is in charge of party discipline.

B. presents party manifesto during parliamentary sessions.

C. does not take part in law making. D. prevents the passage of a bill by making long speeches.

**24.** Which of the following measures will ensure the independence of the judiciary? Judges' \_\_\_\_\_

- A. salaries must be handled by foreign banks.
- B. salaries must be fixed and not subject to arbitrary review.
- C. must not be separated from the executive.
- D. must be controlled by the president.

**25.** The most important function of the Upper House in a federation is to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. serve as the highest court of the component units.
- B. ensure equal representation of the legislature.

C. provide a place for retired politicians in land.

D. invite politicians for questioning.

**26.** Bi-cameral legislature is the same as \_\_\_\_\_

A. legislature with two chambers.

B. one chamber legislature.

C. the Upper House in any legislature.

D. the Lower House in any Legislature.

**27.** A short break in parliamentary session is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_

A suspension.

B. recess.

C. dissolution.

D. termination.

**28.** The term "guillotine" in the legislature refers to \_\_\_\_\_

A. allocation of time to a bill.

B. passing a bill into law.

C. voting a bill into law.

D. passing an appropriation bill.

**29.** The rights of individuals are usually enshrined in the \_\_\_\_\_

A. law books.

B. courts.

C. constitutions.

D. journals.

**30.** A citizen's freedom of movement may be restrained if he \_\_\_\_\_

A. has refused to salute the Head of State.

B. has been convicted by the courts

C. refuses to vote at elections.

D. criticizes the government.

**31.** A major advantage of a one-party system is that it \_\_\_\_\_

A. prevents dictatorship.

B. promotes unity.

C. allows opposition

D. promotes freedom and liberty.

**32.** Which of the following best describes the concept of enfranchisement? Right \_\_\_\_\_

- A. to campaign for candidates during elections
- B. to sue and be sued
- C. given to people to vote and be voted for
- D. to free expression on political issues

**33.** The arrangement by which a country is divided into parts for election purposes is called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. enfranchisement.
- B. gerrymandering.
- C. delimitation.
- D. democratization.

**34.** The process by which voters may remove a public officer before the end of his term of office is called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. gerrymandering.
- B. recall
- C. bye-election.

D. referendum.

**35.** A yes or no vote cast by electorate to decide an important issue in an area is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. franchise.
- B. plebiscite.
- C. electoral college.
- D. public opinion.

**36.** The term winner-takes-all can also be associated with \_\_\_\_\_

- A. second ballot system.
- B. representative government.
- C. first-past-the-post system.
- D. proportional representation.

**37.** Anonymity of the civil servants means that they \_\_\_\_\_

- A. are free from their political heads.
- B. are to be seen but not to be the heard
- C. cannot vote for any political party.

D. are to execute government policies

**38.** The Loi-Cadre Reforms of 1956 in the French West Africa were as a result of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. pressure from the French territories
- B. change in French Policy of Association.
- C. opposition to Bamako Conference.
- D. British colonial policy of granting internal self-government.

**39.** Which of the following best describes the status of Governor-General in British West African countries at independence? They \_\_\_\_\_

- A. representing the Queen of England.
- B. were above the law.
- C. maintained friendly relations with France.
- D. were the heads of government.

**40.** Before the Second World War, the British Colonial Executive Council consisted of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. only elected Africans
- B. only White officials.
- C. unofficial members.
- D. official and unofficial members.

**41.** The National Congress of British West Africa (NCBWA) was founded in 1919 in \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Lagos.
- B. Monrovia.
- C. Accra.
- D. Bathurst.

**42.** The West African Students' Union worked towards \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the end of colonial rule.
- B. the end of indirect rule.
- C. getting accommodation for West African Students.
- D. the end of the policy of direct rule.



**43.** The policy of Assimilation was abandoned because \_\_\_\_\_

- A. it was less expensive to maintain.
- B. the French were fed up.
- C. the Africans liked it.
- D. it was less expensive.

**44.** The constitutional reforms in West Africa after the Second World War were geared towards \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the assimilation of the people.
- B. the evaluation of colonialism.
- C. making the colonies independent states.
- D. making the people support their economic interests.

**45.** One of the reasons for military takeover in West Africa is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. smooth administration.
- B. political stability
- C. corruption among political leaders.
- D. good governance.

**46.** Which of the following best describes the foreign policy of West African Countries during the Cold War?

- A. Support for the Western bloc
- B. Support for the Eastern bloc
- C. Non-alignment with any power bloc
- D. Allegiance to Nazi government

**47.** The Administrative Headquarters of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is in \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Freetown.
- B. Lome.
- C. Banjul.
- D. Abuja.

**48.** The head of the Commonwealth of Nations is the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Colonial Secretary.
- B. Australian Foreign Secretary
- C. British Monarch.
- D. New Zealand Foreign Minister.

**49.** A representative of one country in another within the Commonwealth of Nations is called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. High Commissioner.
- B. Attaché.
- C. Foreign Minister.
- D. Consul.

**50.** The use of veto power in the United Nations Organization (UNO) is only exercised by the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Economic and Social Council.
- B. International Court of Justice.
- C. Trusteeship Council.
- D. Security Council.

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## WAEC GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS (PT.2)

**1.** Government as an institution of the state is defined as a body which \_\_\_\_\_

- A. conducts elections for the country
- B. makes, enforces and interprets laws for the state.
- C. hires and trains political leaders.
- D. makes and interprets laws

**2.** The study of government in school is important because the students can \_\_\_\_\_

- A. be assisted by political leaders.
- B. learn about their rights.
- C. qualify for elections.
- D. be nominated for a trip abroad.

**3.** The primary function of government in a state is to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. maintain law and order.
- B. provide transport services.
- C. engage in campaigns and rallies.
- D. imprison criminals.

**4.** The functions of the state are achieved through \_\_\_\_\_

- A. political socialization.
- B. separation of powers
- C. organs of government.
- D. diplomatic means.

**5.** A unique feature of a state is \_\_\_\_\_

- A, information.
- B. anarchy.
- C. organized laws.
- D. direct democracy.

**6.** Ability to enforce obedience is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. legitimacy.
- B. power
- C. influence.
- D. fame

**7.** A major source of political power is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. election.

- B. force.
- C. influence.
- D. ombudsman.

**8.** Power is transferred into authority through \_\_\_\_\_

- A. force.
- B. legitimacy.
- C. judiciary.
- D. sovereignty.

**9.** Political authority is the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. legitimate right to exercise political power.
- B. ability to control political behaviour.
- C. right to participate in political campaigns.
- D. right to form political parties.

**10.** The extent to which the citizens accept the institutions, officials and activities of government is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. authority.
- B. permission.

- C. legitimacy.
- D. power.

**11.** The concept of sovereignty was propounded by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Adam Smith.
- B. Jeremy Bentham.
- C. Karl Marx.
- D. Jean Bodin.

**12.** Popular sovereignty belongs to the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. immigrants.
- B. electorate.
- C. cabinet.
- D. legislature.

**13.** Which of the following factors places limitation to the application of Sovereignty in a state?

- A. Civil service
- B. International laws
- C. Political culture
- D. Political parties

**14.** Democracy originated from \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Greece.
- B. Britain.
- C. USA.
- D. Germany.

**15.** Which of the following is a basic principle of democracy? Rule by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the majority and the protection of the minority
- B. the wealthy few
- C. the minority at the expense of the majority
- D. two political parties

**16.** The concept of political culture was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Friedrich Engels.
- B. Abraham Lincoln.
- C. Harold Laski
- D. Gabriel Almond.

**17.** Which of the following is a component of political culture?

- A. Injunction
- B. Cognitive orientation
- C. Mandamus
- D. Habeas corpus

**18.** The teaching and learning of political culture is known as political \_\_\_\_\_

- A. participation.
- B. socialization.
- C. administration.
- D. development.

**19.** Which of the following can contribute to political socialization?

- A. Gerrymandering
- B. Tourism
- C. Diplomatic immunity
- D. Terrorism

**20.** Which of the following political concepts promotes sharing and cooperation in a society?

- A. Aristocracy
- B. Capitalism
- C. Communalism

## D. Oligarchy

**21.** Which of the following is true about a capitalist state?

- A. Private individuals control the economy
- B. The workers are not exploited
- C. Government controls the means of production
- D. There is no class struggle

**22.** The highest stage of socialism is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. oligarchy.
- B. capitalism
- C. totalitarianism
- D. communism

**23.** Foreign domination by a group of people for social and economic benefits is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. nationalism
- B. colonialism.
- C. feudalism.
- D. constitutionalism.

**24.** A communist system recognises \_\_\_\_\_

- A. class division.
- B. the need of individual.
- C. human capital.
- D. division of labour.

**25.** Which of the following is the lowest in the hierarchy of a feudal system?

- A. Lords
- B. Serfs
- C. Knights
- D. Nobles

**26.** A common feature of feudalism is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. hierarchical land ownership between the lords and the serfs
- B. private ownership of the means of production and distribution.
- C. separation of powers.
- D. fusion of powers.

**27.** An open market economy is a unique feature of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. welfarism.
- B. socialism.
- C. feudalism.
- D. capitalism.

**28.** Which of the following political systems discourages socialism?

- A. Fascism
- B. Feudalism
- C. Communalism
- D. Welfarism

**29.** The manor is a unique feature of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. feudalism.
- B. monarchy.
- C. totalitarianism
- D. communism.

**30.** The principle of rule of law was popularized by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Gabriel Almond.
- B. Charles Montesquieu
- C. Jean Bodin.
- D. A.V. Dicey.

**31.** The body charged with the responsibility of preparing a new constitution in a country is the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. electoral commission.
- B. constituent assembly.
- C. judicial service commission.
- D. electoral college.

**32.** The institution connected with law adjudication is the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. judiciary
- B. police.
- C. government.
- D. executive.

**33.** Which of the following is not a characteristic of confederation?

- A. The right to secede is allowed
- B. Sovereignty resides in the centre
- C. The centre and units agree before taking decisions.
- D. Autonomous units are more powerful than the centre.

**34.** Which of the following is a function of a head of state?

- A. Settles cases
- B. Arbitrates electoral petitions
- C. Creates new constitutions
- D. Receives foreign dignitaries

**35.** Citizenship can be changed through \_\_\_\_\_

- A. proclamation.
- B. residence.
- C. renunciation.
- D. announcement.

**36.** On which of the following platforms do political parties mainly present their manifestoes to the electorate?

- A. Campaigns and rallies
- B. The state controlled mass media
- C. Public lectures
- D. Inter-party debates

**37.** In a two-party system, only two political parties \_\_\_\_\_

- A. exist in the country.
- B. dominate the political scene
- C. register their members.
- D. undertake political education.

**38.** Which of the following is NOT a form of proportional representation?

- A. Alternative vote
- B. Second ballot
- C. List system
- D. Plurality system

**39.** The efficiency of public corporations can be enhanced through \_\_\_\_\_

- A. increased production of goods.
- B. appointment of staff based on patronage.
- C. frequent redeployment of staff.
- D. less government interference.

**40.** A chief could be deposed in the pre-colonial era if he \_\_\_\_\_

- A. violated the written constitution.



- B. persistently neglected the advice of his elders.
- C. refused to collect taxes for the British Governor
- D. married too many wives.

**41.** A common feature in a pre-colonial centralized state was \_\_\_\_\_

- A. loyalty to one political superior
- B. absence of single superior political authority.
- C. the existence of autocratic rule.
- D. existence of separation of powers.

**42.** Under the British Crown Colony system of administration, the head of the executive council was the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Governor-General.
- B. Head of government business.
- C. Speaker.
- D. Prime minister.

**43.** Taxation as a feature of Indirect Rule served as a \_\_\_\_\_

- A. source of revenue for colonial administration.
- B. system of modernizing chieftaincy.
- C. policy of making the local people poor.
- D. means to ridicule the chiefs.

**44.** One effect of the French policy of Assimilation was that it \_\_\_\_\_

- A. made all French West Africans French citizens.
- B. increased nationalist activities in French West Africa.
- C. delayed nationalism in French West Africa.
- D. expanded education into the interior of French West Africa.

**45.** The late development of nationalism in French West Africa was due to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. absorption of French colonial ex-service men into the French army.
- B. migration of the citizenry to British West African colonies

C. establishment of the traditional Council of Chiefs.

D. oppressive French colonial policies.

**46.** Which of the following was a function of traditional rulers during the colonial era? They \_\_\_\_\_

A. settled all forms of disputes.

B. implemented government policies.

C. collected and spent taxes and rates.

D. were sources of consultation on customary affairs.

**47.** The first British West African country to practise the elective principle was \_\_\_\_\_

A. Nigeria.

B. The Gambia.

C. Sierra Leone.

D. Ghana.

**48.** The first Pan-West African political organization formed by

the educated elite in the early twentieth century was the \_\_\_\_\_

A. Aborigines' Rights Protection Society (ARPS)

B. National Congress of British West Africa (NCBWA).

C. West African Students' Union (WASU).

D. West African Youth League (WAYL).

**49.** Which of the following is a process in the transition from military to civil rule?

A. Appointment of an Attorney-General.

B. Suspension of the constitution.

C. Setting up of a Constituent Assembly.

D. Non-implementation of development plans.

**50.** The objective of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. promote economic development among member states.
- B. achieve African unity.
- C. establish political unification of West Africa.
- D. eradicate all forms of racism in West Africa.

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**1.** The study of government is important because it \_\_\_\_\_

A. directs people's attention to development of non-state institutions.

B. enables citizens to understand the processes for managing state affairs

C. encourages individuals to take decisions that satisfy their aspirations.

D encourages the elite to remain in power.

**2.** A system of government where political powers are inherited is called \_\_\_\_\_

A. monarchy.

B. diarchy.

C democracy.

D. aristocracy.

**3.** Democracy can be promoted through \_\_\_\_\_

A. gerrymandering

B. slander

C. accountability

D. lobbying

**4.** The ability to command obedience is called \_\_\_\_\_

A. authority

B. influence

C. legitimacy

D. mobilization

**5.** Legitimacy is determined mainly by \_\_\_\_\_

A. charisma

B. influence

C. acceptance

D. desire

**6.** Which of the following is a feature of democracy?

A. Majority rule

B. Election by selected adults

C. Quick decision-making

D. Rule by wealthy men

**7.** Which of the following is a source of political power?

- A. Gerrymandering.
- B. Election.
- C. Filibuster.
- D. Immunity.

**8.** Laws made by non-legislative bodies are called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. judicial review
- B. delegated legislation
- C. criminal law
- D. case law

**9.** Delegated legislation is unpopular because it \_\_\_\_\_

- A. quickens the law-making process
- B. receives wide publicity
- C. is not made by the legislature
- D. caters for emergency situations

**10.** Political socialization begins from \_\_\_\_\_

- A. adulthood

B. childhood.

C. old age.

D. manhood.

**11.** A.V. Dicey popularized the principle of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. rule of law.
- B. democracy.
- C. political culture.
- D. separating of powers.

**12.** Which of the following is the lowest in the hierarchy of feudal system?

- A. Knights
- B. Serfs
- C. Nobles
- D. Lords

**13.** The ratification of major executive decisions by the Legislature is in line with the application of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. separation of powers.
- B. rule of law.
- C. checks and balances.

D. fusion of powers.

**14.** In which of the following political systems is rule of law most enhanced?

- A. Cabinet system
- B. Feudal system
- C. Fascist system
- D. Communist system

**15.** A constitution is the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. written document of traditional practices.
- B. functional aspect of government.
- C. supreme document of the government.
- D. fundamental laws of the land activities.

**16.** A constitution is important because it \_\_\_\_\_

- A. teaches moral values of the society.
- B. prescribes rules for those who govern.

C. serves as a source of conflict in society.

D. describes the laws and admonishes obedience

**17.** Which of the following cannot be found in a constitution?

- A. Fundamental Human Rights.
- B. Manifestos of political parties.
- C. Organs of government.
- D. Duties and obligations of citizens.

**18.** A rigid constitution is a feature of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. unitary system
- B. monarchical system
- C. federal system
- D. confederal system

**19.** In a parliamentary system, the executive is weak because it is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. accountable to parliament.
- B. responsible for its own actions.
- C. headed by a prime minister.

D. the head of state that controls the government.

**20.** In a federal system of government, the powers of state governments are subordinate to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the regional constitutions.
- B. the supreme body of state laws.
- C. acts of the parliament at the centre.
- D. provincial laws.

**21.** An advantage of a confederation over a federation is that the component units \_\_\_\_\_

- A. have the right to secede.
- B. share resources equally
- C. are politically stable
- D. co-operate fully with the centre

**22.** Confederalism was once practised in \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Nigeria and Ghana
- B. Senegal and The Gambia
- C. Mali and Cote d'Ivoire

D. Ghana and Benin.

**23.** Which of the following acts as a check on the Executive in the control of the finances of a State? The \_\_\_\_\_

- A. judiciary
- B. civil service
- C. press
- D. legislature

**24.** In a legislature, carpet-crossing means \_\_\_\_\_

- A. crossing over the carpet
- B. decamping to another party
- C. legislative dismissal.
- D. legislative instrument.

**25.** The responsibility of the judiciary is to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. make rules.
- B. formulate decisions.
- C. arrest offenders.
- D. adjudicate cases.

**26.** One of the limitations on freedom of speech is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. libel
- B. trespassing
- C. bye-laws
- D. unlawful detention

**27.** A citizen's duties do NOT include \_\_\_\_\_

- A. defending the nation.
- B. obeying the laws.
- C. paying taxes
- D. giving aims to the poor.

**28.** One-party system leads to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. dictatorship
- B. democracy
- C. diarchy
- D. theocracy

**29.** In a democratic state, the party system that usually operates is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. mass party

- B. multi-party
- C. one party
- D. elite party

**30.** The coming together of two or more political parties to form a government is \_\_\_\_\_

- A coalition
- B. merger
- C. unification
- D. co-operation.

**31.** Universal Adult Suffrage is associated with a \_\_\_\_\_

- A. democratic government
- B. military government
- C. gerontocratic government
- D. fascist government

**32.** Restricted franchise violates the idea of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. political equality
- B. political culture
- C. public accountability
- D. political socialization



**33.** A major advantage of the Secret Ballot System of voting is that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. it is faster than other systems.
- B. it ensures the anonymity of the voter.
- C. it extends the franchise to all adults.
- D. nobody can be prevented from voting.

**34.** The "*first-past-the-post*" system of voting is also called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. second ballot system
- B. proportional representation
- C. simple majority system
- D. alternative vote system

**35.** Proportional representation is more appropriate in a \_\_\_\_\_

- A. multi-party system.
- B. plurality system
- C. unitary system
- D. monarchical system

**36.** Which of the following can aid in the formation of public opinion?

- A. Order-in-council
- B. Free press
- C. Existence of one party system
- D. Existence of press censorship

**37.** The civil service is an institution for \_\_\_\_\_

- A. carrying out private organizational goals
- B. effecting civil society policies
- C. formulating and executing public policies.
- D. initiating bureaucratic private agenda

**38.** The recruitment of personnel into the civil service by the public/civil service commission prevents \_\_\_\_\_

- A. political patronage.
- B. bribery and corruption.
- C. overstaffing.
- D. bureaucracy.

**39.** Which of the following manages a public corporation?

- A. Chambers of Commerce
- B. Board of Directors
- C. An Accountant-General
- D. An Auditor-General

**40.** Local governments are essential because they \_\_\_\_\_

- A. encourage division in a country.
- B. implement government policies at national levels.
- C. make laws for a nation.
- D. train local people in the art of governing.

**41.** Which of the following delayed nationalist movements in French West Africa?

- A. Presence of educated elite
- B. The policy of Assimilation
- C. The use of local chiefs
- D. Granting of freedom to Africans

**42.** The National Congress of British West Africa (NCBWA) was founded in \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Sierra Leone
- B. Liberia
- C. Ghana
- D. Nigeria

**43.** The West Africa Students Union (WASU) was formed by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Siaka Stevens
- B. K.A. Goedeman
- C. E.F. Small
- D. Oladipo Solanke

**44.** Military governments usually rule through \_\_\_\_\_

- A. bye-laws
- B. decrees
- C. parliament
- D. statutes

**45.** A military coup d'état is followed by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. enforcement of fundamental human rights
- B. suspension of the constitution
- C. breaking of diplomatic relations with foreign countries
- D. mass importation of firearms

**46.** Which of the following factors influences a country's foreign policy?

- A. Size of the country's civil service
- B. Overall national interest of the country
- C. Capacity of the police force
- D. Type of traditional rulers in the country

**47.** The Organization of African Unity (OAU) was set up in \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Accra.
- B. Harare.
- C. Cairo.
- D. Addis Ababa.

**48.** The organ of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) established

for peaceful settlement of disputes is the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration.
- B. Council of Ministers.
- C. Secretariat.
- D. Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

**49.** The head of the Commonwealth of Nations is the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Prime Minister.
- B. High Commissioner.
- C. British Foreign Secretary.
- D. British Monarch.

**50.** Which of the following organs of the United Nations Organization has outlived its usefulness? The \_\_\_\_\_

- A. General Assembly
- B. Trusteeship Council
- C. International Court of Justice
- D. Economic and Social Council

## WAEC GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS (PT.4)

**1.** Government can be defined as the study of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. constitutions.
- B. cabinet system of government only.
- C. how people rule themselves.
- D. presidential system of government only.

**2.** Which of the following is NOT an acceptable function of government?

- A. Defence.
- B. Subversion.
- C. Embarking on public enlightenment.
- D. Providing social amenities.

**3.** Which of the following is a feature of a state?

- A. Pursuance of sectional interest.
- B. Colonial experience.
- C. Territorial boundary.
- D. Temporary existence.

**4.** As a political ideology, communism seeks to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. accumulate capital in the hands of a few.
- B. accommodate division of citizens into classes.
- C. eliminate all forms of socio-economic inequalities.
- D. create economic opportunities for profit-making.

**5.** Totalitarianism means a government headed by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. a dictator.
- B. wealthy people.
- C. educated elite.
- D. the masses.

**6.** Monarchy means government \_\_\_\_\_

- A. headed by a king.
- B. by the people.
- C. of the majority.
- D. run by the elite.

**7.** The rule of law is observed when \_\_\_\_\_

- A. democracy is practised.
- B. laws are kept secret.
- C. revolution is encouraged.
- D. only the elite can govern.

**8.** Delegated legislation is necessary because it \_\_\_\_\_

- A. helps to promote dictatorship.
- B. prevents even development.
- C. is useful in times of emergency.
- D. gives a lot of power to the president.

**9.** One of the criticisms against delegated legislation is that it \_\_\_\_\_

- A. promotes separation of powers.
- B. is not practised in advanced countries.
- C. encroaches on parliamentary power.
- D. gives too much power to the judiciary.

**10.** Fundamental Human Rights seek to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. promote the dignity of man.
- B. train political activists.
- C. encourage economic activities.
- D. enthrone mob rule.

**11.** Constitutionalism implies that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. citizens should read the constitution always.
- B. leaders should ignore the dictates of the constitution.
- C. citizens should challenge the provisions of the constitution.
- D. leaders should act according to the stipulations of the constitution.

**12.** Which of the following is NOT a source of a country's constitution?

- A. Legislative decisions.
- B. Past constitutions.
- C. Writ of Mandamus.
- D. Judicial precedents.

**13.** Which of the following is NOT within the scope of a constitution?

- A. Fundamental Human Rights.
- B. Organs of government.
- C. Coup d'état.
- D. Preamble.

**14.** Centralization of power is a feature of a \_\_\_\_\_

- A. federal system.
- B. unitary system.
- C. confederal system.
- D. presidential system.

**15.** In a unitary state, governmental powers are concentrated at the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. component units.
- B. local level.
- C. centre.
- D. regions.

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

- A. There is an Executive President.
- B. Fusion of powers is discouraged.
- C. Collective responsibility is emphasized.
- D. The Prime Minister is the head of the judiciary.

**17.** The system of government in which the president acts as the head of state and the head of government is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. diarchy.
- B. presidential.
- C. unitary.
- D. parliamentary.

**18.** Which of the following is a feature of a confederation?

- A. It has a rigid constitution.
- B. The central government is stronger than the component units.
- C. There is a legal right of secession.
- D. There is no provision for a state constitution.

**19.** Which of the following is a factor in the formation of a federation?

- A. Desire for a union.
- B. Absence of a common enemy.
- C. Small population.
- D. Geographical incontinuity.

**20.** The formation and implementation of policies are the major duties of the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. police.
- B. judiciary.
- C. executive.
- D. legislature.

**21.** Bicameralism is adopted because it \_\_\_\_\_

- A. guards against intra-party clashes.
- B. prevents arbitrary law-making.
- C. projects party manifestoes.
- D. is the only system available.

**22.** Parliamentary filibuster refers to a \_\_\_\_\_

A. procedure of impeaching the president.

B. delay method of prolonging debates in parliament.

C. process of passing bills into laws.

D. a special way of initiating money bills.

**23.** Which of the following functions is performed by the executive?

- A. Recruitment of judges.
- B. Passing of bills to laws.
- C. Adjudication of cases.
- D. Implementation of policies.

**24.** When a court of law declares an action of the executive ultra-vires, it implies that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the action is illegal and above the power given.
- B. the executive has to implement the action.
- C. such an action should be passed into law

D. only the legislature can deal with such an action.

**25.** Which of the following is a duty of a good citizen?

- A. Paying tax regularly.
- B. Must assist the poor.
- C. Should challenge the law of the land.
- D. Must join the law enforcement agents

**26.** Citizens can be deprived of their rights during \_\_\_\_\_

- A. democratic regime.
- B. parliamentary debate.
- C. emergency periods.
- D. political campaigns.

**27.** Which of the following is an obligation of a citizen?

- A. Arresting offenders.
- B. Voting at elections
- C. Prosecuting offenders.
- D. Adjudicating cases.

**28.** A multi-party system often leads to the formation of a \_\_\_\_\_

- A. coalition government.
- B. very strong executive.
- C. dictatorial government.
- D. confederal government.

**29.** Which of the following is NOT a function of a political party?

- A. Educating the government.
- B. Interest articulation.
- C. Aggregation of opinions.
- D. Selection of persons for government.

**30.** Franchise means the right of all qualified citizens to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. manipulate election results.
- B. conduct elections.
- C. enforce electoral laws.
- D. vote and be voted for.

**31.** The geographical units in which a country is divided for the purpose of election are called \_\_\_\_\_



- A. states.
- B. constituencies.
- C. polling areas.
- D. county councils.

**32.** One way to ensure a free and fair election is to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. operate a one-party system.
- B. allow parties to campaign on election day.
- C. guarantee the security of electoral officers and materials.
- D. appoint a politician as the chairman of the electoral commission.

**33.** An election which involves the use of an electoral college is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. run-off election.
- B. a general election.
- C. an open balloting.
- D. an indirect election.

**34.** Which of the following functions is performed by the electoral commission?

- A. Distribution of party membership cards.
- B. Presenting parties' manifestos.
- C. Delimiting the country into constituencies.
- D. Conducting oath of office for elected president.

**35.** Which of the following statements distinguishes political parties from pressure groups?

- A. Political parties only lobby government to change certain policies.
- B. Pressure groups select candidates for political offices.
- C. Political parties influence government policies.
- D. Pressure groups influence government policies to members' interest.

**36.** Public opinion enables a government to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. influence the public.
- B. suppress its opponents.
- C. cut down the cost of governing.

D. know the feeling of the masses.

**37.** The anonymity in the civil service means that a civil servant \_\_\_\_\_

- A. is above the law of the land.
- B. receives neither praise nor blame.
- C. should take part in partisan politics.
- D. should not be disciplined for any misconduct.

**38.** Which of the following is a problem of civil service?

- A. Red-tapism.
- B. Offering professional advice to political leaders.
- C. Continuous keeping of records.
- D. Changing of government through election.

**39.** Public corporations are set up by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. a minister.
- B. a director.

C. a permanent secretary.

D. an act of parliament.

**40.** Which of the following is true of a Public Corporation? It is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. established by a bye-law.
- B. owned by the minister of finance.
- C. set up to make profit for shareholders.
- D. set up to provide essential services.

**41.** All the following are problems facing local governments in West Africa **except** \_\_\_\_\_

- A. shortage of trained personnel.
- B. obtaining loans from banks.
- C. nepotism.
- D. corruption.

**42.** Local authorities are established to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. bring government nearer to the people.

- B. give more powers to the traditional rulers.
- C. make people less loyal to the central government.
- D. make central government interfere in local affairs.

**43.** A British colony means \_\_\_\_\_

- A. a territory endowed with arable farmland.
- B. an area for colonial plantation.
- C. an area directly under the control of the traditional rulers and chiefs.
- D. a territory acquired by the colonialists through settlement or conquest.

**44.** Which of the following was NOT a reason for the adoption of Indirect Rule in British West African territories?

- A. The chiefs approved of it.
- B. Administrative officers were in short supply.
- C. There was insufficient funding.

- D. The traditional rulers commanded respect among their subjects.

**45.** A major disadvantage of the Indirect Rule System was that the

- A. economy was over industrialized.
- B. appointments were based on qualification.
- C. British failed to give qualitative education to Africans.
- D. central administration was dominated by Africans.

**46.** The organ of the United Nations Organization that co-ordinates the activities of its specialized agencies is the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. General Assembly.
- B. International Court of Justice.
- C. Economic and Social Council.
- D. Trusteeship Council.

**47.** The primary objective of the United Nations Organization (UNO) is to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. stop aggression.
- B. help poor countries.
- C. fight against injustice.
- D. maintain world peace.

**48.** Which of the following international organizations did all West African countries belong to?

- A. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.
- B. North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
- C. European Union.
- D. Organization of African Unity.

**49.** Which of the following is not an organ of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)? The \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Assembly of Heads of State and Government.
- B. Tribunal of the Community.
- C. Council of Ministers.
- D. Secretariat.

**50.** The headquarters of the Economic Community of West African States' (ECOWAS) Fund for

Cooperation, Compensation and Development is located in

- A. Lome.
- B. Lagos.
- C. Accra.
- D. Dakar.

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## WAEC GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS (PT.5)

1. Government protects the lives and property of the citizens of a state through the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. courts and the police.
- B. legislature and prisons.
- C. ministers and the police.
- D. customs and the police.

2. Political power could be acquired through \_\_\_\_\_

- A. persuasion.
- B. election.
- C. sanction.
- D. nomination.

3. Which of the following countries in Africa practised socialism?

- A. Nigeria
- B. Togo
- C. Tanzania
- D. Kenya

4. Nazism was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Adolf Hitler.
- B. Tsar Nicholas II.
- C. Karl Marx.
- D. Mao-Tse-Tung.

5. The following are merits of separation of powers **except** \_\_\_\_\_

- A. abuse of power.
- B. freedom and liberty.
- C. stable political system.
- D. absence of dominance.

6. Which of the following is NOT a merit of checks and balances? It \_\_\_\_\_

- A. prevents excessive use of power.
- B. has respect for human rights.
- C. encourages the use of veto power.
- D. prevents dictatorship.

7. Representative government is alternatively called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. rule of law.
- B. indirect democracy.
- C. separation of powers.
- D. classical democracy.

**8.** A constitution is a \_\_\_\_\_

- A. set of regulations and customs.
- B. body of doctrine and principles.
- C. set of principles and customs.
- D. body of rules, regulations and conventions.

**9.** A feature of a rigid constitution is that it requires \_\_\_\_\_

- A. amendment by the judiciary.
- B. one-third majority for its amendment.
- C. special amendment procedures.
- D. the votes of the electorate for its amendment.

**10.** A characteristic of a federal system of government is that power is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. shared between the central and unit governments.

B. shared between the component units of government.

C. held by the national government.

D. held by the state government.

**11.** In a federal system of government, education and health are examples of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. separation of powers.
- B. reserved powers.
- C. concurrent powers.
- D. exclusive powers.

**12.** Which of the following is NOT a function of the judiciary?

- A. Settlement of disputes.
- B. Maintenance of law and order.
- C. Interpretation of law.
- D. Protection of rights.

**13.** Statutes are \_\_\_\_\_

- A. bills passed by local governments.
- B. laws passed by the judiciary.
- C. bills passed by the executive.

D. laws passed by the parliament.

**14.** Slander limits a citizen's freedom of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. expression.
- B. movement.
- C. association.
- D. religion.

**15.** Which of the following bodies has the right to change the laws of the country? The \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Judiciary.
- B. Ombudsman.
- C. Legislature.
- D. Executive.

**16.** All the following are sources of revenue of a political party **except** \_\_\_\_\_

- A. payment of dues.
- B. donations.
- C. custom duties.
- D. fund raising

**17.** Party manifesto is important in the following ways except to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. evaluate the party.
- B. limit choice.
- C. attract people.
- D. guide the party.

**18.** Coalition government can be defined as parties coming together \_\_\_\_\_

- A. to appoint a leader.
- B. to form a government.
- C. with a common manifesto.
- D. to oppose the government.

**19.** Which of the following West African countries practised a one-party system?

- A. Benin
- B. Nigeria
- C. Ghana
- D. Liberia

**20.** In limited franchise, restriction on voting can be based on \_\_\_\_\_

- A. height.
- B. property.
- C. strength.
- D. exposure.

**21.** Which of the following is a limitation to Universal Adult Suffrage?

- A. Wealth
- B. Age
- C. Race
- D. Sex

**22.** Which of the following is an example of a general election?

- A. Bye-election
- B. Presidential election
- C. Local election
- D. Student union election.

**23.** The purpose of an election is to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. allow people to participate in choosing their leaders.
- B. provide social amenities for the electorate.

- C. give political education to the rich
- D. allow the counting of votes in public.

**24.** Universal Adult Suffrage is popular because it \_\_\_\_\_

- A. allows for equal political representation.
- B. allows for greater political participation.
- C. encourages a multi-party system.
- D. ensures equal performance of all political parties.

**25.** Which of the following is NOT a factor that promotes democratic electoral system?

- A. Political consciousness
- B. Periodic election
- C. Up-to-date electoral register
- D. Popularity of the governor.

**26.** A factor that could make elections to be free and fair is the \_\_\_\_\_



- A. existence of dependent electoral commission.
- B. adoption of a flexible constitution.
- C. opportunity for people to vote twice.
- D. registration of eligible voters.

**27.** The body responsible for conducting and supervising elections in West African countries is called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. ombudsman.
- B. electoral commission.
- C. election observers.
- D. constituent assembly.

**28.** Which of the following is NOT a problem of an electoral commission in West Africa?

- A. Electoral malpractices
- B. Inadequate personnel
- C. Inadequate funds
- D. Registration of voters.

**29.** Which of the following is NOT an aim of pressure groups?

- A. Contesting election
- B. Agitating for interests
- C. Influencing government decisions
- D. Educating their members.

**30.** A pressure group formed only by teachers is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. a promotional group.
- B. an occupational group.
- C. a religious group.
- D. an economic group.

**31.** Neutrality in the civil service means that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the government can seek or replace top civil servants.
- B. officials can only be removed from office due to ill-health.
- C. civil servants should be loyal to the government and non-partisan.
- D. officials need to defend the budget in parliament.

**32.** Red-tapism in the civil service is a product of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. democracy.
- B. autocracy.
- C. bureaucracy.
- D. theocracy.

**33.** An advantage of public corporations in West Africa is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. creation of exposure.
- B. political interference.
- C. provision of employment.
- D. provision of all the services needed.

**34.** The central government can reduce annual subventions to public corporations through \_\_\_\_\_

- A. parliamentary control.
- B. ministerial control.
- C. judicial control.
- D. public control.

**35.** Collection of rates is a source of revenue to

- A. civil servants.
- B. public corporations.

- C. local authorities.
- D. central government.

**36.** The money given by the central government to local authorities is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. block grants.
- B. capital expenditure
- C. loans.
- D. royalties.

**37.** The laws of the pre-colonial African political systems were \_\_\_\_\_

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

**38.** Auditing the accounts of public corporations amount to

- A. media control.
- B. judicial control.
- C. public control.
- D. financial control.

**39.** The following were features of the French policy of Assimilation **except** \_\_\_\_\_

- A. centralized administration.
- B. recognition of chieftaincy institution.
- C. limited education.
- D. indigenat policy.

**40.** The recurrent coups in West African countries resulted in \_\_\_\_\_

- A. dictatorship.
- B. political instability.
- C. nepotism.
- D. poor conditions in the army.

**41.** Foreign policy refers to the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. policy made by a foreign country.
- B. policy made by a country for foreigners.
- C. principles that govern a country when it is at war.
- D. principles that govern a state's international behaviour.

**42.** Which of the following is a factor for the adoption of a unitary system of government in some West African countries?

- A. Vast territories
- B. Small territories
- C. Abundant resources
- D. Heterogeneous culture

**43.** Which of the following countries is a permanent member of the Security Council of the United Nations Organization (UNO)?

- A. Germany
- B. Japan
- C. Canada
- D. Russia.

**44.** The Commonwealth is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. an economic organization for the Caribbean.
- B. a political organization formed during the First World War.
- C. made up of all independent ex-colonies of Britain.

D. made up of independent European countries

**45.** The United Nations Organization (UNO) came into existence in \_\_\_\_\_

- A. 1945.
- B. 1948.
- C. 1950.
- D. 1953.

**46.** The head of the Commonwealth of Nations is

- A. German Chancellor.
- B. President of America.
- C. Queen of England.
- D. British Prime Minister.

**47.** A Commonwealth member that has no colonial link with the United Kingdom is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Nigeria.
- B. Kenya.
- C. Ghana.
- D. Mozambique.

**48.** The meetings of the Commonwealth of Nations are held once every \_\_\_\_\_

- A. six years.
- B. five years.
- C. three years
- D. two years.

**49.** The ECOWAS Fund for Co-operation, Compensation and Development is located in

- A. Togo.
- B. Nigeria.
- C. The Gambia
- D. Sierra Leone.

**50.** The organ responsible for investigating internal disputes in the United Nations Organization (UNO) is the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. General Assembly.
- B. Security Council.
- C. Secretariat.
- D. Economic and Social Council.

**1.** Which of the following best defines government as an institution of a state?

- A. An institution established for class struggle
- B. Machinery established for exercising political power
- C. A process of organizing societal values
- D. The art through which political parties are managed.

**2.** Which of the following is a reason for studying government?

- A. Knowledge of the rights of the individual.
- B. Acquisition of skills to work in a state-owned industry.
- C. Helps the individual to form a pressure group.
- D. Enables citizens to vote during elections.

**3.** The most visible feature of a state is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. compulsory membership.
- B. defined geographical territory.
- C. written constitution.
- D. sovereign power.

**4.** Representative democracy is characterized by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. free election and proper register of voters.
- B. a politically educated elite.
- C. representation of the poor only.
- D. rule of the interest groups.

**5.** The set of attitudes and beliefs that determine the behaviour of citizens in a political system is called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. socialization.
- B. political culture.
- C. representative government.
- D. devolution.

**6.** Fundamental Human Rights are entrenched in constitutions purposely to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. ensure freedom of speech.
- B. guarantee the liberty of citizens.
- C. promote good governance.
- D. promote trade.

**7.** Diplomatic and parliamentary immunities put limitations on \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the rule of law.
- B. separation of powers
- C. checks and balances.
- D. foreign policies.

**8.** Montesquieu's political theory of separation of powers was meant to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. promote unity in government.
- B. prevent dictatorial rule.
- C. ensure social justice.
- D. enhance state security.

**9.** Which of the following countries practices a centralized system of government?

- A. Nigeria
- B. Ghana

- C. USA
- D. India.

**10.** Which of the following countries operates an unwritten constitution?

- A. Britain
- B. USA
- C. Japan
- D. Canada

**11.** A constitution that can be amended through ordinary law making process is said to be \_\_\_\_\_

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

**12.** Which of the following systems of government operates on the principle of checks and balances?

- A. Theocracy
- B. Presidential
- C. Parliamentary
- D. Monarchical

**13.** Confederal system of government means \_\_\_\_\_

- A. powerful centre and weak component units.
- B. weak centre and powerful component units.
- C. powerful centre and powerful component units.
- D. weak component units and weak centre.

**14.** In a federal system of government, the power shared between the central and state governments is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. legislative power.
- B. exclusive power.
- C. concurrent power.
- D. judicial power

**15.** The prerogative power resides with the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. ombudsman.
- B. executive.
- C. national assembly.
- D. civil organization.

**16.** Quick decision making is an advantage of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. unicameralism.
- B. constitutionalism.
- C. federalism.
- D. republicanism.

**17.** The organ of government responsible for implementation of policies in a state is the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. legislature
- B. judiciary
- C. executive
- D. public bureau.

**18.** A citizen is an individual who \_\_\_\_\_

- A. has the legal and political rights in a country.
- B. has lived in a country for some time.
- C. enjoys only economic rights.
- D. enjoys immunity in the country.

**19.** Which of the following is a condition for granting citizenship to a foreigner?

- A. Swearing an oath of allegiance.
- B. Possession of a university degree.
- C. A registered member of a political party.
- D. Possession of an international passport.

**20.** Citizenship can be acquired through all of the following methods **except** \_\_\_\_\_

- A. birth.
- B. nationalization.
- C. naturalization.
- D. marriage.

**21.** The conferment of citizenship on a distinguished personality of another country is called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. citizenship by birth.
- B. honorary citizenship.
- C. adoption.
- D. citizenship by registration.

**22.** The primary aim of any political party is to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. pressurize the government.
- B. remain in the opposition.
- C. control the government.
- D. ensure fair play in business.

**23.** A manifesto can be defined as the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. opportunity to form a political party.
- B. proposed programmes of a political party.
- C. policy of a political party in power.
- D. power to rule the masses.

**24.** Which of the following exists in a one-party state?

- A. Only the workers' party is allowed to exist
- B. Only the students' party is allowed to exist
- C. Elections to the legislature are held at the party's conference



D. The ruling party is the only legal party.

**25.** Which of the following party systems best represents all shades of opinions?

- A. Multi-party
- B. Two-party
- C. One-party
- D. Elite-party

**26.** The practice of multi-party system in West Africa tends to promote \_\_\_\_\_

- A. sectionalism and factionalism.
- B. national integration.
- C. social discrimination.
- D. economic integration.

**27.** Franchise is the right to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. express political views.
- B. control the government.
- C. vote and be voted for.
- D. ensure good governance.

**28.** The following are the aims of an election **except** that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. a group sticks on to power.
- B. there is accountability of the leaders.
- C. there is a smooth change of government.
- D. the people determine who rules.

**29.** Politics is practically demonstrated during \_\_\_\_\_

- A. electioneering campaigns.
- B. parliamentary debates.
- C. formation of political parties.
- D. inter-party consultative meetings.

**30.** An election held to fill a vacant post in the legislature due to the death or resignation of a member is called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. run-off election
- B. electoral college
- C. bye-election
- D. primary elections

**31.** Which of the following is a function of pressure groups?

- A. Represent and protect the rich
- B. Protect the interest of government
- C. Serve as avenue for political victimization
- D. Provide forum for the ventilation of grievances

**32.** Public opinion is defined as the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. aggregate views of the people.
- B. sentiments of opposition parties.
- C. consensus of the mass media.
- D. reaction of pressure groups.

**33.** Public opinion on the performance of a government is best measured by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. military strength.
- B. general elections.
- C. the mass media.
- D. parliamentary debates.

**34.** The method in which a group of people are interviewed on a specific political issue is called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. referendum
- B. individual speech
- C. individual writing
- D. opinion sampling.

**35.** The Civil Service is an administrative institution of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the executive arm of government
- B. public corporations
- C. Para-military organization
- D. a business enterprise

**36.** Which of the following is a feature of the civil service?

- A. Disloyalty
- B. Impartiality
- C. Political activism
- D. Temporary tenure

**37.** The major source of local government revenue is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. donations
- B. income from investments
- C. loans from finance institutions
- D. grants from the central authority

**38.** In the pre-colonial African political system, the functions of the kingmakers were performed by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Age grades.
- B. Women
- C. Council of Elders
- D. Special people

**39.** Colonialism is defined as the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. struggle against foreign domination
- B. political struggle for independence
- C. economic dependence on developed nations
- D. imposition of foreign rule on a territory

**40.** "Casting vote" was one of the ways the Governor in British West Africa controlled the

- A. Colonial treasurer
- B. Colonial secretary
- C. Native authority
- D. Legislative council

**41.** The French policy of assimilation was based on the assumption that African culture was \_\_\_\_\_

- A. expensive.
- B. inferior.
- C. unpopular.
- D. superior.

**42.** The administrative structure adopted in the French colonial territories was

- A. more of a centralized administration
- B. focused mainly on traditional rulers
- C. favourable to the African-age grades.

D. for the development of African culture.

**43.** The Pan-African Movements emerged as a result of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. African cultural heritage.
- B. European racial domination.
- C. the formation of the African Union.
- D. the growth of socialism in Europe.

**44.** Which of the following was the first print media used by nationalists to oppose colonialism in the British West Africa?

- A. Daily News
- B. Daily Times
- C. West African pilot
- D. Guardian newspaper

**45.** One of the prominent West African nationalist leaders was \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Kwame Nkrumah
- B. Jomo Kenyatta

- C. S. L. Akintola
- D. Sekou Toure

**46.** Which of the following cannot be altered by a military coup d'état? The \_\_\_\_\_

- A. constitution
- B. legal system
- C. legislature
- D. state

**47.** Laws promulgated by a military government are called

- A. bills.
- B. acts.
- C. decrees.
- D. proclamations.

**48.** The origin of the Commonwealth government can be traced to

- A. colonial ties
- B. world economic order
- C. equality of states
- D. sovereignty of states

**49.** The first black African to hold the position of UN Secretary-General was \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Salim Ahmed Salim
- B. Kofi Annan
- C. Emeka Anyaoku
- D. Nelson Mandela

**50.** The Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization (UNO) is appointed for a period of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. three years
- B. five years
- C. seven years
- D. nine years

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**1.** Government refers to all the following **except** \_\_\_\_\_

- A. an academic field of study.
- B. a process of making and enforcing laws.
- C. an institution made up of people with common interest.
- D. an organized group of people that formulate policies.

**2.** All the following are experienced by a community without government **except** \_\_\_\_\_

- A. insecurity.
- B. planned development.
- C. lawlessness.
- D. political anarchy.

**3.** As an academic field, the study of government does NOT include \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Political economy.
- B. Comparative politics
- C. Public administration.
- D. Ecological interaction.

**4.** Which of the following systems of government is authoritarian in nature?

- A. Capitalist system
- B. Fascism
- C. Republicanism
- D. Constitutional monarchy

**5.** The system that allows the opposition to participate in governance is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. dictatorial.
- B. collectivism.
- C. aristocratic.
- D. democratic.

**6.** Which of the following hinders the establishment of a representative government in a state?

- A. Mass illiteracy
- B. Existence of pressure groups
- C. Vibrant political culture
- D. Independent electoral commission

**7.** Which of the following is NOT an attribute of a state?

- A. Definite territory
- B. Population
- C. Government
- D. Common language

**8.** In a democracy, political sovereignty is vested in the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. judges.
- B. people.
- C. legislature.
- D. executive.

**9.** According to Charles Montesquieu, the theory of separation of powers is to prevent \_\_\_\_\_

- A. influence.
- B. authority.
- C. power.
- D. arbitrariness.

**10.** Decentralization is a common feature of \_\_\_\_\_

A. totalitarian system of government.

- B. federal system of government.
- C. unitary system of government.
- D. fascist system of government.

**11.** Bye-laws are made through \_\_\_\_\_

- A. delegated legislation.
- B. executive instrument.
- C. presidential order.
- D. emergency power.

**12.** Power is transformed into legal authority through \_\_\_\_\_

- A. force.
- B. prayers.
- C. influence.
- D. legitimacy.

**13.** Conventions are mostly used by states that have \_\_\_\_\_

- A. a large number of illiterates.
- B. a lot of people not interested in political activities.
- C. unwritten constitution.

D. rigid constitution.

**14.** One advantage of a flexible constitution is that it \_\_\_\_\_

- A. can lead to dictatorship.
- B. can easily be manipulated
- C. is best suited for a federation.
- D. can be amended by a simple majority.

**15.** A constitution that requires complicated procedure for its amendment is \_\_\_\_\_

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

**16.** The official who enforces discipline among members of his party in parliament is the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. majority leader.
- B. minority leader.
- C. clerk of the House.
- D. chief whip.

**17.** When an action of the executive is declared ultra-vires, it is a control exercised by the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. public.
- B. minister.
- C. judiciary.
- D. parliament.

**18.** In a presidential system of government, the president can constitutionally be removed from the office through \_\_\_\_\_

- A. persuasion.
- B. impeachment.
- C. coup d'état.
- D. vote-of-no-confidence.

**19.** Which of the following is an important feature of a Unitary Constitution?

- A. Centralization of power
- B. Decentralization of power
- C. Deconcentration of power
- D. Power shared by the constitution



**20.** One of the features of an absolute monarch is that the ruler \_\_\_\_\_

- A. is elected by the electorate.
- B. has a definite tenure of office.
- C. is elected by the representatives of the people.
- D. wields the supreme power in a state.

**21.** A notable feature of cabinet system of government is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. collective responsibility
- B. the separation of powers.
- C. violation of human rights.
- D. impeachment of the executive.

**22.** All the following are the conditions for the adoption of federalism **except** \_\_\_\_\_

- A. size.
- B. defence.
- C. population.
- D. homogeneity.

**23.** The privilege citizens enjoyed in a country irrespective of sex, tribe or creed is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. right.
- B. constitution.
- C. manifesto.
- D. franchise.

**24.** The judicial order requiring a detained person to be brought before a judge is the writ of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Habeas corpus.
- B. Mandamus.
- C. Prohibition.
- D. Certiorari.

**25.** A political party can contest and win a widely accepted election if it has \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the ability to rig election.
- B. intolerant attitude to oppositions.
- C. a broad-based membership.
- D. the support of very wealthy politicians.

**26.** Political parties aim at all the following **except** \_\_\_\_\_

- A. contesting elections.
- B. forming a government.
- C. organizing general elections.
- D. educating the electorate politically.

**27.** Which of the following is NOT a means through which political parties reach the populace?

- A. Posters
- B. Newspapers
- C. Schools.
- D. The internet

**28.** An association whose ultimate aim is to influence government policies is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. civil service.
- B. pressure group.
- C. political party.
- D. public corporation.

**29.** Membership of pressure groups is usually limited because they \_\_\_\_\_

- A. pursue specific and narrow objectives.
- B. promote other people's interests.
- C. do not have dynamic leadership.
- D. promote the interest of the government

**30.** Elections are conducted to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. provide permanent employment for the people.
- B. make the people choose their leaders.
- C. know the number of people in a country.
- D. know the social amenities in the community

**31.** Suffrage is also known as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. franchise.
- B. plebiscite.

- C public opinion.
- D. electoral college.

**32.** For an election to be fair and free, the Electoral Commission must be \_\_\_\_\_

- A. ready to manipulate results.
- B. ready to reject criticisms.
- C. headed by a minister in the executive.
- D. independent of other institutions of government

**33.** Which of the following categories of people can vote in periodic elections?

- A. Minors.
- B. Aliens
- C. Lunatics
- D. Citizens

**34.** The anonymity of a civil servant means that he \_\_\_\_\_

- A. is above the law of the land.
- B. should take part in partisan politics.

C. receive neither praise nor blame publicly.

D. should be prosecuted for professional misconducts.

**35.** Which of the following functions is performed by the civil service?

- A. Enactment of laws
- B. Settlement of disputes
- C. Appointment of ministers
- D. Implementation of policies

**36.** Public corporations are established to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. make maximum profits.
- B. help businessmen.
- C. provide employment for defeated politicians.
- D. provide utility services to the public at minimal cost.

**37.** A minister controls public corporation by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. providing the corporation's finances.

B. auditing the accounts of the corporation personally.

C. criticizing the corporation through the mass media.

D. ensuring the effective administration of the corporation.

**38.** An institution of government that makes bye-laws is the \_\_\_\_\_

A. judiciary.

B. executive.

C. legislature.

D. local authorities.

**39.** Local governments are created to \_\_\_\_\_

A. give more powers to the traditional rulers.

B. bring the government closer to the people.

C. make the people obey more of the local laws.

D. take over the functions of the central government.

**40.** Some pre-colonial West African governments were

democratic because of the existence of \_\_\_\_\_

A. powerful traditional rulers.

B. age grades.

C. religious institutions.

D. checks and balances.

**41.** One of the measures introduced by indirect rule was \_\_\_\_\_

A. collection and keeping of taxes by the chiefs only.

B. not recognizing traditional institutions.

C. fixing and collection of taxes by British officials themselves.

D. exclusion of the educated elite from the colonial administration.

**42.** Which of the following policies was replaced by the French policy of association?

A. Apartheid

B. Assimilation

C. Indirect rule

D. Frenchification

**43.** The appointment and deposition of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Pan African Movements.
- B. National Congress of British West Africa.
- C. chiefs by their people was a demand of the West African Students' Union.
- D. West African Youth League.

**44.** The desire for constitutional development in British West African Colonies was as a result of the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. rigidity of the constitution.
- B. desire-of the British to review the constitution.
- C. power of traditional rulers in British West Africa.
- D. growing agitation of the people for political independence.

**45.** The following are features of military regimes **except** \_\_\_\_\_

- A. respect for human rights.
- B. suspension of the constitution.

- C. rules by decrees and edicts.
- D. curtailment of human rights.

**46.** Military regimes in West Africa have often made use of civilians because \_\_\_\_\_

- A. only civilians can make decrees.
- B. the soldiers are democratic.
- C. civilians are part of the armed forces.
- D. they need the experience of civilians in government.

**47.** One criticism levelled against the pre-independence political parties in West Africa was that some of them \_\_\_\_\_

- A. did not possess credible programmes.
- B. did not contribute to political development.
- C. were not national in outlook.
- D. were instruments of the colonial administration.

**48.** Foreign policy is the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. general principles that guide foreigners in a country.
- B. policy made by a country during war.
- C. policy made by a country in peace time.
- D. general principles of a country in the conduct of international relations.

- C. Germany
- D. USSR

**49.** The Commonwealth of Nations was originally made up of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. former Portuguese colonies in Africa.
- B. former Spanish colonies in Africa.
- C. independent nations formerly under British Empire.
- D. France and her former colonies in West Africa.

**50.** Which of the following countries was not instrumental to the formation of the United Nations Organization (UNO)?

- A. United States of America
- B. Britain

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