

JAMB

Government

Past questions

Paper Type: **Objective (PT. 6-10)**

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JAMB GOVERNMENT PAST QUESTIONS (PT.6)

1. Citizenship is acquired by an alien through _____

- a. registration
- b. birth
- c. naturalization
- d. conferment

2. The upper house in most federal systems is created to _____

- a. prevent excesses of the executive
- b. enable experienced elders make inputs to governance
- c. oversee and check the lower house
- d. ensure equality of federating units

3. Public Complaints Commission is responsible for _____

- a. investigating the use of false document
- b. entertaining complaints against public servant

c. arresting public servant

d. sentencing erring public servants

4. The earliest nationalist activities in Nigeria were spearheaded by _____

- a. trade unions
- b. educated elites
- c. political parties
- d. traditional rulers

5. The organ of UN that promotes voluntary co-operation among member states in diverse areas is the _____

- a. General Assembly
- b. International Court of Justice
- c. Security Council
- d. Economic and Social Council

6. The officer responsible for announcing the result of an election is referred to as the _____

- a. electoral officer

- b. presiding officer
- c. returning officer
- d. ballot officer

7. Under the emirate system, the commander of the army is the _____

- a. Sarkin Fada
- b. Hakimi
- c. Alkali
- d. Madawaki

8. Which of the following is a feature of checks and balances?

- a. Code of conduct
- b. Judicial review
- c. Judicial immunity
- d. Judicial precedent

9. Cross-carpeting was first outlawed in which of the following constitutions?

- a. 1963 constitution
- b. 1979 constitution
- c. 1960 constitution
- d. 1999 constitution

10. The performance of ritual rites in the Yoruba empire is the responsibility of the _____

- a. Aare-ona Kakanfo
- b. Oyomesi
- c. Ogboni
- d. Oba

11. The development of a classless society is the goal of _____

- a. marxism
- b. feudalism
- c. liberalism
- d. conservatism

12. The indirect rule system of administration was more successful in Northern Nigeria because _____

- a. the Europeans ensured that the farmlands of the natives were not confiscated
- b. of the existence of an organised structure in the area

- c. the natives showed little or no resistance
- d. the people were mainly interested in being governed indirectly

13. As an executive, the commissioner is charged with the responsibility of _____

- a. writing laws
- b. implementing laws
- c. giving loans
- d. law making

14. A good example of a country that operates a cabinet system of government is _____

- a. France
- b. Cameroun
- c. Nigeria
- d. Britain

15. In its bids to reduce regional structural imbalance in the federation, Gowon administration _____

- a. formed political parties
- b. increased allocation
- c. created states
- d. appointed ministers

16. The administrative head of a public corporation is the _____

- a. General Manager
- b. Permanent Secretary
- c. Chairman
- d. Chief Executive

17. Which of these is an attribute of the state?

- a. Dress mode
- b. Language
- c. Religion
- d. Population

18. The utmost goal of nationalism in Africa was _____

- a. representation
- b. independence
- c. development
- d. Patriotism

19. The centre piece of Nigeria's foreign policy covers only _____

- a. Africa
- b. Europe
- c. Asia
- d. Latin America

20. A representative of a commonwealth country in another member state is known as _____

- a. Consul-General
- b. High Commissioner
- c. Attache
- d. Ambassador

21. The review of Nigerian foreign policy under the Murtala-Obasanjo regime was done by _____

- a. Udoji committee
- b. Aboyade committee
- c. Okigbo committee
- d. Adedeji committee

22. Nigeria placed Africa at the centre of her foreign policy because of her _____

- a. role in Congo crisis
- b. size and wealth
- c. desire to dominate the continent
- d. potential role in Africa

23. Rule adjudication is a primary function of the _____

- a. judiciary
- b. legislature
- c. government
- d. executive

24. Franchise in an electoral process means the _____

- a. sovereignty of a nation
- b. rights and duties of citizens
- c. ownership of means of production
- d. right to vote

25. Which of these is not a dimension of public opinion?

- a. Substance
- b. Intensity
- c. Orientation
- d. Polling

26. The process through which citizens acquire political values is _____

- a. education
- b. acculturation
- c. socialization
- d. participation

27. The main objective of pressure groups is to _____

- a. serve as opposition to the government
- b. protect the interest of the country against foreigners
- c. promote the interest of political parties
- d. influence legislation for the benefit of their members

28. The three-tier system of Nigerian Federalism was formalised by the _____

- a. 2004 Pension reform
- b. 1963 Republic Constitution
- c. 1951 Hicks-Phillipson Commission's Report
- d. 1976 local government reform

29. A flexible constitution is one which is _____

- a. known to all the citizens
- b. popular with the legislators
- c. easily amended
- d. written by the parliament

30. The main representative body of the United Nations is the

- a. Security Council
- b. Secretariat
- c. Trusteeship
- d. General Assembly

31. One feature of public corporations that was weakened by privatization was

- a. social harmony
- b. national integration
- c. social control

d. government control

32. One of the main duties of the Local Government Service Commission is to _____

- a. create enabling working environment for council workers
- b. conduct election into Local Council
- c. supervise and manage the personnel of local governments
- d. handle request for the creation of more local governments

33. According to Aristotle, a form of government in which the few rule for the benefit of all is _____

- a. aristocracy
- b. polyarchy
- c. diarchy
- d. autocracy

34. One of the major problems of Nigerian federalism is _____

a. pre-colonial administrative structure among the units of federation

b. imbalance in the structure and sizes of units of federation

c. lack of revenue to cater for the demands of the federation

d. inadequate manpower to fill vacancies

35. Which of the following countries pioneered the establishment of ECOWAS alongside Nigeria?

- a. Ghana
- b. Cameroun
- c. Algeria
- d. Togo

36. The NCNC and NPC facilitated the creation of the _____

- a. Eastern Region
- b. Northern Region
- c. Western
- d. Mid-West Region

37. A problem of public corporation in Nigeria is _____

- a. Wastage of resources
- b. Choice of leadership
- c. Public control
- d. Emphasis on subsidies

38. Nigeria's non-alignment policy in the sixties lacked real substance because of her _____

- a. poor economic potential
- b. close ties with Britain
- c. Afro centric policy
- d. partnership with Asian countries

39. The type of authority that is based on personal qualities is _____

- a. charismatic
- b. Legal
- c. traditional
- d. coercive

40. The judiciary controls the executive in federal systems through _____

- a. judicial overview
- b. motions
- c. delegated legislation
- d. judicial review

41. Which of the following was adjudged as the most free and fair election in Nigeria?

- a. 1999 elections
- b. 1993 elections
- c. 2007 elections
- d. 1982 elections

42. Laws made by military governors are called _____

- a. acts
- b. bye-laws
- c. edicts
- d. decrees

43. A problem of public corporations in Nigeria is _____

- a. wastage of resources
- b. public control
- c. emphasis on subsidies
- d. choice of leadership

44. The pro-west orientation of Nigeria's foreign policy was mainly because of her _____

- a. historical development
- b. geographical locations
- c. social structure
- d. economic under-development

45. A sovereign state is one _____

- a. whose government decisions are made independent of foreign interference
- b. whose constitution can be changed by a military government
- c. in which authority is vested in the military
- d. where its citizens can speak without fear or favour

46. In Nigeria's First Republic, the prime minister was both the _____

- a. Head of state and party leader
- b. Head of government and a lawmaker
- c. Commander-in-chief of the armed forces and party leader
- d. Head of state and commander-in-chief of the armed forces

47. The AU differs from the OAU in having _____

- a. no permanent headquarters
- b. effective mechanisms for enforcing its decisions
- c. a minimum of divergent viewpoints
- d. no assembly of Heads of state

48. Under Nigeria's Second Republic, the Senate was under the leadership of _____

- a. Joseph Wayas
- b. John Wash Pam
- c. J.S. Tarka
- d. Godwin Ume-Ezeoke

49. The ultimate aim of political parties is to _____

- a. implement people-oriented programmes
- b. acquire and exercise power
- c. formulate and implement policies
- d. increase the political awareness of the electorate

50. Rule by the old people is known as _____

- a. gerontocracy
- b. theocracy
- c. monarchy
- d. feudalism

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

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JAMB GOVERNMENT PAST QUESTIONS (PT.7)

1. Which of the following is a foremost right of a citizen?

- a. Religious right
- b. Academic right
- c. Right to life
- d. Private life.

2. Which of the following is a merit of aristocracy?

- a. Leaders must have military experience
- b. The best citizen is in control of government
- c. Organised few control the government
- d. Majority control the government.

3. Which of the following is a strategy of foreign policy implementation?

- a. Cultural integration
- b. Democratic elections
- c. Political representation
- d. Propaganda

4. The Structural Adjustment Programme was introduced under the _____

- a. Babangida Regime
- b. Obasanjo Regime
- c. Buhari Regime
- d. Abacha Regime

5. To facilitate the effective achievement of its objectives, ECOWAS is operationally structured with _____

- a. councils
- b. panels
- c. committees
- d. commissions

6. Shortage of trained personnel is a major problem of the _____

- a. Federal Government
- b. State Governments
- c. Regional Governments
- d. Local Governments

7. The right of a state is known as _____

- a. authority
- b. power
- c. sovereignty
- d. legitimacy

8. The popularity of a political party in given democracy rests on its _____

- a. constitution
- b. manifesto
- c. ideology
- d. number of branches

9. A system of local council that allows for rotational leadership is known as _____

- a. single executive
- b. dual executive
- c. multi executive
- d. collegiate executive

10. A type of constitution that is difficult to amend is described as _____

- a. written and flexible
- b. rigid and written
- c. unwritten and rigid
- d. flexible and rigid

11. The political achievement of UN is the promotion of _____

- a. economic development
- b. educational development
- c. international peace and security
- d. democratic institution

12. Elective principle in Nigeria was first introduced by _____

- a. Richards Constitution
- b. Macpherson Constitution
- c. Littleton Constitution
- d. Clifford Constitution

13. The three major political parties of the First Republic can be said to have had _____

- a. national outlook
- b. regional and ethnic undertone
- c. governmental funding
- d. religious and sectional appeals

14. Development of the Civil Service relies on _____

- a. impartiality
- b. anonymity
- c. pro notability
- d. neutrality

15. The chief executive system is associated with _____

- a. federalism
- b. presidentialism
- c. parliamentary
- d. unitarism

16. Public Corporations are mainly funded through _____

- a. foreign aid
- b. shareholders fund
- c. internally generated funds
- d. government subvention

17. Which of the following is the oldest Public Corporation in Nigeria?

- a. Power Distribution Company of

Nigeria

- b. Nigeria Mining Corporation
- c. Nigerian Railway Corporation
- d. Nigerian Postal Services

18. In 1987, Nigeria attained a federation of _____

- a. 19 states
- b. 12 states
- c. 21 states
- d. 30 states

19. The Ombudsman aims at _____

- a. offering qualitative educational services
- b. rendering alternative dispute resolution services
- c. providing qualitative job opportunities
- d. entertaining complaints on abuse of public office

20. The apex body under the military regime of Yakubu Gowon was _____

- a. Supreme military Council
- b. Federal Executive Council
- c. The Armed Forces Ruling Council
- d. The national Council of State

21. One of the problems of the Commonwealth of Nations is lack of _____

- a. finance
- b. administrative structures
- c. cultural heterogeneity
- d. capacity to enforce decisions

22. A major objective of Public Complaints Commission is _____

- a. creating fair opportunities for all government employees
- b. training and promoting public servants
- c. addressing grievances of individuals and groups
- d. creating an efficient work environment

23. Activities of pressure groups that influence governmental decisions are hampered by _____

- a. its size
- b. its leadership
- c. its affiliation
- d. the economy.

24. Which of the following is a major feature of democracy?

- a. Capacity to influence people
- b. Existence of political office holders
- c. Decision making
- d. Consent of the people

25. The struggle for self-government from foreign rule is known as _____

- a. imperialism
- b. nationalism
- c. patriotism
- d. neo-colonialism

26. Territorial defence in the Yoruba precolonial system was the responsibility of the _____

- a. Bashorun
- b. Oyomesi
- c. Aremo
- d. Are-Ona-Kakanfo

27. An effective means of measuring public opinion is _____

- a. referendum
- b. radio interview
- c. letters to government
- d. telephone calls

28. Universal Adult Suffrage permits all _____

- a. citizens to vote
- b. qualified male to vote
- c. qualified citizens to vote
- d. female to vote

29. In the pre-colonial Emirate system, the emir of Gwandu controlled the _____

- a. Central section
- b. Southern section
- c. Eastern section
- d. Western section

30. Both federal and state governments derive power from the _____

- a. residual list
- b. concurrent list
- c. exclusive list
- d. regional list

31. A social group consisting of two or more people who interact and identify with one another is _____

- a. nation
- b. society
- c. government
- d. state

32. Which of the following Nigerian president initiated and facilitated the creation of NEPAD?

- a. Goodluck Jonathan

- b. Olusegun Obasanjo
- c. Umaru Musa Yar'dua
- d. Mohammodu Buhari

33. Nigeria became a republic with the _____

- a. 1979 Constitution
- b. 1989 Constitution
- c. 1960 Constitution
- d. 1983 Constitution

34. Which of the following is a function of the civil service commission?

- a. Enforcement of law and order
- b. Payment of civil servants' salaries
- c. Discipline of erring civil servants
- d. Protection of lives and properties

35. The concentration of power on the units is a merit of _____

- a. quasi-federal-system
- b. confederal system

- c. federal system
- d. system

36. In fascism, the leader is _____

- a. supreme
- b. democratic
- c. rich
- d. religious

37. Delegated legislation is the _____

- a. limitation of responsibilities to agencies
- b. transfer of responsibilities to agencies
- c. deterring of responsibilities of agencies
- d. facilitation responsibilities of agencies

38. Which of the following countries significantly contributed to the formation of ECOMOG?

- a. Ghana
- b. Gambia
- c. Liberia

d. Nigeria

39. An important element of the doctrine of separation of powers is _____

- a. Delegation of power
- b. Checks and Balances
- c. Rule of Law
- d. Concentration diffusion of powers

40. Nigeria's action towards the external environment is embedded in her _____

- a. state policy
- b. party policy
- c. government policy
- d. foreign policy

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

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JAMB GOVERNMENT PAST QUESTIONS (PT.8)

1. Between 1960 and 1980, Nigeria experienced all the following systems of government except _____

- a. unitary
- b. federal
- c. confederal
- d. parliamentary

2. Which of the following was the first political party in Nigeria?

- a. The Action Group (AG)
- b. Northern People's Congress (NPC)
- c. National Council of Nigeria and the Camerouns (NCNC)
- d. Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNDP)

3. The primary function of government in a state is to _____

- a. build schools and hospitals
- b. provide transport services
- c. engage in campaigns and rallies

d. maintain law and order

4. A country is most likely to have a good government only if it has _____

- a. a good constitution but bad operators
- b. good operators but bad constitution
- c. a good constitution and good operators
- d. illegitimate government

5. Which of the following is a basic principle of democracy? Rule by _____

- a. the majority and the right of the minority
- b. the minority at the expense of the majority
- c. the wealthy few
- d. two political parties

6. Which of the following is a legal source of political authority?

- a. Power from the gun
- b. Economic power
- c. Minority power
- d. Power from the electorate

7. Which organ of government is vested with the responsibility of initiating bills and recommending them to the legislature for consideration?

- a. Federal House of Representatives
- b. Executive
- c. Senate
- d. Judiciary

8. In democracies, the political participation could be restricted on the basis of _____

- a. religion
- b. age
- c. sex
- d. class

9. Disenfranchisement refers to the _____

- a. qualification of voters in an election
- b. Disqualification of fraudulent president aspirants
- c. denial of the right to vote in an election
- d. right to vote and be voted for

10. The limitation of the right to life can be found _____

- a. among the people
- b. in the case of a convicted person
- c. in the executive
- d. in the government

11. Which of the following is not an agent of political socialisation?

- a. Tourism
- b. Mass media
- c. Peer group
- d. University

12. Political sovereignty belongs to _____

- a. the people

- b. government
- c. military
- d. the parliament

13. An alien who has lived in Nigeria for twenty years may acquire citizenship by _____

- a. nationalisation
- b. naturalization
- c. registration
- d. marriage

14. In a republic parliamentary system of government, the ceremonial Head of State is the _____

- a. Chief Justice
- b. Prime Minister
- c. President
- d. Queen

15. A representative government can be established through _____

- a. a general election
- b. a military coup
- c. apartheid

d. espionage

16. Delegated legislation is suitable for _____

- a. relieving the parliament of its workload
- b. enthroneing the rule of law
- c. ensuring the fusion of powers
- d. checking the executive arm of government

17. The indirect rule system succeeded in the Hausa-Fulani society because the _____

- a. A society had only one religion
- b. people received Quranic education
- c. people were descendants of Uthman dan Fodio
- d. existing administration favoured the system

18. The policy of Association was adopted by the _____

- a. British to replace their policy of Indirect Rule

- b. French to replace their policy of Assimilation
- c. British on their arrival in West Africa
- d. French on their departure from West Africa

19. Nationalism in Africa eventually led to _____

- a. a rapid political awareness among the colonialists
- b. the alignment of the new states
- c. de-colonisation
- d. international economic groupings

20. One major achievement of the Richards Constitution of Nigeria was that it _____

- a. united the North and South under a single legislature
- b. provided for official African members of the Executive Council
- c. allowed the participation of traditional rulers in government
- d. introduced the elective principle

21. The 1954 Constitution of Nigeria made the country a true federation because it provided for _____

- a. the abolition of representation of white officials
- b. the election of all members of parliament
- c. a division of functions between the centre and the regions
- d. the post of a Prime Minister at the centre

22. The decision to separate Lagos from the Western Region and make it a neutral Territory was taken at the party constitutional conference _____

- a. 1950 general conference
- b. 1953 constitutional conference
- c. 1954 constitutional conference
- d. 1963 All party constitutional conference

23. The first Head of State and Head of Government in Nigeria was _____

- a. Lord Fredick Lugard
- b. Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa
- c. General J.T.U. Aguiyi Ironsi
- d. Alhaji Shehu Shagari

24. Which of the following did not generate political crisis in Nigeria?

- a. Adoption of Abuja as the New Federal General Elections Capital
- b. Motion for self-government in 1956 by Enahoro
- c. 1965 election in the Western Region
- d. 1964 General Elections

25. A system of government where political powers are inherited is called _____

- a. monarchy
- b. diarchy
- c. democracy
- d. aristocracy

26. Democracy can be promoted through _____

- a. gerrymandering

- b. slander
- c. accountability
- d. lobbying

27. The ability to command obedience is called _____

- a. authority
- b. influence
- c. legitimacy
- d. mobilisation

28. Legitimacy is determined mainly by _____

- a. charisma
- b. influence
- c. acceptance
- d. desire

29. A.V. Dicey popularised the principle of _____

- a. rule of law
- b. democracy
- c. political vulture
- d. separation of powers

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

- a. Knights
- b. Serfs
- c. Nobles
- d. Lords

31. 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

32. The concept of collective responsibility is synonymous with _____

- a. presidential system of government
- b. military system of government
- c. unitary system of government
- d. parliamentary system of government

33. A constitution is the _____

- a. written document of traditional practices
- b. functional aspect of government activities
- c. supreme documents of the government
- d. fundamental laws of the land

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

- a. Fundamental Human Rights
- b. Manifestoes of political parties
- c. Organs of government
- d. Duties and obligations of citizens

35. A rigid constitution is a feature of _____

- a. unitary system
- b. monarchical system
- c. federal system
- d. confederal system

36. In 1973, following an OAU resolution, Nigeria broke diplomatic relations with _____

- a. South Africa
- b. France
- c. Isreal
- d. Cuba

37. Nigeria's foreign policy of non-alignment was a reaction to _____

- a. British imperialism
- b. East-West ideological competition
- c. militarism of ex-colonial powers
- d. World poverty

38. Which of the following countries had a strained relationship with Nigeria over the Angolan crisis of 1975?

- a. The Soviet Union
- b. Tanzania
- c. The United States of America
- d. South Africa

39. The major liberation organisation which fought for Namibia's independence was _____

- a. SWAPO
- b. ANC
- c. FRELIMO
- d. M.P.L.A

40. Which of these international organisations is the predecessor of the United Nations?

- a. The European Economic Community
- b. The organisation of American States
- c. The League of Nations.
- d. The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

JAMB GOVERNMENT PAST QUESTIONS (PT.9)

1. The principle of separation of powers ensures _____

- A. the erosion of executive power
- B. that the legislature is supreme
- C. the presentation of the fundamental liberties of the citizen
- D. that all the branches of government have equal powers and functions

2. Which of the following traditional political system was segmentary?

- A. Kanem Bornu
- B. Benin
- C. Igbo
- D. Yoruba

3. Democracy means a system of government in which _____

- A. the majority rules
- B. the minority rules
- C. there is no party system

- D. the people rule
- E. none of the above

4. Persons legally qualified to vote for parliamentary candidates form _____

- A. public opinion
- B. political parties
- C. the electorate
- D. the upper house

5. The primary function of the National Assembly is to _____

- A. fix salaries for all the state governors
- B. makes law for the country
- C. pass motions on the welfare of the legislators
- D. direct public attention to the excesses of public officials

6. In general, constitutions are designed to provide _____

- A. legal remedies for all political problems

- B. clear alternative to military take-overs of elected government
- C. general arrangements, rules and national objectives within which political activities are conducted
- D. codes of ethics for politicians and punishment for those who break the laws of the land

7. A constituency is the same as _____

- A. a local of government
- B. a region in federal system of government
- C. an electoral district
- D. any large town where people vote

8. The best form of government for a heterogeneous society is a _____

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

9. A problem of Nigerian federalism that was resolved by the Supreme Court between the federal government and the littoral states centred on resource _____

- A. maximisation
- B. generation
- C. derivation
- D. control

10. In 1991, the African Economic Community Treaty was signed in _____

- A. Addis Ababa
- B. Abuja
- C. Lome
- D. Tripoli

11. Nigeria's quest for a leadership role in Africa hinges principally on her _____

- A. military might
- B. economic strength
- C. size and population
- D. generosity

12. The Nigerian council was created by _____

- A. Hugh Clifford
- B. Arthur Richards
- C. Frederick Lugard
- D. Bernard Bourdillon

13. The premier of Western Region Immediately after independence was _____

- A. Chief Obafemi Awolowo
- B. Chief Ladoke Akintola
- C. Dr. M.A.Majekodunmi
- D. Alhaji D.S. Adegbenro

14. In a democracy, franchise is given to all _____

- A. adult citizens
- B. citizens
- C. loyal party members
- D. resident adults

15. The creation of more states in Nigeria has _____

A. eliminated ethnic and religious conflicts

B. reduced the gap between rich and poor states

C. increased the powers of the federal government

D. increased the powers of the states and local governments

16. In 1978, the Obasanjo administration nationalized the assets of the British Petroleum and the Barclays Bank in Nigeria in reaction to the British _____

A. monopoly of Nigeria's oil market

B. continued trade links with South Africa

C. occupation of the Falkland Islands

D. reluctance to write off Nigeria's debts

17. In the Oyo empire, the Alaafin was _____

A. an absolute monarch

B. popularly elected

C. a constitutional monarch

D. worshipped as a deity

18. The highest decision-making body in Nigeria under the Buhari regime was the _____

A. Armed Forces Ruling Council

B. Supreme Military Council

C. Judicial committees of the privy council

D. Court of Appeal

19. A system of government in which the central government is supreme over other levels is _____

A. totalitarian

B. confederal

C. federal

D. unitary

20. When a state is subject to no other authority it is _____

A. powerful

B. legitimate

C. authoritative

D. sovereign

21. Ombudsman as an institution in Nigeria is known as the _____

A. Public complaint commission

B. Code of conduct Bureau

C. Public service commission

D. Political bureau

22. The author of the famous book *Renascent Africa* which inspired African Nationalism is _____

A. Obafemi Awolowo

B. Duse Mohammed Ali

C. Ernest Okoli

D. Nnamdi Azikiwe

23. Nigeria is a member of _____

A. OPEC, NATO and ECOWAS

B. OAU, the UNO and ECOWAS

C. ECOWAS, NATO and OAU

D. The Commonwealth of Nations, OPEC and the OAU

24. A by-law is made by _____

- A. parliament
- B. congress
- C. an electoral college
- D. the local government

25. Traditional rulers in Nigeria exercised the greatest political powers under _____

- A. the military administrations
- B. the second republic
- C. the first republic
- D. indirect rule

26. Political power is naked force when it is exercised without is that the latter pre-supposes a _____

- A. heterogeneous
- B. homogenous population
- C. well-defined territory
- D. more organized system

27. A society that is politically organized under a government is called _____

- A. sovereign state

- B. community
- C. national state
- D. polity

28. An agency of the United Nations which specializes in the welfare of children is the _____

- A. WHO
- B. UNESCO
- C. UNICEF
- D. UNDP

29. Which of the following was an ad hoc revenue allocation commission?

- A. Ashby commission
- B. Adedeji commission
- C. Udoji commission
- D. Philipson commission

30. The OAU was founded to _____

- A. effect an immediate political union of African States
- B. end colonialism in Africa by 1990

C. promote the unity and solidarity of African States

D. create a common market in sub-saharan Africa

31. Which of the following states were created in 1996?

A. Akwa Ibom and Kogi

B. Gombe and Zamfara

C. Adamawa and Ekiti

D. Ebonyi and Osun

32. The ancient Greeks practised _____

A. direct democracy

B. representative democracy

C. liberal democracy

D. benevolent dictatorship

33. The major function of the civil service is _____

A. advising government and implementing its policies

B. promoting the interest of civil servants

C. providing relevant information on government

D. keeping records of the activities of government

34. In local government administration, Chief-and-council implies that _____

A. all members of the local council are appointed and controlled by the Chief

B. the Chief is a member of the local council but he does not exercise veto power

C. the council operates independently of the Chief's authority

D. members of the local council appoint the Chief to office

35. The method used by the British to facilitate the administration of Southern Nigeria was _____

A. persuasion

B. dialogue

C. divide and rule

D. trade concession

36. 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 government

37. Public opinion becomes politically relevant when it _____

- A. criticizes people in power
- B. influences the decisions of government
- C. aggregates views and interests
- D. is in support of government

38. Delegated legislation 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

39. The difference between commercialized and privatised companies is that in the former _____

- A. public ownership is dominant
- B. government subsidizes cost
- C. profit motive is recessive
- D. private ownership is dominant

40. Power differs from influence in that it is _____

- A. persuasive while influence is directive
- B. corrective while influence is harmful
- C. coercive while influence: is persuasive
- D. arrogant while influence is corruptible

JAMB GOVERNMENT PAST QUESTIONS (PT.10)

1. Judiciary means _____

- A. a body of lawyers
- B. a committee of the legislature
- C. The highest organ of government
- D. none of the above

2. An example of a country with unwritten constitution is _____

- A. Nigeria
- B. United Kingdom
- C. U.S.A.
- D. Sierra Leone

3. The rule of law is only applicable in _____

- A. in developing countries
- B. in western type democracies
- C. in State where laws are supreme
- D. in socialist states

4. The legislative arm of government is _____

- A. the cabinet
- B. the body that interprets the laws
- C. the body that executes the laws
- D. the body that makes the laws

5. The fundamental laws of a country are contained in its _____

- A. constitution
- B. party programmes
- C. manifesto
- D. edicts

6. The first independent country in West Africa is _____

- A. Nigeria
- B. Ghana
- C. Benin
- D. Republic of Guinea

7. A system of government where a few powerful and rich nobles own land and hire out to the poor to farm is _____

- A. Socialism
- B. Communism
- C. Communalism
- D. Cooperative

8. The crown colony of Lagos was created in _____

- A. 1914
- B. 1861
- C. 1960
- D. 1900

9. All these are civil obligations of every Nigerian citizen except _____

- A. obedience to laws
- B. freedom of conscience and religion
- C. respect for the national anthem and flag
- D. payment of taxes

10. Why the Lyttleton Constitution is important is _____

- A. introduced franchise into Nigerian politics

B. abolished the principle of indirect rule

C. confirmed Nigeria as a federal structure

D. made Nigeria a sovereign nation

11. An important advantage of public corporation is _____

A. government competes with private enterprises

B. eliminate private enterprises

C. make quick profit at the expense of the people

D. render crucial services to the public in areas which the civil services cannot effectively handle

12. The British Government revoked the charter of the Royal Niger Company and took over the direct administration of Nigeria in _____

A. 1861

B. 1906

C. 1900

D. 1914

13. A bill becomes an Act of Parliament after it has been _____

- A. signed by the head of state
- B. debated in the house
- C. processed through the committee of the house
- D. passed by the parliament

14. Which of these international organisations is the predecessor of United Nations is _____

- A. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- B. The League of Nations
- C. The European Economic Community
- D. The organisation of America States

15. The functions of the Civil Service Commission under 1979 constitution is _____

- A. appointment, promotion and discipline of civil servants

B. appointment of civil service commissioners

C. negotiating better condition of service for civil servants

D. victimize the civil servants

16. Nigeria's withdrawal from the Edinburgh Commonwealth Games in July 1986 was in protest against British _____

- A. supply of arms to Rhodesia
- B. negative utterances of Nigeria
- C. support for UNITA rebels in Angola
- D. failure to impose sanctions on South African racial government

17. The major difference between presidential system and parliamentary system is _____

- A. Judicial independence
- B. Party system
- C. Separation of powers
- D. The passage of bills

18. The Nigerian one-time president of the United Nations General Assembly was _____

- A. Maitama Sule
- B. Joseph Garba
- C. Ibrahim Gambari
- D. Arthur Mbanefo

19. The tenure of the President of the UN Security Council is _____

- A. one month
- B. six months
- C. two years
- D. one year

20. The 1976 reforms was a benefit to _____

- A. the civil service
- B. the federal government
- C. the local government
- D. the police

21. Galadima in the emirate system is _____

- A. A judge

B. Administrator of the capital

C. Village head

D. Officer in charge of the army

22. In Nigeria, 1960 independence constitution provided for _____

- A. President as head of government
- B. Queen as Head of state
- C. Governor General as head of state
- D. Governor-General as head of government

23. A vote taken by the citizenry of a country on an important political issue is _____

- A. Referendum
- B. General election
- C. Bye-election
- D. Recall

24. The OAU summit where NEPAD was adopted was held in _____

- A. Lusaka
- B. Abuja
- C. Tunis
- D. Cairo

25. A major feature of a confederal state is that _____

- A. political stability is usually low
- B. there is supremacy of the constitution
- C. the centre overrides the regions
- D. the citizens often owe allegiance to the centre

26. The Guggisberg constitution of Ghana in 1925 _____

- A. enhanced the status of the educated elite
- B. strengthened the authority of natural rulers
- C. abolished the post of colonial governor

27. In the modern local government structure in Nigeria, traditional rulers play _____

- A. A judicial role
- B. A legislative role
- C. An advisory role
- D. An executive role

28. The Nigeria-Cameroun crisis over Bakassi Peninsula was subject to the decision of _____

- A. resolution of the O.A.U
- B. Maroua Accord
- C. decision of the ECOWAS tribunal
- D. decision of the International Court of Justice

29. Under Nigeria's 1999 constitution power to nominate members of the judiciary at the federal level is vested in the _____

- A. supreme court
- B. Nigeria Bar Association
- C. Federal Judicial service commission
- D. National Judicial Council

30. The most senior member of the council of elders in the Igbo political system is _____

- A. Obi
- B. Eze
- C. Okpara
- D. Ofo

31. The country that withdrew her membership of the ECOWAS is _____

- A. Guinea Bissau
- B. Burkina Faso
- C. Mauritania
- D. Senegal

32. The tradition political system of government of Yoruba kingdom was _____

- A. Monarchical
- B. Egalitarian
- C. Republican
- D. Democratic

33. The nationalist movements in Nigeria and Gold Coast (Ghana) were _____

- A. produced the same results in both countries
- B. led by philosopher-kings
- C. dominated by traditional rulers
- D. influenced each other significantly

34. The adoption of a federal system of government in Nigeria under colonial rule was necessitated mainly by _____

- A. cultural diversity
- B. vast economic resources
- C. administrative convenience
- D. geographical proximity

35. The Ogboni cult in the pre-colonial Yoruba political system played the role of _____

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

36. Military intervention in Nigeria was as a result of _____

- A. international pressure for change
- B. perceived incapability of civilians to govern
- C. civilians desire to relinquish power
- D. the desire for a military government

37. A system of government ruled by old people is known as _____

- A. theocracy
- B. gerontocracy
- C. autocracy
- D. aristocracy

38. All the following ethnic groups in Northern Nigeria in pre-colonial political structure was influenced by Islamic culture except _____

- A. TIV
- B. Kanuri
- C. Fulani
- D. Nupe

39. Nigeria is a member of the following _____ international organisations except _____

- A. ECOWAS
- B. NATO
- C. Commonwealth
- D. OPEC

40. The motion for Nigeria's Independence in 1953 was moved by _____

- A. Chief Obafemi Awolowo
- B. Chief Anthong Enahoro
- C. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
- D. Sir Ahmadu Bello

41. Nigeria's second military coup d'etat took place on _____

- A. October 1, 1966
- B. January 15, 1966
- C. July 1975
- D. February 13. 1976

42. According to 1979 constitution, to be elected

President one must have attained the age of _____

- A. 21yrs
- B. 50yrs
- C. 35yrs
- D. 65yrs

43. The supremacy of the legislature exists in _____

- A. France
- B. Britain
- C. Nigeria
- D. Soviet Union

44. The system of government where power derives from total control of the instruments of force is _____

- A. fascism
- B. monarchy
- C. capitalism
- D. oligarchy

45. Indirect rule in Nigeria encouraged _____

- A. exploitation and oppression
- B. inter-communal cooperation
- C. rise of nationalism
- D. communal integration

46. Nigeria's first executive president was _____

- A. Alhaji Shehu Shagari
- B. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
- C. Alhaji Tafawa Balewa
- D. Gen. Yakubu Gowon

47. The executive checks the excesses of the legislature through _____

- A. the ratification of treaties
- B. assent to bills
- C. issuance of orders
- D. the use of veto power

48. The development of a classless society is the goal of _____

- A. feudalism
- B. conservatism
- C. maxism

D. liberalism

49. Which of the following states were created in 1996?

- A. Gombe and Ekiti
- B. Ebonyi and Osun
- C. Adamawa and Kogi
- D. Akwa Ibom and Zamfara

50. The review of Nigeria foreign policy under Murtala/Obasanjo regime was done by _____

- A. Adedeji commission
- B. Phillips commission
- C. Aboyade commission
- D. Udoji commission

~~DISCLAIMER~~

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