

# JAMB

## GOVERNMENT

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## JAMB GOVERNMENT PAST QUESTIONS (PT.1)

**1.** The development of attitudes and beliefs about a political system is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. political emancipation
- B. political socialization
- C. political participation
- D. political orientation

**2.** Political behaviour is governed by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. political socialization
- B. political ideology
- C. political economy
- D. political culture

**3.** In a nation, sovereignty is vested in the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. community
- B. state
- C. elite
- D. electorate

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

- A. interdependence of states
- B. state responsibilities to society
- C. power vested in minority parties
- D. popular consultation

**5.** Private ownership of the means of production is central to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. fascism
- B. feudalism
- C. capitalism
- D. communism

**6.** A system based on hierarchies of land ownership is \_\_\_\_\_

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

**7.** Which of the following performs quasi-legislative functions?

- A. The Judiciary
- B. The Traditional Institutions

C. The Civil Service

D. The Executive

**8.** A major weakness of confederation is \_\_\_\_\_

A. over-concentration of authority

B. tendency towards secession

C. lack of local independence

D. lack of common currency

**9.** Members of a parliament are required to report the proceedings of the house to their \_\_\_\_\_

A. constituencies

B. local government chairmen

C. traditional rulers

D. political parties

**10.** Which of the following Country is a unitary state?

A. Nigeria

B. India

C. United States of America

D. Ghana

**11.** Ending a session of parliament by royal proclamation means the \_\_\_\_\_

A. expiration of parliament

B. prorogation of parliament

C. adjournment of parliament

D. dissolution of parliament

**12.** A main feature of the parliamentary system is that \_\_\_\_\_

A. the executive consists of all party members

B. judges are drawn from the ruling party

C. electoral commissioners leave at the end of their tenure

D. the executive is appointed by the legislature

**13.** In a socialist economy, private accumulation of wealth is \_\_\_\_\_

A. prohibited

B. regulated

C. limited

D. encouraged

**14.** The earliest classification of constitutions was the work of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Aristotle
- B. J.J. Rousseau
- C. K.C. Wheare
- D. Plato

**15.** Constitutionalism refers to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the process of drafting a constitution
- B. amendment of an existing constitution
- C. the process of operating a constitution
- D. strict adherence to a constitution

**16.** An advantage of delegated legislation is that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. much time is saved in the process
- B. technical issues are handled by experts

- C. ministers and lawmakers work together
- D. it hastens the implementation of policy

**17.** One essential duty of a citizen to his state is to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. support the government in power
- B. recite the pledge
- C. pay his tax
- D. encourage other citizens

**18.** Franchise in an electoral process means the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. right to vote
- B. ownership of means of production
- C. the sovereignty of a nation
- D. rights and duties of a citizen

**19.** The type of party system in practice is defined by the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. relationship between the parties and electorate
- B. structure of the political parties

- C. manner in which the parties operate
- D. number of political parties in a country

**20.** Pressure groups harmonize different individual concerns through \_\_\_\_\_

- A. interest formulation
- B. interest manipulation
- C. interest mobilisation
- D. interest aggregation

**21.** Opinion polls are organized to find out the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. benefits derived by people from government
- B. people's thought about a particular government policy
- C. people's expectations from the government
- D. feelings of people about particular issues and policies

**22.** In pre-colonial Igboland, autocratic rule was made difficult by the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. fear of dethronement
- B. absence of a centralized system of authority
- C. pressure from age grades
- D. activities of cult societies

**23.** The Yoruba traditional system of government was \_\_\_\_\_

- A. republican
- B. democratic
- C. monarchical
- D. egalitarian

**24.** Under the pre-colonial Sokoto Caliphate system, the next in command to the sultan was the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Alkali
- B. Galadima
- C. Madaki
- D. Waziri

**25.** Which of the following societies was classified as acephalous?

- A. Benin

- B. Ibibio
- C. Igbo
- D. Ijaw

**26.** Indirect rule encouraged \_\_\_\_\_

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

**27.** The main achievement of the nationalists in Nigeria was \_\_\_\_\_

- A. registration of political parties
- B. economic liberation of the nation
- C. political liberation of the nation
- D. building the nation

**28.** The major external factor that promoted nationalism in Nigeria was \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Pan-Africanism
- B. the Yom-Kippur War
- C. the Second World War
- D. Anti-apartheid Movement

**29.** The presidential system of government was introduced in Nigeria with the Constitution of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. 1989
- B. 1999
- C. 1960
- D. 1979

**30.** The Action Group crisis of 1963 led to the formation of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. UPP
- B. NEPU
- C. NPC
- D. NCNC

**31.** Under the 1963 Republican Constitution, the power of judicial review was vested in the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. President
- B. Chief Justice
- C. Supreme Court
- D. Parliament

**32.** The rules and regulations of the civil service are called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. General Order
- B. Bureaucratic Order
- C. Service Order
- D. Administrative Order

**33.** The Code of Conduct Bureau was essentially established to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. reduce corruption in public life
- B. protect the rights of public servants
- C. enhance probity and accountability in public service
- D. ensure the independence of the public service

**34.** Which of the following political parties was the first to be formed when the ban on politics was lifted in 1978?

- A. NPP
- B. PRP
- C. NPN
- D. UPN

**35.** The principle of federal character was adopted in order to

promote equitable allocation of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. positions and appointments among people of various regions
- B. appointments between the North and the South
- C. opportunities between the males and females
- D. revenue between groups in the country

**36.** The component units of the Nigerian Federation comprise \_\_\_\_\_

- A. national assembly, military, police and civil service
- B. constituency, ward, emirate and chiefdom
- C. federal, state, local government and federal capital territory
- D. federal capital territory, national assembly, Supreme Court, and civil service

**37.** In Nigeria, privatization and commercialization policies were introduced to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. hand over the control of commercial ventures to citizens
- B. increase the asset base of government
- C. divest government major control of commercial ventures
- D. allow government control of the private sector

**38.** An example of a public corporation in Nigeria is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. National Universities Commission
- B. Nigerian Television Authority
- C. National Population Commission
- D. First Bank of Nigeria

**39.** Following the reform of the Native Authority system in Northern Nigeria, traditional rulers became \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Council

- B. Chief-and-Council
- C. Prefects
- D. Chief-in-Council

**40.** Under whose regime were Akwa-Ibom and Katsina States created?

- A. Gen Murtala Muhammed
- B. Gen Ibrahim Babangida
- C. Gen Sani Abacha
- D. Gen Yakubu Gowon

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## JAMB GOVERNMENT PAST QUESTIONS (PT.2)

**1.** The distinctive attribute of a state is the monopoly of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. control
- B. power
- C. violence
- D. justice

**2.** State as a political entity refers to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. An organized group within a definite territory
- B. An association of men in a given society
- C. A branch of a nation
- D. A geographical location

**3.** Political values are acquired in any given society through \_\_\_\_\_

- A. political re-orientation
- B. political campaign
- C. political socialization
- D. political indoctrination

**4.** In a democratic government, political sovereignty is vested in the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. legislature
- B. elite
- C. executive
- D. electorate

**5.** One judicial function performed by the executive is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Granting of amnesty
- B. Implementing judicial orders
- C. Ensuring obedience to the law
- D. Appointing judges

**6.** A governmental system in which constitutional supremacy resides in the centre is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. federal
- B. confederal
- C. unitary
- D. parliamentary

**7.** A political system which empowers the leader with the

ultimate responsibility to execute laws is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. parliamentarianism
- B. presidentialism
- C. dictatorship
- D. autocracy

**8.** A bill is a draft which is awaiting the consideration of the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. executive
- B. party caucus
- C. legislature
- D. judiciary

**9.** The private ownership of the means of production is a feature of \_\_\_\_\_

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

**10.** In a feudal system, the two major classes are the serfs and the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. masses
- B. vassals
- C. lords
- D. elite

**11.** An example of a country with a flexible constitution is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. South Africa
- B. Britain
- C. Benin Republic
- D. the United States of America

**12.** The rule of law is negation of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. equality before the law
- B. supremacy of the law
- C. Limited power
- D. absolute power

**13.** To ensure the rights and freedom of citizens, the powers of the arms of government must be \_\_\_\_\_

- A. fused
- B. incorporated
- C. separated

D. rotated

**14.** Delegated legislation is made by bodies others than the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. president
- B. governor
- C. parliament
- D. judiciary

**15.** The bringing of a session of a parliament to an end through royal proclamation is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. political impasse
- B. dissolution of parliament
- C. vote of no confidence
- D. prorogation of parliament

**16.** The right of citizens to participate in the affairs of government of their country is called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. economic right
- B. civil right
- C. political right
- D. social right

**17.** The commission charged with the conduct of federal elections in Nigeria is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. NEC
- B. FEDECO
- C. INEC
- D. NECON

**18.** An electoral system in which parties are assigned seats in the parliament commensurate to the number of votes polled is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Absolute majority
- B. Simple majority
- C. proportional representation
- D. indirect election

**19.** An intra-party activity for the selection of candidates for elective positions known as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. primary election
- B. general election
- C. mid-term election
- D. bye-election

**20.** The primary aim of pressure groups is to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Attract people's attention
- B. protects the interest of members
- C. captured political power
- D. fight corrupt officials

**21.** Which of the following is used in gauging public opinion?

- A. constitution
- B. educational institution
- C. mass media
- D. electoral college

**22.** A permanent structure that facilitates continuity and guarantees orderly conduct in governance is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Bureaucracy
- B. public corporation
- C. ombudsman
- D. political party

**23.** In the Hausa pre- colonial political system, a district was headed by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. A hakimi
- B. a dagaci
- C. an alkali
- D. a waziri

**24.** Which of the following ensured the practice of democracy in the pre-colonial Yoruba political system?

- A. Checks and balances
- B. Fusion of power
- C. individual responsibility
- D. the rule of law

**25.** Colonization of Africa was mainly motivated by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. security considerations
- B. economic reasons
- C. religious reasons
- D. cultural factors

**26.** The French colonial system was underlined by the policy of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. assimilation
- B. paternalism
- C. socialism
- D. indirect rule

**27.** Radical nationalism in Nigeria is generally attributed to the influence of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Aminu Kano
- B. Herbert Marcoulay
- C. Nnamdi Azikiwe
- D. Mbonu Ojike

**28.** Two foreigners that directly aroused nationalist feelings among Nigerians are \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Edward Blyden and Payne Jackson
- B. Casely Hayford and James Horton
- C. W.E du Boise and H.O Davies
- D. Marcus Garvey and Casely Hayford

**29.** Members of the Senate in Nigeria's First Republic were \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Elected directly by the people
- B. Elected by electoral college
- C. Nominated by regional and federal governments
- D. Nominated by the president of the house

**30.** In Nigeria, the agency mainly responsible for the maintenance of internal peace and security is the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Army
- B. Navy
- C. Civil Defence Corps
- D. Police

**31.** The National Assembly in Nigeria is primarily responsible for \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Executing laws
- B. interpreting laws
- C. Ratifying appointments
- D. Making laws

**32.** The major factor militating against the efficient operation of electoral commissions in Nigeria is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Inadequate public support
- B. Population size
- C. Inadequate skilled manpower
- D. Excessive political interference

**33.** A major objective of the public Complaints Commission is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Training and promotion of public servants
- B. Settlement of disputes among individuals
- C. Addressing the grievances of individuals and groups
- D. Fighting corruption and indiscipline

**34.** The three registered political parties at the inception of Nigeria's Fourth Republic were \_\_\_\_\_

- A. PDP, DPP and PPA

- B. PDP, AD and APP
- C. PDP, AD and PPA
- D. PDP, app and AC

**35.** The Sharia legal system was first introduced in the Fourth Republic in \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Kano State
- B. Katsina State
- C. Zamfara State
- D. Sokoto State

**36.** Quota system and federal character principles were entrenched in the 1979 constitution to ensure \_\_\_\_\_

- A. loyalty
- B. Economic empowerment
- C. Equity
- D. Even development

**37.** Workers in the public corporations are known as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. civil servants
- B. private employees
- C. public servants

D. professional employees

**38.** The central objective of privatization in Nigeria is to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Reduce the retrenchment of workers
- B. Encourage prompt payment of salaries
- C. Improve standard of living
- D. Improve the efficiency of enterprises

**39.** Military intervention in Nigeria arose from \_\_\_\_\_

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

**40.** The first institution introduced by the military to exercise legislative power was the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. supreme military council
- B. armed forces ruling council
- C. federal executive council
- D. provisional ruling council

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## JAMB GOVERNMENT PAST QUESTIONS (PT.3)

**1.** Power that is delegated is exercised \_\_\_\_\_

- A. By devolution
- B. Directly
- C. By coercion
- D. Indirect

**2.** De Jure sovereign is acquired through \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Law
- B. Grant
- C. Treaty
- D. Force

**3.** A group of people who live together under a common law within a definite territory is a \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Community
- B. Nation - State
- C. Nation
- D. State

**4.** Political socialization is associated with \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Military take-over of civilian government
- B. The transmission of political values
- C. Political transition
- D. Free choice of party programmes

**5.** According to Aristotle, a form of government in which the few rule for the benefit of all is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Diarchy
- B. Aristocracy
- C. Autocracy
- D. polyarch

**6.** Rule by the old people is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Monarchy
- B. Gerontocracy
- C. Feudalism
- D. Theocracy

**7.** As an executive, the commissioner is charged with the responsibility of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Implementing laws
- B. Writing laws
- C. Giving loans
- D. Making laws

**8.** Rules adjudication is a primary function of the \_\_\_\_\_

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

**9.** The judiciary controls the executive in federal state through \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Delegated legislation
- B. Judicial overview
- C. Judicial review
- D. Motions

**10.** One major advantage of the unitary system is that it tends to make government \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Free of controversy
- B. Distant from the people
- C. Popular among the masses

D. Strong and stable

**11.** The presidential system differs from the parliamentary system of government in that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. The principle of collective responsibility applies
- B. Executive and legislative powers are fused
- C. Powers of the three arms of government are merged
- D. The tenure of office of the president is limited

**12.** Which of the following advocates equitable distribution of wealth?

- A. Capitalism
- B. Aristocracy
- C. Socialism
- D. Plutocracy

**13.** A constitution that is difficult to amend is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Rigid

- B. Written
- C. Unwritten
- D. Flexible

**14.** Which of the following constitutions is more suitable for centralization of political power?

- A. Unwritten constitution
- B. Rigid constitution
- C. Written constitution
- D. Flexible constitution

**15.** The act of transferring autonomous powers to subordinate agencies is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Concentration
- B. Deconcentration
- C. Delegation
- D. Devolution

**16.** Which of the following types of citizenship cannot be withdrawn?

- A. Citizenship by conquest
- B. Citizenship by birth
- C. Honorary citizenship

D. Citizenship by naturalization

**17.** The right of citizens to vote is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Universal suffrage
- B. Nationality suffrage
- C. Electoral suffrage
- D. Adult suffrage

**18.** A political party is different from a pressure group in its \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Objective
- B. Organization
- C. Strategy
- D. Source of finance

**19.** One of the functions of pressure groups is to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Nominate the president
- B. Prepare the budget
- C. Articulate the opinion of their members
- D. Contest elections to serve the people

**20.** Public opinion refers to the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Aggregate views of groups on particular government activities
- B. views held by the president of a country
- C. views of the chief justice of a country
- D. Aggregate of attitudes held by members of the national assembly

**21.** The class that oversees the implementation of government decisions and policies is the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Executive
- B. Clerical
- C. Technical
- D. Administrative

**22.** The performance of ritual rites in the Yoruba empire is the responsibility of the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Aare-Onakakanfo
- B. Oba

- C. Ogboni
- D. Oyo mesi

**23.** Under the emirate system, the commander of the army is the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Hakimi
- B. Sarkin fada
- C. Madawaki
- D. Alkali

**24.** The indirect rule system of administration was more successful in the Northern Nigeria because \_\_\_\_\_

- A. of the existence of an organized structure in the area
- B. the Europeans ensures that the farmlands
- C. the natives show little or no resistance
- D. the people were mainly interested in being governed indirectly

**25.** The earliest nationalist activities in Nigeria were spearheaded by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Trade unions
- B. Traditional rulers
- C. Political parties
- D. Educated elite

**26.** The first notable nationalist movement in West Africa was the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. West African student union
- B. Nigeria youth movement
- C. Aborigines rights protection society
- D. National congress of British West Africa

**27.** In Nigeria's first republic, the prime minister was both the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Head of state and commander-in-chief of the armed forces
- B. Commander-in-chief of the armed forces and party leader
- C. Head of state and party leader

D. Head of government and a lawmaker

**28.** Under the 1979 Constitution, statutory allocation of revenue to local government councils is the responsibility of the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. House of Assembly
- B. National Economic Council
- C. Federal Legislature
- D. Council of State

**29.** Under Nigeria's Second Republic, the Senate was under the leadership of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. J.S. Tarka
- B. Joseph Wayas
- C. Godwin Ume-Ezeoke
- D. John Wash Pam

**30.** The Revenue Mobilization, Allocation and Fiscal Commission is statutorily empowered to determine the remuneration of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Only elected representatives

- B. Political office holders
- C. Employees of public corporations
- D. All civil servants

**31.** The primary function of the Code of Conduct Bureau is to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Ensure minimum standard of morality
- B. Retain custody of declarations
- C. Receive declaration of assets
- D. Ensure due process by public officers

**32.** The party system practiced in Nigeria's Third Republic was \_\_\_\_\_

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

**33.** Nigeria adopted the federal system of government because of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Uneven development
- B. The availability of limited resources
- C. The adoption of a state religion
- D. The fear of domination of minorities

**34.** The highest policy making body under the Gowon Regime was \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Armed Forces Ruling Council
- B. Provisional Ruling Council
- C. Supreme Military Council
- D. Federal Executive Council

**35.** Nigeria became a federation of thirty-six states during the era of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Abdulsalami Abubakar
- B. Yakubu Gowon
- C. Ibrahim Babangida
- D. Sani Abacha

**36.** Which of the following headed the committee that recommended the suitability of Abuja as a new federal city?

- A. Justice Baba Ardo
- B. Justice Atanda Fatai Williams
- C. Justice Udo Udoma
- D. Justice Akinola Aguda

**37.** A public corporation is managed by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. A minister
- B. A general manager
- C. The board of governors
- D. The board of directors

**38.** A major source of revenue in the post - 1976 local government in Nigeria is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Internally generated revenue
- B. the federation account
- C. Grants and loans
- D. The joint state-local government account

**39.** The provisional Ruling Council was the highest ruling body during the regime of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Muhammadu Buhari
- B. Ibrahim Babangida

- C. Murtala Muhammed
- D. Sani Abacha

**40.** Nigeria's non-alignment policy in the sixties lacked real substance because of her \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Afrocentric policy
- B. Poor economic potential
- C. Partnership with Asian countries
- D. Close ties with Britain

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## JAMB GOVERNMENT PAST QUESTIONS (PT.4)

**1.** The necessary attributes of a state are \_\_\_\_\_

- A. police, army, sovereignty and custom
- B. resources, population, sovereignty and government
- C. sovereignty, police, army and immigration
- D. definite territory, population, sovereignty and government

**2.** The process of taking part in political and public affairs can be termed political \_\_\_\_\_

- A. socialization
- B. recognition
- C. culture
- D. participation

**3.** Membership of a society is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. constitutional
- B. conventional
- C. mandatory
- D. voluntary

**4.** In a democratic political system, the political sovereign is usually the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. legislature
- B. constitution
- C. political parties
- D. electorate

**5.** One basic feature of a monarchical form of government is that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the ruler has a fixed tenure powers is absolute
- B. separation of powers is absolute
- C. members of the executive are elected
- D. succession is through heredity

**6.** One main advantage of bicameral legislature is that it \_\_\_\_\_

- A. is not easy to manipulate
- B. makes for quick deliberation during emergencies

- C. makes passage of bills easy
- D. is less cumbersome to pass bills

**7.** The court that has ultimate power to interpret the constitution is the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Court of Appeal
- B. Supreme Court
- C. Magistrate Court
- D. High Court

**8.** Unitary system of government is more suitable to a country \_\_\_\_\_

- A. with a relatively small area and a homogenous population
- B. that is sparsely populated
- C. that possesses a strong and modern army
- D. with a robust and dynamic economy

**9.** An example of a country ruled by a constitutional monarch is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Libya
- B. Uganda
- C. Morocco
- D. Italy

**10.** The development of a classless society is the goal of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. marxism
- B. conservation
- C. feudalism
- D. liberalism

**11.** A flexible constitution is one which is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. written by the parliament
- B. easily amended
- C. popular with the legislators
- D. known to all the citizens

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

- A. Code of conduct
- B. Judicial precedent
- C. Judicial immunity
- D. Judicial review

**13.** Laws made by military governments at the state level are called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. acts
- B. decrees
- C. bye-laws
- D. edicts

**14.** Citizenship is acquired by an alien through \_\_\_\_\_

- A. naturalization
- B. registration
- C. birth
- D. conferment

**15.** The officer responsible for announcing the result of an election is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. electoral officer
- B. ballot officer
- C. presiding officer
- D. returning officer

**16.** The ultimate aim of political parties is to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. formulate and implement policies
- B. implement people-oriented programmes
- C. acquire and exercise power
- D. increase the political awareness of the electorate

**17.** The main objective of pressure groups is to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. serve as opposition to the government
- B. promote the interest of political parties
- C. influence legislation for the benefit of their members
- D. protect the interest of the country against foreigners

**18.** Which of the following is not a dimension of public opinion?

- A. Substance
- B. Polling
- C. Orientation
- D. Intensity

**19.** The body that is responsible for the appointment, discipline, promotion and dismissal of civil servants is the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Ministry of Labour and Productivity
- B. Ministry of Establishment
- C. Bureau for Public Service Reforms
- D. Civil Service Commission

**20.** In the pre-colonial Hausa political system, the Madawaki performed the-function of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Minister of Works
- B. Minister of Education
- C. Minister of Defence
- D. Minister of Interior

**21.** In the Old Oyo Empire, the Ajele \_\_\_\_\_

- A. ensure the safety of all trade routes
- B. ensure good governance of the districts
- C. mobilized the army

D. was the Head of the army

**22.** The General Strike of 1945 was caused primarily by the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. disparity in the criteria for employment
- B. harshness in trade laws as it concerns the Africans
- C. government's rejection of a demand for an increase of 50 percent in the cost of living allowance
- D. persistent implementation of discriminatory laws

**23.** Before 1945, the component units of Nigeria were \_\_\_\_\_

- A. regions
- B. districts
- C. provinces
- D. states

**24.** National agitation began in Nigeria with the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. formation of West African Youth League

- B. Lagos protest against water rate in 1908
- C. introduction of indirect rule
- D. annexation of Lagos in 1861

**25.** The emergence of nationalism was essentially the result of the ills of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. imperialism
- B. independence
- C. slavery
- D. colonialism

**26.** Which of the following nationalists was the founder of Nigeria's first political party?

- A. Herbert Macaulay
- B. Abubakar Tafawa Balewa
- C. Ahmadu Bello
- D. Nnamdi Azikiwe

**27.** The division of powers between the federal and regional governments into exclusive, concurrent and residual lists was done by the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. 1979 Constitution
- B. 1999 Constitution
- C. Independence Constitution
- D. Republican

**28.** The Nigerian Independence Constitution was modified by the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. 1979 Constitution
- B. 1963 Constitution
- C. 1999 Constitution
- D. 1989 Constitution

**29.** The President of Nigeria was indirectly elected through secret ballot for a period of five years by the senate in \_\_\_\_\_

- A. A.1979
- B. 1983
- C. 1960
- D. 1963

**30.** The main function of the Federal Character Commission in Nigeria is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. providing free social services to the citizens
- B. ensuring fair representation of all states in the public service
- C. reviewing unfair administrative decisions
- D. settling disputes among societies

**31.** The power of appointing the chairman of the Independent National Electoral Commission is vested in the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Senate
- B. Judicial Council
- C. Council of State
- D. President

**32.** The NCNC and the NPC facilitated the creation of the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Eastern Region
- B. Mid-west Region
- C. Northern Region
- D. Western Region

**33.** One of the major problems of Nigerian federalism is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. pre-colonial administrative structure among the units of federation
- B. lack of revenue to cater for the demands of the federation
- C. inadequate manpower to fill vacancies
- D. imbalance in the structure and sizes of units of federation

**34.** Which of the following was done during the Gowon administration to reduce regional structural imbalance in the federation?

- A. Formation of political parties
- B. Appointment of ministers
- C. Creation of states
- D. Increase in revenue allocation

**35.** A problem of public corporations in Nigeria is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. wastage of resources
- B. choice of leadership

- C. public control
- D. emphasis on subsidies

**36.** One feature of public corporations that was weakened by privatization is

- A. government control
- B. social control
- C. national integration
- D. social harmony

**37.** One of the main duties of the Local Government Service Commission is to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. handle requests for the creation of more local governments
- B. supervise and manage the personnel a local government
- C. conduct election into Local Council
- D. create an enabling working environment for council workers

**38.** The option A4 model was used in the conduct of the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. 1999 elections
- B. 2007 elections
- C. 1983 elections
- D. 1993 elections

**39.** The review of Nigerian foreign policy under the Murtala-Obasanjo regime was done by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Phillips Commission
- B. Udoji Committee
- C. Aboyade Committee
- D. Adedeki Committee

**40.** Which of the following is a guiding principle of Nigeria's foreign policy?

- A. Decolonisation of all African states
- B. Total opposition to the Cold War
- C. Posting of only career diplomats as envoys
- D. interference in the affairs of African countries

## JAMB GOVERNMENT PAST QUESTIONS (PT.5)

**1.** The tenure of an elected chairman of local government is determined by the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Federal Executive Council
- B. National Union of Local Government Employees
- C. National Assembly
- D. State House of Assembly

**2.** The 1976 Reforms made the local government the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Second-tier of government
- B. first-tier of government
- C. fourth-tier of government
- D. Third-tier of government

**3.** Decision making in the traditional Igbo political system was conferred on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Privilege
- B. age
- C. gender
- D. Status

**4.** The political party that originated from Jamiyyar Mutanem Arewa was \_\_\_\_\_

- A. UMBC
- B. BYM
- C. NEPU
- D. NPC

**5.** A major consequence of colonialism on Nigeria is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Economic dependence
- B. the attainment of equal status with Europe
- C. suppression of state structures
- D. The upliftment of its image

**6.** The judiciary contributes to the development of constitutions through \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Judicial review
- B. historical records
- C. bye-laws
- D. Acts of parliament

**7.** The upper house of the legislature is responsible for the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Assent to bill
- B. signing of treaties
- C. approval declaration
- D. Passage of appropriation bill

**8.** Which of the following political parties contested the 1993 Presidential Election?

- A. NRC and SDP
- B. AD and APP
- C. UNCP and NDP
- D. PRP and DPP

**9.** A mode of production in which the resources of a community are pooled together for the general well-being of the people is called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Communism
- B. communalism
- C. socialism
- D. Capitalism

**10.** Which of these international organizations was Nigeria a founding member?

- A. UNO
- B. The Commonwealth
- C. NATO
- D. ECOWAS

**11.** Nigeria's role in ECOWAS was significant in dispute resolution in \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Liberia
- B. Nigeria
- C. the Gambia
- D. Senegal

**12.** An example of civil right of a citizen is the right to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. be voted for
- B. property and justice
- C. peaceful assembly
- D. Vote

**13.** In the judicial parlance, writ means \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Restraining order
- B. prohibitive order
- C. acquitting order
- D. Sentencing order

**14.** Public corporations are controlled by the legislature through \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Daily monitoring of their activities
- B. discipline of staff
- C. approval of their annual budgets
- D. Recruitment of staff

**15.** One of the reasons for the adoption of Africa as the centre piece of Nigeria's foreign policy is to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Encourage rivalry in Africa
- B. monopolize African economies
- C. protect her domestic environment
- D. Challenge the major powers

**16.** Elective principle was first introduced in Nigeria by the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Lyttleton Constitution
- B. Richards Constitution
- C. Clifford Constitution

**17.** The type of pressure group that champions the interest and the right of the under privileged is known as the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Professional pressure groups
- B. promotional interest groups
- C. economic interest groups
- D. Educational pressure groups

**18.** A major innovation of the 1979 Constitution was the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Increase in constitutional power of elected officials
- B. creation of more state
- C. prohibition of cross-carpeting
- D. Introduction of presidential system

**19.** The organ of the AU that prepares for the meeting of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government is the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration
- B. African Parliament
- C. Council of Ministers
- D. General Secretariat

**20.** One of the features of a fascist government is that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Political power is decentralized
- B. it gives room for opposition
- C. the state defines the rights of individuals
- D. Sovereignty is identified with landed property

**21.** Promotion and discipline of civil servants is the responsibility of the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Federal Character Commission
- B. Ministry of Labour
- C. Civil Service Commission
- D. Public Complaints Commission

**22.** Under the unitary arrangement, the centre is vested with \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Limited power over the constituent units
- B. equal power with the constituent units
- C. insignificant power
- D. Absolute power

**23.** Which of these international organizations is Nigeria a member majorly because of her economic interest?

- A. UN
- B. Commonwealth
- C. AU
- D. OEC

**24.** Abolition of civil liberty is an attribute of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Presidential government
- B. parliamentary government
- C. military government
- D. Republic government

**25.** One of the agencies introduced by the military to promote national interest was the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. National Youth Service Corps
- B. Directorate of Mass Mobilization for Social and Economic Reconstruction
- C. Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure
- D. National Directorate for Employment

**26.** One of the main objectives of OPEC is to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Assist multinational companies to monopolize market
- B. protect the interest of multinational companies
- C. stabilize the income of developing nations
- D. Fix and allocate production to member nations

**27.** Nigeria's foreign relation with Britain was strained during the Buhari Regime because \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Britain tested atomic bomb in the Sahara-desert

- B. Britain refused to recognize the regime
- C. Nigeria refused to export crude oil to Britain
- D. Nigeria wanted to forcefully extradite Alhaji Umar Dikko from Britain

**28.** The Babangida Regime differed from Buhari Regime because in the former \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Governors were assisted by commissioners
- B. ministers executed government policies
- C. governors were members of the National Council of State
- D. The post of Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff was created

**29.** A feature of the presidential system is that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. The president has an indefinite term of office
- B. there is a separate election for the executive and the legislature

- C. the president is a member of the legislature
- D. The cabinet is collectively accountable to the legislature

**30.** The Chairman of the Federal Character Commission is appointed by the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Secretary to the Government of the Federation
- B. National Assembly
- C. Minister of Labour and Productivity
- D. President

**31.** A form of government in which the sovereign power to rule is vested in a small number of people considered as the best qualified to rule is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Autocracy
- B. theocracy
- C. gerontocracy
- D. Aristocracy

**32.** One of the major shortcomings of ECOWAS is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Expansion of market
- B. Trade liberalization
- C. curbing smuggling
- D. Fostering of unity

**33.** The party that formed a coalition with the NPC in the First Republic was \_\_\_\_\_

- A. AG
- B. NDC
- C. NEPU
- D. NCNC

**34.** Personal authority is synonymous with \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Charismatic authority
- B. instruments; authority
- C. sacred authority
- D. Legal authority

**35.** The administrative system used by the British in her colonies was \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Indignant system
- B. direct rule
- C. indirect rule

D. Policy of assimilation

**36.** An electoral system in which a candidate with the highest number of votes in a constituency is declared winner is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Alternative vote system
- B. second ballot system
- C. absolute majority system
- D. Simple majority system

**37.** Which of the following belongs to the administrative cadre in the civil service?

- A. Executive Officers
- B. Surveyors
- C. Medical Director
- D. Deputy Director

**38.** Aristocracy is described as a form of government in which \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Popular citizens rule
- B. the clergy rules
- C. few citizens rule
- D. Best citizens rule

**39.** The head of the Old Oyo Empire was the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Alaafin
- B. Bashorun
- C. Ooni
- D. Are-Ona-kakanfo

**40.** The Babangida Regime re-established diplomatic ties with \_\_\_\_\_

- A. France
- B. Germany
- C. Israel
- D. Britain

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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 bid 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

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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.** 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

**26.** Laws made by military governors are called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. acts
- B. bye-laws
- C. edicts
- D. decrees

**27.** A problem of public corporations in Nigeria is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. wastage of resources
- B. public control
- C. emphasis on subsidies

D. choice of leadership

**28.** 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

**29.** 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

**30.** 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

**31.** 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

**32.** 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

**33.** 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

**34.** Rule by the old people is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. gerontocracy
- B. theocracy
- C. monarchy
- D. feudalism

**35.** A feature of communalism is that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Ownership of land is vested in the community
- B. a landowner can employ landless men
- C. landless men have no privileges as citizens
- D. Sovereignty is identified with landed property

**36.** In the Hausa pre-colonial system, the officer in charge of fishing activities was the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Sarkin Noma
- B. Sarkin Dogarai
- C. Sarkin Ruwa
- D. Sarkin Pawa

**37.** The social and Cultural Affairs Commission is a specializes agency of the \_\_\_\_\_

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

**38.** Which of the following assists the president in the formulation of foreign policies?

- A. Ministry of Foreign Affair
- B. Ministry of Interior
- C. Ministry of Defence
- D. Ministry of justice

**39.** Rule by divine right is a basis of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Absolute monarchy
- B. representative democracy
- C. the republican system
- D. the feudal system

**40.** An important ingredient of the civil service is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Hierarchy
- B. imbalance
- C. nepotism
- D. Partisanship

## ~~DISCLAIMER~~

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