

POL124 List of Questions

Latex formatted questions may not properly render

Q1 The fusion of powers is usually associated with -----

- ☐ Britain
- ☐ United States of America
- ☐ Nigeria
- ☐ None of the above

Q2 Which of the following can be regarded as a fundamental human right?

- ☐ Right to dignity of human persons
- ☐ Right to life
- ☐ Right to freedom of expression
- ☐ All of the above

Q3 The rule of law comprises -----

- ☐ Equality before the law
- ☐ Supremacy of the law
- ☐ Fundamental human rights
- ☐ All of the above

Q4 In the United States of America, the president is elected to hold office for a fixed term of ----- years?

- ☐ Five
- ☐ Seven
- ☐ Three
- ☐ Four

Q5 The following are reasons for Separation of Powers between organs of government except -----.

- ☐ Victimization of other organs
- ☐ Preservation of Liberty
- ☐ Prevention of Tyranny
- ☐ Specialisation and Efficiency

Q6 The doctrine of separation of powers was formulated by -----

- ☐ Rousseau
- ☐ Hobbes
- ☐ Montesquieu
- ☐ Locke

Q7 Which of the following is not a stage involved in legislative law making?

- ☐ First reading
- ☐ Committee stage
- ☐ Third reading
- ☐ Fourth reading

Q8 The judicial system whereby courts and judges are free from the influence of both the government officials and individuals is said to be -----

- ☐ Stable
- ☐ Meritorious
- ☐ Worthwhile
- ☐ Independent

Q9 The head of the executive arm of government at the state level in Nigeria is referred to as -----?

- ☐ President
- ☐ Mayor
- ☐ Governor
- ☐ Premier

Q10 The primary duties of a government include all of the following except -----?

- ☐ Maintenance of law and order
- ☐ Administration of justice and conflict resolution
- ☐ Protection of life and properties

- ☐ Subscription to internet connection

Q11 Under a parliamentary system of government, there is the principle of -----

- ☐ Loyalty
- ☐ Collective responsibility
- ☐ Autocracy
- ☐ Plutocracy

Q12 The concept of----- implies the separation of powers of government.

- ☐ Oligarchy
- ☐ Democracy
- ☐ Rule of Law
- ☐ Impeachment

Q13 The process of removing a member of the legislature is known as -----?

- ☐ Impeachment
- ☐ Recall
- ☐ Termination
- ☐ Removal

Q14 A system of government in which a few wealthy, gifted or the noble rules is referred to as -----?

- ☐ Democracy
- ☐ Plutocracy
- ☐ Fascism
- ☐ Aristocracy

Q15 Government in Nigeria is geographically structured into ----- tiers.

- ☐ One
- ☐ Two
- ☐ Three
- ☐ Four

Q16 The highest court in Nigeria is the -----

- ☐ High Court
- ☐ Court of Appeal
- ☐ Magistrate Court
- ☐ Supreme court

Q17 The legislature in the United States of America is referred to as -----?

- ☐ National Assembly
- ☐ Congress
- ☐ Parliament
- ☐ All of the above

Q18 The agency through which the purpose and cardinal objectives of a State are achieved is called -----.

- ☐ Legislature
- ☐ Executive
- ☐ Government
- ☐ Judiciary

Q19 The ----- system is a model in which the executive powers are vested in one person called Mr. President.

- ☐ Federal
- ☐ Presidential
- ☐ Unitary
- ☐ Parliamentary

Q20 All the following are elements of the state except -----?

- ☐ Sovereignty
- ☐ Territory
- ☐ Constitution
- ☐ government

Q21 Political parties in the colonial era in Nigeria had its origin in the ----- constitution of 1922

- ☐ Richard
- ☐ Clifford
- ☐ Macpherson
- ☐ Colonial

Q22 Which of these is not a factor enhancing the choice of Federalism as System of Government?

- ☐ Historical factor
- ☐ Religious factor
- ☐ Geographical contiguity
- ☐ Ethnic and Cultural Diversities

Q23 a ----- is a union of states, which is less binding in its character than a federation

- ☐ Confederation
- ☐ Federation
- ☐ All of the above
- ☐ None of the above

Q24 Nigeria has -----local government areas in the country?

- ☐ 36
- ☐ 400
- ☐ 774
- ☐ 1000

Q25 A ----- system is one in which the powers of government are divided between self-governing parts and the central government

- ☐ Unitary
- ☐ Federal
- ☐ Confederal
- ☐ Presidential

Q26 The following are functions of the executive arm of government except

- ☐ Legislative Functions
- ☐ Providing policy making leadership in a government
- ☐ Miscellaneous and Emergency Functions
- ☐ Conduct of elections

Q27 A Parliamentary system of government is also referred to as a ----- system of government.

- ☐ Joint
- ☐ Cabinet
- ☐ All of the above
- ☐ None of the above

Q28 A state of public emergency was declared in the then western region of Nigeria in -----

- ☐ 1962
- ☐ 1967
- ☐ 1983
- ☐ 1993

Q29 Which of the following is not an advantage of the Presidential System of Government?

- ☐ Presidential discretion in Appointments
- ☐ Quick and decisiveness in Decision-making
- ☐ Fixed Tenure of Office
- ☐ Absence of Party Discipline

Q30 The head of the court of appeal in Nigeria is referred to as

- ☐ Chief Justice
- ☐ President
- ☐ Speaker
- ☐ Magistrate

Q31 The right of the president to constitutionally refuse to assent any bill passed by the legislature is known as -----?

- ☐ Executive Power
- ☐ Military Power
- ☐ Veto Power

- ☐ Ministerial Power

Q32 Rule of law is also better realized under a/an ----- than a dictatorship

- ☐ Oligarchy
- ☐ Theocracy
- ☐ Aristocracy
- ☐ Democracy

Q33 The following countries practice the presidential system of government except?

- ☐ Britain
- ☐ Spain
- ☐ USA
- ☐ Nigeria

Q34 The oldest type of government in which a King or Queen exercise ruling powers is known as-----.

- ☐ Theocracy
- ☐ Fascism
- ☐ Monarchy
- ☐ Democracy

Q35 In Nigeria, the president is also the -----

- ☐ Chief Justice
- ☐ Commander in Chief of the armed forces
- ☐ Petroleum minister
- ☐ Senate president

Q36 The principle of checks and balances is designed to ensure -----

- ☐ Financial Accountability
- ☐ Constitutionalism
- ☐ Good Governance
- ☐ None of the above

Q37 At independence in 1960, the highest court in Nigeria was -----?

- ☐ The Supreme court
- ☐ The Court of Appeal
- ☐ The Privy Council in London
- ☐ None of the above

Q38 Which of these is not a function of the legislature?

- ☐ Approval of nominee for appointments
- ☐ Election administration
- ☐ Approval of budget presented by the Executive
- ☐ Ventilation of grievances of the people they represent,

Q39 Nigeria's second republic started in -----

- ☐ 1970
- ☐ 1979
- ☐ 1990
- ☐ 1999

Q40 The system of government in which a religious or Spiritual leader is the head is known as -----?

- ☐ Monarchy
- ☐ Fascism
- ☐ Aristocracy
- ☐ Theocracy

Q41 which of the following is not a features of the Parliamentary System of Government?

- ☐ Dual Executive
- ☐ Fussion of Power
- ☐ Power of Attainment
- ☐ Separation of Power

Q42 Under the ----- system of government, the office of the head of government is different from head of government?

- ☐ Unitary
- ☐ Presidential
- ☐ Federal
- ☒ Parliamentary

Q43 Which of the following is not a federal state?

- ☐ Canada
- ☐ India
- ☒ Ghana
- ☐ Nigeria

Q44 A ----- system of government is one where the national or central government is supreme over other levels of government

- ☒ Unitary
- ☐ Confederal
- ☐ Federal
- ☐ Presidential

Q45 Under a parliamentary system, government is accountable to the -----

- ☐ Electorate
- ☒ parliament
- ☐ Federal Executive Council
- ☐ International Community

Q46 Which of the following is not a disadvantage of the Presidential System of Government?

- ☐ Prone to Dictatorship
- ☐ Very Expensive to Operate
- ☒ A single countrywide constituency
- ☐ Friction among Government Organs

Q47 The president is both head of state and head of government under a ----- system of government?

- ☐ Unitary
- ☐ Parliamentary
- ☐ Federal
- ☒ Presidential

Q48 The first civilian to civilian transition of power occurred in Nigeria in -----

- ☐ 1999
- ☒ 2007
- ☐ 2011
- ☐ 2015

Q49 The ----- principle is introduced to encourage government of law and not government of men.

- ☒ Rule of law
- ☐ Electoral
- ☐ Two-Third majority
- ☐ None of the above

Q50 In Nigeria, the president presents the annual budget to the ----- for approval?

- ☐ Judiciary
- ☐ Electorates
- ☐ Federal Executive Council
- ☒ Legislature

Q51 The law-interpreting organ of government is referred to as the -----

- ☐ Legislature
- ☐ Executive
- ☒ Judiciary
- ☐ Court of law

Q52 The following are Ingredients of the Independence of the Judiciary except -----

- ☐ Mode of Appointments
- ☐ Qualifications for Appointments
- ☐ Security of Tenure

- ☐ Financial status

Q53 The State is more or less -----, while the government is -----

- ☐ Temporary, Permanent
- ☐ Permanent, Temporary
- ☐ Semi permanent, Temporary
- ☐ All of the above

Q54 The following are the functions of the judiciary except -----.

- ☐ Interpretation of the Constitution
- ☐ Interpretation of the laws and Settlement of Disputes
- ☐ Policy implementation
- ☐ Power of Judicial Review

Q55 A legislature with two chambers is referred to as a ----- legislature

- ☐ Multicameral
- ☐ Unicameral
- ☐ Bicameral
- ☐ All of the above

Q56 The following are types of delegated legislation except -----?

- ☐ Order-on-merit
- ☐ Order-in-Council
- ☐ Statutory instruments
- ☐ Provisional orders

Q57 Which of the following is an element of democracy?

- ☐ Periodic elections
- ☐ Free press
- ☐ Independent judiciary
- ☐ All of the above

Q58 The ----- of government refers to the institutions through which the day-to-day activities of the state are carried out.

- ☐ Tiers
- ☐ Organs
- ☐ Levels
- ☐ None of the above

Q59 A form of government in which power structure effectively rests with a small number of people is known as -----

- ☐ Oligarchy
- ☐ Aristocracy
- ☐ Monarchy
- ☐ Democracy

Q60 The two popular types of Executive are ----- and -----

- ☐ Unitary and Federal
- ☐ Inter and Intra
- ☐ Direct and Indirect
- ☐ Presidential and Parliamentary

Q61 The theoretical literature of political representation is determinant on ____

- ☐ congress and delegates
- ☐ constituents and delegates
- ☐ delegates and trustees
- ☐ delegates and ambassadors

Q62 Political representation in England was precipitated by the force of the king by nobles to sign the ____

- ☐ civil law
- ☐ Magna Carta
- ☐ representative law
- ☐ parliamentary law

Q63 Which one of these approaches revers facts? _____

- ☐ Institutional
- ☐ Historical
- ☒ decriptive-inductive
- ☐ formal -legal

Q64 The essence of an analysis of constitutional and formal organizations is ____

- ☐ the study of formalism
- ☐ the study of institutions
- ☒ the study of public law
- ☐ the study of organizations

Q65 The presupposition of rule of law is ____

- ☐ the supremacy of legitimacy
- ☒ the supremacy of law
- ☐ the supremacy of legal inquiry
- ☐ the supremacy of formal

Q66 The subject matter of the state, its evolution, organization and purpose has been the bane of __

- ☐ institutional approach
- ☒ Normative approach
- ☐ traditional approach
- ☐ variety approach

Q67 The right to make, administer and enforce legally binding policies and rules on its citizens by a state refers to __

- ☐ legitimacy
- ☐ law
- ☒ authority
- ☐ consensus

Q68 The choice of a President by the Knesset is linked to ____

- ☐ Australia
- ☒ Isreal
- ☐ Ukraine
- ☐ Malasia

Q69 The form of government in which the executive holds office for a fixed term albeit the possibility of being removed from office through a process of impeachment refers to ____

- ☐ unitary
- ☐ consensus
- ☐ parliament
- ☒ presidential

Q70 Bills require the ____ of the president prior becoming laws.

- ☐ assence
- ☒ assent
- ☐ aces
- ☐ adoption

Q71 The considering and approval of the national budget is the prerogative of ____

- ☐ judiciary
- ☐ executive
- ☒ legislature
- ☐ Central Bank

Q72 An inquiry that involves the emphasis of legal and formal refers to __

- ☐ legal-institutional Inquiry
- ☐ normative/legal inquiry
- ☒ formal-legal inquiry
- ☐ informal/legal inquiry

Q73 The approach to the study of the rules, procedures and formal organizations of the political system and their impact on political practice is conceived as __

- ☐ behavioural

- ☐ Normative approach
- ☐ institutional
- ☐ formal-legal

Q74 The rooting of Political science in the discovery and application of moral notions in the sphere of political relations and practice aligns with the _____

- ☐ Institutional approach
- ☐ classical approach
- ☐ Normative approach
- ☐ historical approach

Q75 One of the following did not precipitate the emergence of the behavioural movement _____

- ☐ disconnect between methodological pluralism and political reality
- ☐ disconnect between traditional political science and political reality
- ☐ disconnect between legitimacy and political reality
- ☐ disconnect between traditional political science and objectivity

Q76 Political science as a discipline in a state of a flux is the base of _____

- ☐ ancient and civilized approaches
- ☐ civilized and modern approaches
- ☐ ancient and modern approaches
- ☐ modern and logical approaches

Q77 One of these philosophically did not justify the alternative reformist movement in political science _____

- ☐ Great political Issues by Kremer
- ☐ return to reason by Toulmin
- ☐ Making social science Matter by Flyvberg
- ☐ Why social science fails by Flyvbjerg

Q78 The proposition of reformists in political science include all but _____

- ☐ promotion of interdisciplinary research
- ☐ study of substantive problems
- ☐ commitment to the study of different parts of the globe
- ☐ commitment to the theoretical frameworks

Q79 The movement that is against dominance for quantitative and mathematical methodology in political science is _____

- ☐ perestroika
- ☐ glasnost
- ☐ behaviouralism
- ☐ positivism

Q80 The theory of representation in a democracy is _____.

- ☐ constitutionalism
- ☐ ethnicization
- ☐ constituency
- ☐ Pluralism