

GOVERNMENT PRACTICE
BASIC CONCEPTS AND PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT

1.

All the following are features of a representative government except _____

- A. equality of rights
- B. legitimate government
- C. periodic election
- D. secession

2.

The best way to keep military out of politics in developing countries is to _____

- A. pay soldiers better salaries
- B. imprison coup plotters
- C. outlaw coup plotting
- D. ensure good governance

3.

Power is different from authority because power lacks _____

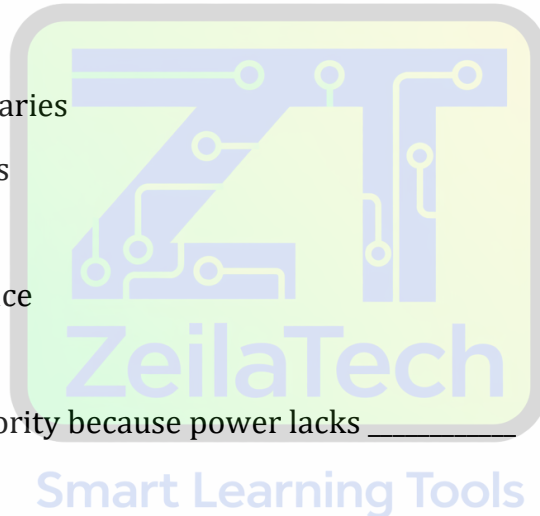
- A. ability
- B. sovereignty
- C. probity
- D. legitimacy

4.

When government power is concentrated in one single central authority, it is called _____

- A. centralization
- B. concentration
- C. devolution
- D. confederation

5.



Fundamental human right is entrenched in the constitution of a state in order to_____

- A. encourage unlimited freedom
- B. enabled the court to punish offenders
- C. restrict the liberty of citizens
- D. guarantee the liberty of citizens

6.

A government controlled by a few people for their own interests is said to be _____

- A. an autocracy
- B. a tyranny
- C. an oligarchy
- D. a meritocracy

7.

The supreme power of a state to make and enforce laws within its jurisdiction is called _____

- A. enfranchisement
- B. independence
- C. sovereignty
- D. nationalism



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8.

A necessary companion of the rule of law is _____

- A. a special military tribunal
- B. a corrupt judiciary
- C. the supremacy of the ordinary law
- D. the constant harassment of press men

9.

If a member of the legislature is appointed a minister, he forfeits his seat in the legislature. This is a feature of the _____ system of government

- A. presidential
- B. parliamentary

C. communist

D. feudal

10.

The highest stage of socialism is _____

A. racism

B. fascism

C. communism

D. Nazism

11.

Which of the following best describes an absolute monarch?

A. He wields the supreme power in a state

B. He is elected by an electoral college

C. He is elected by the electorate

D. He has a fixed tenure of office

12.

Which of the following is a basic feature of the rule of law?

A. Equality before the law

B. Secret trial of offenders

C. Executive control of judiciary

D. Unlimited power of police

13.

Separation of power is a principle which enables each arm of government to _____

A. probe one another

B. overlap the functions of the other

C. carry out its constitutional functions

D. moderate the scope of the constitution

14.

Legitimacy is a situation of being _____

- A. lawless
- B. in apartheid
- C. lawful
- D. forceful

15.

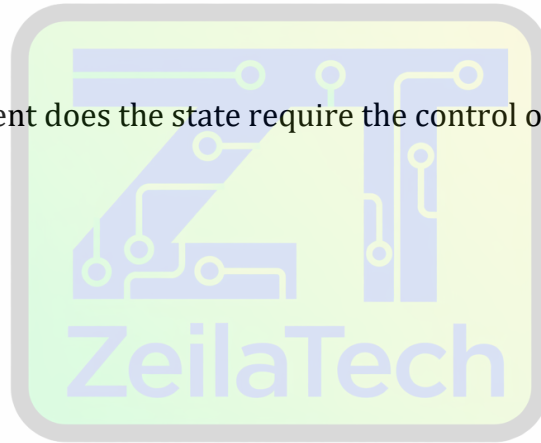
The concept of sovereignty was popularized by ____

- A. J.J. Rousseau
- B. C.C. Montesquieu
- C. John Locke
- D. Jean Bodin

16.

In which system of government does the state require the control of everything and allows no opposition?

- A. Feudalism
- B. Communism
- C. Capitalism
- D. Socialism



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17.

The doctrine of separation of power is associated with _____

- A. John Locke
- B. Karl Marx
- C. Baron de Montesquieu
- D. Max Webber

18.

One of the importance of federalism is that ____

- A. any component part can succeed at any time
- B. each state can develop at its own pace

C. citizens cannot be taxed by both state and federal government

D. citizens can only be loyal to the state government

19.

A system in which powerful and rich nobles own the lands which is hired out to the poor people to farm is called _____

A. Feudalism

B. Communalism

C. Capitalism

D. Socialism

20.

The concept of sovereignty can best be defined as the ____

A. state of being supreme in authority

B. power of the executive President

C. supremacy of the legislature

D. supremacy of the executive

21.

The term Unicameralism means _____

A. legislative assemblies

B. parliamentary elections

C. One chamber Parliament

D. complete absence of parliament

22.

Political sovereignty belongs to _____

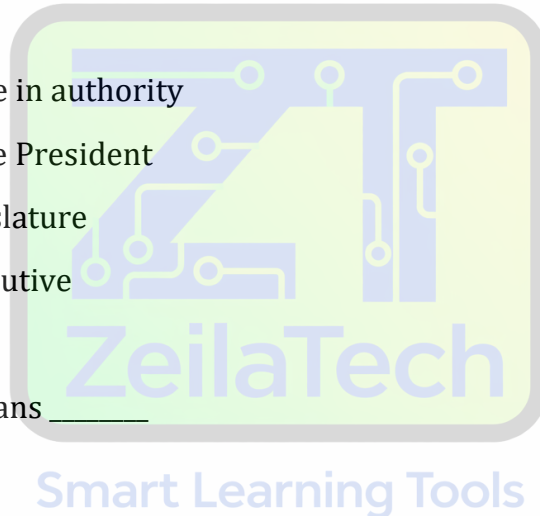
A. the people

B. students

C. soldiers

D. the parliament

23.



Which of the following is a feature of communism?

- A. Common ownership of the means of production
- B. Competition
- C. Class struggle
- D. Individual ownership of property

24.

An undesirable feature of capitalism is _____

- A. exploitation
- B. market economy
- C. profit motive
- D. free competition

25.

The political arrangement which emphasizes community feelings and togetherness is called _____

- A. socialism
- B. communalism
- C. constitutionalism
- D. nationalism



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26.

All are advantages of representative government except _____

- A. it ensures true democracy
- B. the principle of check and balances is applicable
- C. partisan interest and not general interest may be involved
- D. prevention of tyranny rule

27.

All the following are conditions for the success of democracy except _____

- A. literacy and political education
- B. efficient and effective leadership

- C. riot and embezzlement
- D. openness and transparent government

28.

In a fascist regime, the head of state is _____

- A. the royal father
- B. the prime minister
- C. the elected Monarch
- D. supreme and above the law

29.

In a democratic system of government, which of the following can exert appreciable control of the activities of the executive?

- A. Military
- B. Legislature
- C. Traditional rulers
- D. Police

30.

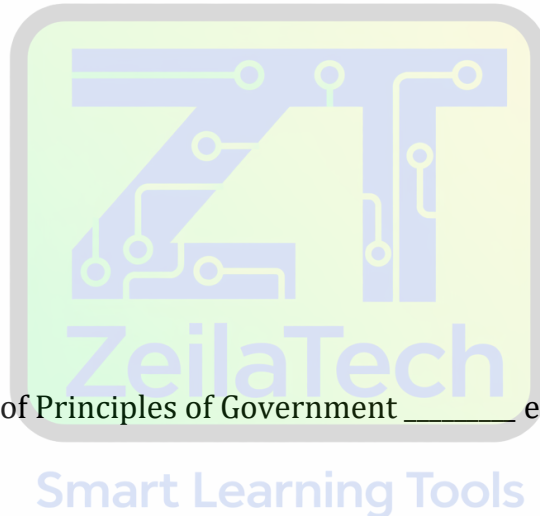
All the following are sources of Principles of Government _____ except

- A. act of parliament
- B. devolution of power
- C. conventions
- D. customs

31.

The application of the rule of law may be constrained by _____

- A. securing the tenure of office of judges
- B. insulating judges from partisan politics
- C. employing men of proven integrity as judges
- D. invoking emergency powers



32.

The definition of democracy as the government of the people, by the people, and for the people was by _____

- A. Benito Musollini
- B. Professor Lord Robbins
- C. Abraham Lincoln
- D. Max Weber

33.

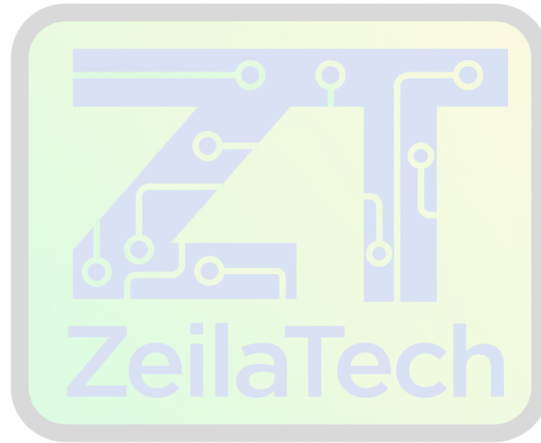
The right to direct and command people is _____

- A. authority
- B. power
- C. opinion
- D. obedience

34.

A tax law is a _____ bill

- A. private
- B. speakers
- C. public
- D. judicial



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35.

The traditional system of government in pre-colonial Nigeria was based on _____

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

36.

A feature of democratic government is that it is _____

- A. authoritarian and totalitarian
- B. brutal and repressive
- C. firm and disciplined
- D. representative and accountable

37.

While Nazism is of Germany and Fascism is of Italy, communism is of _____

- A. Nigeria
- B. India
- C. Defunct USSR
- D. Israel

38.

The first agent of political socialization is the _____

- A. school
- B. mass media
- C. community
- D. family

39.

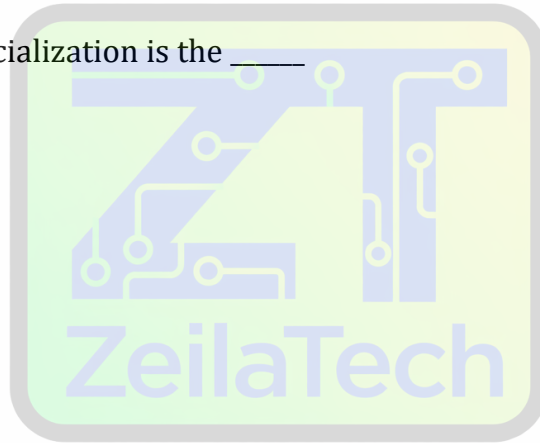
The recognition of individual rights and the industrial revolution contributed to the development of _____

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

40.

In a democracy, ultimate authority resides in the _____

- A. electorate
- B. people
- C. head of state
- D. armed forces



41.

Political power is a naked force when it is exercised without ____

- A. a set objective
- B. a state apparatus
- C. a governmental legitimacy
- D. sovereignty

42.

Which of the following negates the concept of the rule of law?

- A. Supremacy of the law
- B. Exercise of absolute power by the president
- C. Equality before the law
- D. Prevention of arbitrariness in authority

43.

Who amongst the following is associated with fascism?

- A. Karl Marx
- B. Joseph Stalin
- C. Benito Mussolini
- D. Adolf Hitler

44.

The system of checks and balances is designed to ____

- A. curtail the number of political parties in a country
- B. choose those to occupy political position
- C. allow each branch to restrain abuse by each other branch
- D. bring about abuse of power

45.

Another name for totalitarianism is _____

- A. socialism
- B. capitalism



- C. communism
- D. authoritarianism

46.

Which of the following is not a feature of capitalism?

- A. Private ownership of the means of production
- B. Competitiveness
- C. Freedom of enterprise
- D. State's absolute ownership of economic power

47.

Devolution and deconcentration are forms of ____

- A. centralization
- B. assimilation
- C. decentralization
- D. concentration

48.

In democracy, sovereignty is vested in the ____

- A. legislature
- B. people
- C. judges
- D. head of state

49.

The principle that any government that loses the support of the legislature resign is practiced in a ____ system

- A. unitary
- B. monarchical
- C. presidential
- D. cabinet



50.

In which of the following government are ceremonial and executive powers usually fused?

- A. Parliamentary
- B. Presidential
- C. Collegial
- D. Confederal

51.

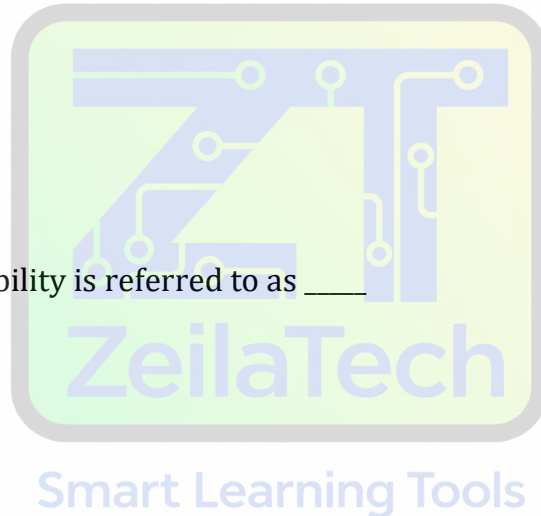
The process by which political beliefs and values are transmitted from one generation to another is best known as political _____

- A. socialization
- B. culture
- C. training
- D. decentralization

52.

The rule of the privileged nobility is referred to as _____

- A. plutocracy
- B. monarchy
- C. aristocracy
- D. autocracy



53.

The separation of judicial, legislative, and executive functions is designed to _____

- A. promote freedom
- B. prevent tyranny
- C. promote peace
- D. prevent anarchy

54.

Which of the following is the lowest class of people in the hierarchy of a feudal system?

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

55.

_____ is when an individual gets involved in political activities and decision making in a country

- A. Election
- B. Political liberty
- C. Political participation
- D. Nationalist movement

56.

The rule of law refers to the principle of _____

- A. legality and impartiality
- B. the supreme power of rulers
- C. the immunity of judges from legal actions
- D. the orderly execution of government policies

57.

Which of the following defines the concept of government?

- A. The process of administering justice in a country
- B. The process of supervising the activities of the legislature
- C. The orderly management and control of the affairs of a country
- D. The orderly transfer of power to duly elected politicians

58.

Which of the following is out of place?

- A. Fascism
- B. Federalism
- C. Totalitarianism
- D. Dictatorship

59.

Political liberty does not guarantee right to _____

- A. vote
- B. cause riot
- C. contest election
- D. advice the government

60.

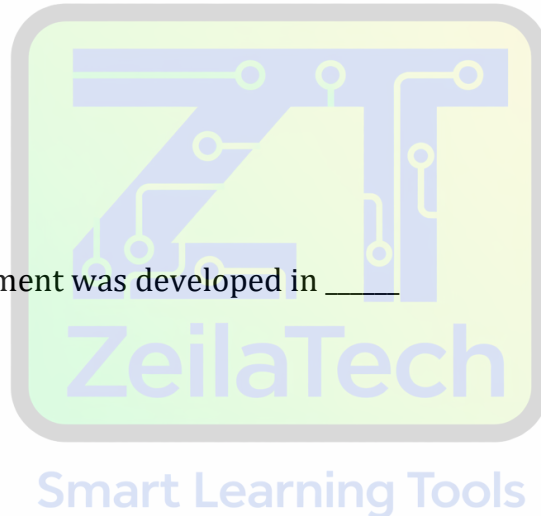
A system where at least two levels of government derive their power from the constitution is called _____

- A. unitary
- B. cabinet
- C. federal
- D. presidential

61.

The feudal system of government was developed in _____

- A. Britain
- B. Europe
- C. Asia
- D. Nigeria



62.

Which of the following is not a merit of separation of power?

- A. The freedom and liberty of individuals are safeguarded
- B. Checks and balances
- C. Delay in the decision making process
- D. Efficiency in administration

63.

The power of a state government to make policies, issue orders, and spend public funds is an attribute of its _____ authority

- A. administrative
- B. political
- C. charismatic
- D. judicial

64.

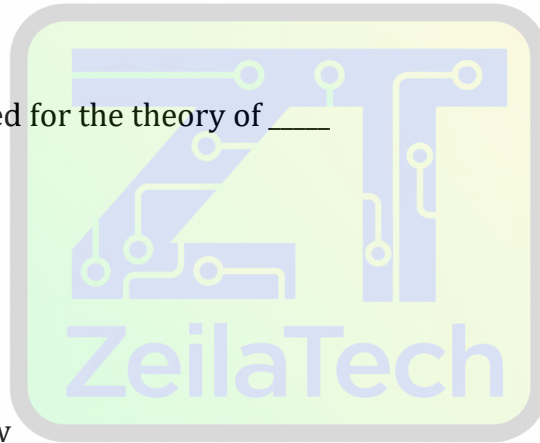
The communist ideology was propounded by _____

- A. Charles De Gaulle
- B. Karl Marx
- C. John Locke
- D. William Du Bois

65.

Baron Montesquieu was noted for the theory of _____

- A. the rule of law
- B. delegated legislation
- C. separation of powers
- D. equality before the law



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66.

The type of government in which citizen's rights and duties were based on the three concepts of lords, vassals, and fiefs is called _____

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

67.

The lack of interest in politics by many citizens in a country is referred to as _____

- A. mass apathy
- B. political unrest

- C. disenfranchisement
- D. civil disobedience

68.

When power is shared among the three organs of government, it is referred to as _____

- A. delegated legislation
- B. conferment
- C. separation of power
- D. fundamental human rights

69.

The industrial revolution in Europe resulted in _____

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

70.

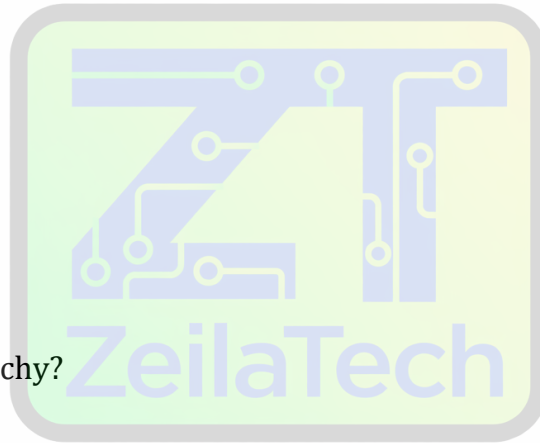
What are the forms of monarchy?

- A. Confederal and diplomatic
- B. Elected and absolute
- C. Constitutional and elected
- D. Constitutional and absolute

71.

Which of the following does not practice monarchy?

- A. Swaziland
- B. Brunei
- C. Switzerland
- D. Oman



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72.

A democratic government where citizens exercise political right to make decisions without representatives is called ____ democracy

- A. direct
- B. social
- C. modern
- D. liberal

73.

Attitude, beliefs, ideas, and norms that guide the behaviours of the people in a political system is called ____

- A. political culture
- B. political structure
- C. party manifesto
- D. political control

74.

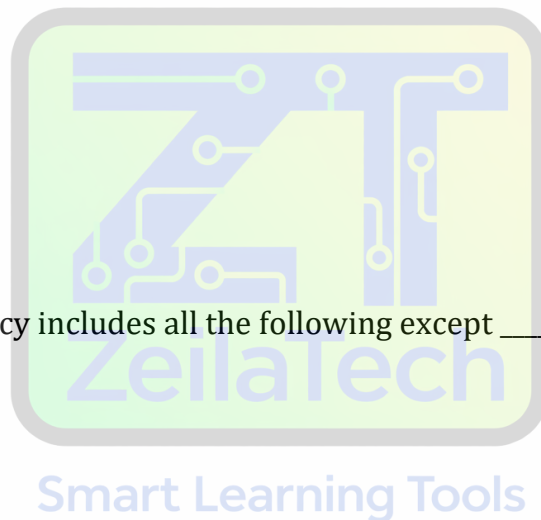
The modern idea of democracy includes all the following except ____

- A. unlimited freedom
- B. civil liberty
- C. periodic election
- D. equality before the law

75.

Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- A. Government is a feature of the state
- B. Government organises the set objectives of the state
- C. Government is a machinery set up by the state
- D. The state is a feature of the government



76.

Which one of these countries practiced Communism?

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

77.

Which of the following is a means of limiting the rule of law?

- A. Supremacy of law
- B. Equality before the law
- C. Immunity granted to diplomats
- D. Strike action by workers

78.

Which of the following best describes Feudalism?

- A. Few people monopolies the ownership of the land
- B. Mass ownership of property is prevalent
- C. State ownership of capital is prevalent
- D. Workers administer the society

79.

The two components of sovereignty are ____

- A. influence and political authority
- B. political culture and political socialization
- C. legal and political independence
- D. political and economic development

80.

Classical democracy implies government ____

- A. through representatives
- B. by all citizens

C. through Electoral College

D. by martial laws

81.

Which of the following will produce a weak government?

A. Coalition

B. Two-party system

C. Military rule

D. General election

82.

Political authority refers to the _____

A. ability to effect political actions

B. capacity to produce desired political behaviours

C. capacity to reshape the political behavior of the citizens

D. recognized right to exercise political power

83.

Which of the following is referred to as the third tier or level of government in Nigeria?

A. Federal government

B. State Government

C. Republican government

D. Local Government

84.

The highest stage of socialism is _____

A. racism

B. fascism

C. communism

D. Nazism

85.

The rule of law is observed _____

- A. wherever laws are considered to be supreme
- B. where laws are clearly level down
- C. in western democracy
- D. in countries governed by civilian

86.

Which of the following is not a function of the government in the state _____

- A. lawmaking
- B. defence
- C. administering
- D. embezzlement of fund

87.

Political socialization means all the following except the process by which _____

- A. artisans learn their trade
- B. individuals learn how to participate in politics
- C. young men participate in politics
- D. individuals learn about the various form of government

88.

Which of the following describes the term collective responsibility?

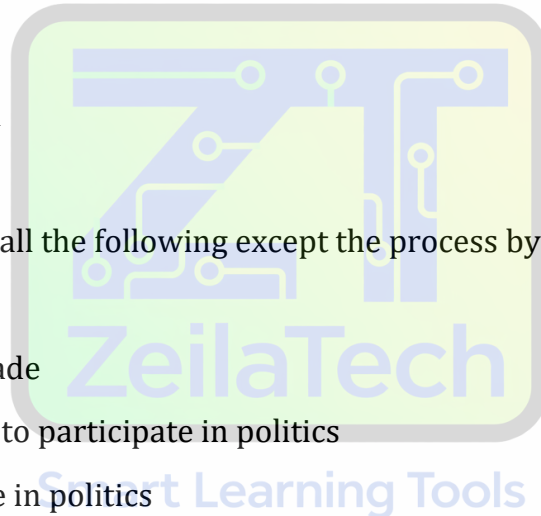
- A. Ministers are responsible to parliament
- B. The prime minister is responsible to parliament
- C. The prime minister is accountable to the cabinet

Members of the cabinet are collectively responsible for decisions taken by the cabinet

89.

The beginning of the idea of democracy is associated with _____

- A. Ancient Greece
- B. French states



C. America

D. Liberia

90.

A sovereign state has the following except _____

A. an organized government

B. a distinct territory

C. freedom from external control

D. a riotous and disobedient citizen

91.

The communist ideology was propounded by ____

A. Karl Marx

B. John Locke

C. Williams Du Bois

D. Rajiv Gandhi

92.

Mussolini's fascism and Hitler's Nazism are good examples of _____

A. anarchy

B. feudalism

C. totalitarianism

D. oligarchy

93.

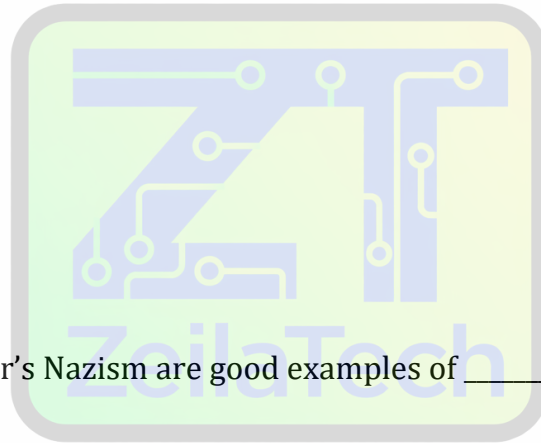
Mussolini's Fascism and Hitler's Nazism are good examples of _____

A. anarchy

B. feudalism

C. totalitarianism

D. oligarchy



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94.

Another word for red-tapism is _____

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

95.

The political system which allows equal access to the means of production, distribution and exchange is called _____

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

96.

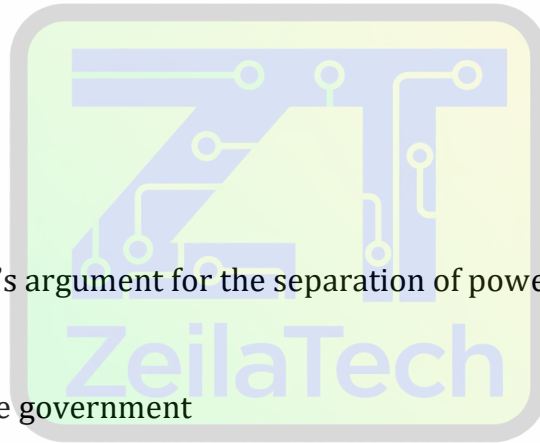
The purpose of Montesquieu's argument for the separation of power was to _____

- A. prevent tyranny by the government
- B. promote the efficiency of government
- C. ensure equality of all before the law
- D. enhance the efficiency of the state

97.

Concurrent list or powers of the state government include all except _____

- A. health
- B. education
- C. international trade
- D. housing



98.

The rule of the privileged nobility is referred to as _____

- A. plutocracy
- B. monarchy
- C. aristocracy
- D. autocracy

99.

Authority may be defined as the power or right to give orders and _____

- A. enforce obedience
- B. embezzle public money
- C. kidnap political opponents
- D. starve the citizens

100.

Power can be defined as the _____

- A. ability of the parliament to delegate to another body or person the right to make laws on its behalf
- B. right to rule irrespective of the oppositions to the rulers
- C. capacity to compel or influence others to do what they would otherwise not do
- D. ability of the government to encourage communities to embark on self-help projects

