

# 2023 MOCK FEBRUARY GOVERNMENT 1

OBJECTIVE- FEBRUARY, 2023.

FORM: SHS THREE. SUBJECT: GOVERNMENT.

DURATION: 1 ½ HOURS

[100 MARKS]

NAME.....CLASS.....

Answer all questions

Each question is followed by four options lettered A to D. find the **correct** option for each question and circle the option.

1. Government as an academic field of study is necessary because its
  - (a) Helps citizens to know how to invade a country
  - (b) Gives citizens the awareness of birth control
  - (c) Allows individuals to appreciate government actions
  - (d) Helps the society to increase the rate of inflation
2. The study of government helps the individual to be more conscious of his or her
  - (a) Talents and capabilities
  - (b) Religious obligations
  - (c) Rights and obligations
  - (d) Strength and weaknesses
3. The institution set up by a society to control and manage public affairs of a country is referred to as
  - (a) Legislature
  - (b) State
  - (c) Judiciary
  - (d) Government
4. The system of government in which few people rule is termed
  - (a) Oligarchy
  - (b) Socialism
  - (c) Capitalism
  - (d) Monarchy
5. The first Fascist political party was founded by
  - (a) Benito Mussolini
  - (b) Adolf Hitler
  - (c) Karl Marx
  - (d) Joseph Stalin
6. Political arrangement whereby there is absolute state control of power is
  - (a) Totalitarianism
  - (b) Despotic
  - (c) Republicanism
  - (d) Capitalism
7. Which of the following is not a feature of communist system of government
  - (a) Multi-party system
  - (b) One party system
  - (c) Censorship of the media
  - (d) Take control of resources
8. The concept of democracy include all the following except
  - (a) Secret ballot
  - (b) Periodic election
  - (c) Equally before the law
  - (d) Unlimited freedom
9. The principle by which one organ or government grants powers and supervise other unites or agencies to act accordingly is referred to as
  - (a) Rule of law
  - (b) Delegation of powers
  - (c) Devolution of powers
  - (d) Separation of powers
10. Which of the following is not a form of decentralization
  - (a) deconcentration
  - (b) devolution
  - (c) delegation
  - (d) democracy
11. The member of parliament responsible for ensuring that his party members vote on policies or bill along their party line is called
  - (a) Majority leader
  - (b) Deputy majority leader
  - (c) Back benchers
  - (d) Chief whip
12. The drafting of government's bill for the legislature is the function of the
  - (a) Ghana Bar Association
  - (b) Law Reforms Commission
  - (c) Attorney General's Office
  - (d) Commission of Human Rights and Administrative Justice
13. A law made by know parliament body is called
  - (a) enactment
  - (b) delegated legislation
  - (c) centralization
  - (d) decentralization
14. The head of government in the cabinet system of government is the
  - (a) President
  - (b) Prime minister
  - (c) Speaker
  - (d) Queen
15. The system that allocates seats in the legislature to political parties base on the percentage of popular votes in their favor is called
  - (a) Proportional Representation
  - (b) Representative voting
  - (c) Multi member constituency
  - (d) Percentage voting

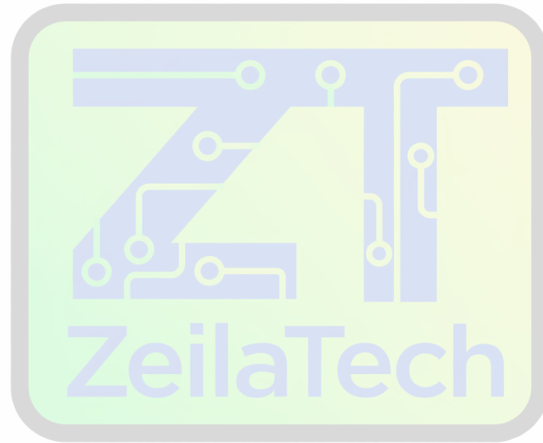
16. Dissolution of parliament is followed by  
(a) Party primaries (b) General elections  
(c) Cabinet reshuffling (d) Population census
17. Bicephalous executive is a feature of  
(a) Presidential system of government  
(b) Parliamentary system of government  
(c) Monarchical system of government  
(d) Federal system of government
18. The modern concept of rule of law as given by the international commission of jurist gives prominence to  
(a) authority of the ruler  
(b) welfare of the citizen  
(c) the need for a constitution  
(d) abolition of Dicey's theory
19. The principle of rule of law can be limited by  
(a) Diplomatic immunities  
(b) Good governance  
(c) Sovereignty  
(d) Political culture
20. Which of the following countries practice centralized system of government  
(a) Ghana (b) India  
(c) USA (d) Nigeria
21. The process of making citizens aware of their right, responsibilities and duties in the state is  
(a) Gerrymandering (b) Political campaign  
(c) Civic education (d) Political propaganda
22. Citizenship can be lost through  
(a) Transferring it (b) Delegating it  
(c) Vote casting (d) Renouncing it
23. The basic objective of the writ of habeas corpus is that  
(a) Persons detained without trial must be produce before court of law  
(b) Accused persons should be put in prison without trial  
(c) Judges must hear cases without any bias  
(d) The executive has the right to detain offenders
24. The most fundamental of all the rights is the right to  
(a) life (b) employment  
(c) education (d) free speech
25. The concept of judicial review means that  
(a) The judiciary must declare void laws which are not constitutional  
(b) The executives should support decisions  
(c) The legislature must check the judiciary  
(d) Ministerial appointment must be approved by the court of law
26. The adoption of unitary constitution in a state could lead to  
(a) decentralization government powers  
(b) expensive human and material resources outlays  
(c) over centralization of government powers  
(d) the heightening of the citizens' political consciousness
27. A feature of a unitary system of government is that the  
(a) Component unites are autonomous of the centre  
(b) Component units are all subordinate to the centre  
(c) Centre and component units are coordinated and equal  
(d) The component units control the central government
28. A draft constitution of a country is usually prepared by  
(a) parliament (b) legislative assembly  
(c) constituent assembly  
(d) an advisory committee
29. By the provision of the 1992 constitution, the composition of the supreme court, excluding the chief justice, shall **not** be less than  
(a) Five (b) Seven (c) Nine (d) Eleven
30. Which of the following party systems facilitate national integration?  
(a) Zero-party system (b) One-party system  
(c) Two-party system (d) Multiparty system
31. De-facto one party system means  
(a) many political parties are legally allowed to contest but one is always victorious  
(b) the laws of the land permits only one party to contest and win elections  
(c) a ruling party with a shallow cabinet  
(d) a party with only elites as members
32. Pressure group in any political system exists basically to  
(a) take part in parliamentary debates  
(b) form political parties  
(c) make laws  
(d) influence legislation
33. One disadvantage of public opinion is that it  
(a) serves as a guide to government  
(b) may threaten state security

- (c) encourages dictatorship  
(d) puts the government on its toes
- 34.** An independent candidate in an election is the one  
(a) who is unopposed  
(b) expected to win the election  
(c) heavily backed by the executive  
(d) not contesting on any party ticket
- 35.** The term simple majority system can also be referred to as  
(a) Alternative voting system  
(b) Second ballot system  
(c) First-past-the-post system  
(d) Representative government
- 36.** Which of the following is **not** a factor that promotes democratic electoral system  
(a) Political consciousness  
(b) Periodic election  
(c) Up-to-date electoral register  
(d) Popularity of the governor
- 37.** A constitution created account into which all public revenue in Ghana is paid is called  
(a) Public account (b) Contingency fund  
(c) Consolidated fund (d) Social security fund
- 38.** Constitutions of pre-colonial Africa political system were  
(a) written (b) unwritten  
(c) federal (d) confederal
- 39.** Who was the governor of gold coast between 1942 and 1947  
(a) Gordon Guggisberg (b) Arden Clark  
(c) Allan Burns (d) Gerald creasy
- 40.** Which of the following country was not instrumental to the formation of United Nations Organization  
(a) Germany  
(b) Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)  
(c) United State of America  
(d) Britain
- 41.** Local government is relevant because it provides political  
A. discussion among electorate  
B. discipline among party members  
C. representation in the judiciary  
D. participation at the grassroots
- 42.** Local Government performs a number of functions on behalf of the central government in the form of  
A. employing police officers  
B. ensuring people attend religious institutions for prayers  
C. mobilizing of resources for development  
D. punishing opposition or dissent
- 43.** An institution established by the constitution to be responsible for recruiting personnel into the civil service is the  
A. Personnel Management office  
B. Office of the President  
C. National Labour Commission  
D. Public Service Commission
- 44.** An institution under the executive arm of government responsible for formulating and implementing government policies is the  
A. Public service B. Public corporation  
C. Civil service D. Judicial service
- 45.** The Civil service helps the government to  
A. Recruit personnel for the army  
B. Develop and implement policies effectively  
C. Maintain instability in the state  
D. Stay in power for a long time
- 46.** One way of improving productivity in the public service is through  
A. Promotion without examination  
B. Higher salaries and allowances  
C. Increase in working hours  
D. Open door policy
- 47.** Public corporation is a semi-independent statutory body established by  
A. An act of parliament  
B. A public service commission  
C. A private sector initiative  
D. Free zones board
- 48.** Public corporations can deliver on their mandate if  
A. Incidence of corruption and mismanagement were dealt with  
B. Loans were secured to pay staff well  
C. Politicians were members of the board  
D. Religious institutions pray for their success
- 49.** Which territories in British West Africa did the colonial government exercise limited jurisdiction?  
A. Conquered states B. Mandated territories  
C. Protectorates D. Trust territories
- 50.** The British colonial governor in West Africa wielded sweeping powers by virtue of  
A. the land tenure system B. drafting laws  
C. tax collection D. veto power

51. What motivated the adoption of Indirect Rule system by the British in her West African colonies?
- A. Effective and efficient tax system was in place
  - B. Chiefs did not have the power to make laws
  - C. Educated elites were in bed with the British government
  - D. The land was fertile for cash crop farming
52. Chiefs under the Indirect Rule system were used to carry out unpopular tasks, one of which was
- A. enforcement of Western education
  - B. establishment of churches
  - C. military conscription
  - D. Presiding over native courts
53. Which policy made the colonized French West African partners with France in her colonial project?
- A. Assimilation policy    B. Association policy
  - C. Indirect rule policy    D. Loi Cadre
54. The capital of the French federation of West African states was located in
- A. Bamako, Mali            B. Dakar, Senegal
  - C. Conakry, Guinea    D. Niamey, Niger
55. Which of the following is a feature of the French Policy of Association?
- A. Elevation of the opposition of the chiefs
  - B. French citizenship to subjects
  - C. Scholarships to needy students
  - D. Introduction of indigenat
56. One of the following French West African colonies was **first** to gain independence
- A. Benin                    B. Burkina Faso
  - C. Guinea                D. Togo
57. The struggle by the chiefs and people of West Africa against political, social and economic dominance by European powers was referred to as
- A. Imperialism            B. Nationalism
  - C. Neo-colonialism    D. Liberation
58. The West African Students Union (WASU) was formed by
- A. Siaka Stevens        B. K.A. Gbedemah
  - C. E.F. Small            D. Ladipo Solanke
59. The West African Youth League (W.A.Y.L) was a nationalist movement founded by
- A. Bankole-Bright    B. I.T.A Wallace Johnson
  - C. J.E. Casely-Hayford    D. Samuel Akinsanya
60. Nationalist agitation in British West Africa after the World War II led to the
- A. disregard for traditional rulers who supported the British
  - B. formation of political parties
  - C. killing of British administrative officials
  - D. co-operation of the ex-servicemen with the governor
61. An African-American who contributed greatly to the growth of nationalism in West Africa was
- A. Martin Luther King    B. Jesse Jackson
  - B. C. Nelson Mandela    D. William Du Bois
62. The following factors motivated the formation and growth of political parties in British West African territories **except**
- A. External socio-political factors
  - B. Improvement in communication network
  - C. Membership of legislative council
  - D. The role of newspapers
63. The office of ombudsman was created in 1969 Constitution of Ghana purposely to
- A. Enhance judicial independence
  - B. Promote human rights
  - C. Eradicate dictatorship
  - D. Strengthen constitutional rule
64. The 1979 Constitution of Ghana was based on the American model because it made provision for
- A. Press freedom    B. Separation of powers
  - C. Articles of rights    D. Bi-cameral legislature
65. The **major** concern of the United Nations Organization (UNO) is world
- A. Trade                    B. Peace
  - C. Health                  D. Co-operation
66. Which of the following countries was not instrumental to the formation of the United Nations Organisation (UNO)?
- A. United States of America    B. Britain
  - B. C. Germany                    D. USSR
67. The Charter of the United Nations Organisation (UNO) was drafted in
- A. San Francisco        B. New Jersey
  - C. Russia                D. Paris
68. The United Nations Organisation (UNO) is primarily regarded as successful because
- A. its membership continues to increase
  - B. all member countries have veto power
  - C. of its control outbreak of another World War

- D. more member countries acquire more nuclear power
69. The formation of the African Union is aimed at achieving a wider goal of
- cultural integration
  - continental government
  - national solidarity
  - African identity
70. The African Union is **most** often unable to resolve conflicts because of
- financial weakness
  - absence of African High Command
  - differences in culture
  - language barrier and race
71. The desire for foreign investments and overseas market had become the driving force behind many West African countries'
- educational policy
  - foreign policy
  - campaign tool
  - dream ideology
72. A **major** advantage of a country's foreign policy is that, it
- Encourages infringement on the territories of other states
  - Promotes the country's national interest
  - Stimulates political activities in the state
  - Promotes understanding between leaders and the led
73. Which of the following does **not** influence a country's foreign policy?
- Desire for foreign investments and access to foreign markets
  - International law, conventions and Treaties
  - Religious and racial factors
  - Age of the leader
74. Which of the following is a reason for studying government?
- Knowledge of the rights of the individual
  - Acquisition of skills to work in the state owned industry
  - Help the individual to form a pressure group
  - Enable citizen to vote during election
75. Which of the following functions is not performed by government?
- Provision of welfare benefits to its citizens
  - Maintenance of law and order
  - Encouraging the struggle for power
  - Encouraging diplomatic relations with other states
76. Who among the following provided detailed work on sovereignty?
- Jean Bodin
  - Bolaji Akinyemi
  - Fredrick Engels
  - Thomas Hobbes
77. The family and peer groups are important agent of
- political culture
  - charismatic authority
  - political socialization
  - traditional authority
78. The court order directing a detainee to be brought before it is known as
- Summons
  - Habeas corpus
  - Injunctions
  - referendum
79. Oligarchic rule means rule by
- one man
  - the military
  - a few men
  - monarch
80. The first fascist political party is founded by?
- Benito Mussolini
  - Karl Marx
  - Joseph Stalin
  - Adolf Hitler
81. The constitutional power given to the judiciary to interpret legislative acts, executive and administrative action and to declare it constitutionality or otherwise is
- judicial power
  - judicial review
  - separation of powers
  - administrative processes
82. A common feature of a totalitarian state is the
- existence of different ideologies
  - State control of mass media
  - existence of multi-party system
  - supremacy of the will of the people
83. The process where by the legislature gives out some of its power of law making to non-legislative bodies is called?
- Centralized
  - Decentralized
  - Delegated legislation
  - Enactment
84. Extra governmental bodies are permitted to share in the making of legislation
- to delay in responding to emergencies
  - to discourage the infusion of technical knowledge in legislation
  - because of financial limitation
  - to relieve parliament of pressure work
85. A Centralized system of political administration encourages
- application of rule of law
  - disintegration in the country
  - slow decision making
  - the use of local initiatives

- 86.** In a centralized system of administration, authority is
- A. limited to the field units
  - B. place in the hands of the local people
  - C. place in the hands of the parliamentarians
  - D. concentrated at a single Centre
- 87.** A disadvantage of devolution is that the central government
- A. gives too much powers to local authorities
  - B. gives lesser powers to authorities
  - C. Interferes in the affairs of local administration
  - D. places emphasis on local development
- 88.** A citizen is said to be disenfranchised if he
- A. is given the right to vote
  - B. can contest an election
  - C. is denied the right to vote
  - D. can register to vote
- 89.** The word "citizenship" implies that an individual
- A. has lived in a particular country for a long period of time
  - B. can speak many languages of the country in which he lives
  - C. holds a high position in the civil service of a country
  - D. has his parents being nationals of a country
- 90.** Which of the following is fundamental human right?
- A. Right to aggression
  - B. Freedom of libel and slander
  - C. Freedom to disobey the laws of the state
  - D. Freedom of speech and association
- 91.** Acquisition of the citizenship by descent means that
- A. an individual can be a citizen of a state when he attains a certain age
  - B. all adults in a state must register as citizens
  - C. a person must have a parent who is a national of a state
  - D. citizenship has been conferred on an individual
- 92.** Which of the following is not an obligation of a citizen?
- A. Observing traffic regulation
  - B. Assisting law enforcement agencies
  - C. Respect for national symbols
  - D. Confrontation with the government
- 93.** In democracy, a public bill is usually introduced by
- A. a back-bencher
  - B. a private member.
  - C. a minister
  - D. an opposition
- 94.** A second chamber is necessary in a state because
- A. It checks hasty legislation by the lower chamber
  - B. It is established to assist the local authorities
  - C. traditional rulers are allowed to become members without elected
  - D. It makes it possible to spend much money on it members
- 95.** The drafting of government's bill for the legislature is the function of
- A. Attorney general's office
  - B. Law reform commission
  - C. Bar association
  - D. Judicial service
- 96.** Statutes are
- A. bill passed by local government
  - B. law passed by the judiciary
  - C. bills passed by executive
  - D. law passed by the parliament
- 97.** The exercise of the functions of head of state and government by a single person is known as
- A. Bi-cephalous executive
  - B. Confederal system
  - C. Mono-cephalous executive
  - D. Cabinet system
- 98.** Judges are insulated from executive and legislative control by
- A. guaranteeing their security of tenure under the constitution
  - B. giving them special training
  - C. locating their offices in separate buildings
  - D. making them liable for their decisions
- 99.** The principle of collective responsibility enjoins the
- A. Legislature to resign en bloc
  - B. Legislature to blame or praise
  - C. Cabinet to take blame or praise
  - D. Prime minister to take blame or praise
- 100.** In a confederation the
- A. Centre and regions do not share powers
  - B. Central government is subordinate to the regions
  - C. Confederal government is supreme.
  - D. Power is equally distributed between the Centre and the regions



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