

2023 SUPER MOCK GOVERNMENT 1

PAPER 1

1 hour

[50 marks]

Answer **all** the questions.

Each question is followed by **four** options lettered A to D. Find out the correct option for **each** question and shade **in pencil** on your answer sheet, the answer space which bears the same letter as the option you have chosen. Give only **one** answer to **each** question.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. The process of making, enforcing and adjudication of laws in any country is done by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. The policeB. Judicial commissionC. GovernmentD. Electoral commission <p>2. The study of government is essential for the promotion of the following except</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Good governanceB. Political anarchyC. Political stabilityD. Political participation <p>3. Political leaders do not tolerate descent under</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. CommunalismB. TotalitarianismC. ConfederalismD. Democracy <p>4. By comparison a state is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. More permanent than a governmentB. More changeable than a governmentC. Less permanent than a governmentD. Equally permanent as a government <p>5. The holder of sovereignty may die, but the power of the state survives, this means that sovereignty is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. UniversalB. PermanentC. AbsoluteD. Comprehensive <p>6. The guiding principle of communism is “from each according to his/her</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Ability and to each according to his/her need”B. Qualification and to each according to his/her need”C. Race and to each according to his/her need”D. Age and to each according to his/her need” | <p>7. Which of the following events require the declaration of a state of emergency?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Peaceful demonstration of workersB. Natural death of a head of stateC. Power failure in an industrial areaD. Large scale natural disaster <p>8. Slander limits citizen’s freedom of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. MovementB. ExpressionC. AssociationD. Religion <p>9. According to Karl Marx, socialism developed as a consequence of the evils of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. FeudalismB. MonarchyC. CapitalismD. Aristocracy <p>10. Acceptability of the government in power by the governed is known as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. SovereigntyB. LegitimacyC. DemocracyD. Authority <p>11. The guiding principle of communism is “from each according to his or her</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Qualification and to each according to his or her need”B. Race and to each according to his or her ability”C. Age and to each according to his or her status”D. Ability and to each according to his or her need” |
|---|---|

12. The right to govern and administer the affairs of the people in a country is

- A. Authority
- B. Diplomacy
- C. Power
- D. Influence

13. The term proletariat means the

- A. capitalist
- B. socialist
- C. working class
- D. middlemen

14. The first fascist party was founded by

- A. Joseph Stalin
- B. Benito Mussolini
- C. Adolf Hitler
- D. Thomas Hobbes

15. In a democracy, political sovereignty is vested in the

- A. Judges
- B. Legislature
- C. People
- D. Legislature

16. A form of government that allow citizens to participate in determining the orderly succession of their rulers is

- A. representative government
- B. fascist government
- C. communist government
- D. totalitarian government

17. The observance of rule of law in a state requires

- A. An ineffective police system
- B. An independent judiciary
- C. A flexible constitution
- D. The existence of a two-party system

18. The theory of separation of powers is associated with

- A. Jean Bodin
- B. J.J Rousseau
- C. A.V Dicey
- D. Baron De Montesquieu

19. The principle of separation of powers becomes meaningful when it is linked with the concept of

- A. The certainty of the law
- B. Legality of the law
- C. Judicial independence
- D. Checks and balances

20. The use of delegated legislation undermines the

- A. Presidential executive power
- B. Sovereignty of the state
- C. Supremacy of parliament
- D. Political stability of the state

21. The ultimate duty of a citizen is to demonstrate his or her

- A. Allegiance to the state
- B. Loyalty to the state
- C. Respect for the national flag
- D. Contribution to government expenditure

22. Which of the following is not an obligation of a citizen?

- A. Attending religious gathering
- B. Payment of taxes
- C. Voting in an election
- D. Protecting public property

23. In the United States of America, the legislature is called

- A. National assembly
- B. Bundestag
- C. Parliament
- D. Congress

24. Majority votes in a constituency to remove an elected representative from the legislature before the end of tenure is

- A. Bye-election
- B. Recall
- C. Rejection
- D. Initiation

25. Planning and formulation of government policies are first initiated at

- A. Political rallies
- B. Media houses
- C. Cabinet meetings
- D. Open forum

26. The head of a republic is generally addressed as the

- A. Monarch
- B. Aristocrat
- C. President
- D. Minister

27. The primary function of the executive organ of government is the

- A. Implementation of laws
- B. Making of laws
- C. Interpretation of laws
- D. Amendment of laws

28. The supreme court hears cases from the

- A. Magistrate courts
- B. High courts
- C. Circuit courts
- D. Appeal courts

29. Which of the following is not involved in the process of the administration of justice?

- A. The police.
- B. Legislators
- C. Barristers
- D. Magistrates

30. In a parliamentary system of government, there is

- A. Separation of powers between the executive and the legislature.
- B. No independence of the judiciary.
- C. Fusion of executive and legislative powers.
- D. No legislature

31. Which of the following is a feature of a federal state? A

- A. Constitution
- B. Court of appeal
- C. Central bank
- D. Consolidated fund

32. An act of parliament can easily change a

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

33. The rigidity or flexibility of any constitution determines its

- A. Acceptability.
- B. Workability.
- C. Amendment procedure.
- D. Method of application.

34. The lowest unit of the organizational structure of a political party is the

- A. Ward
- B. Constituency
- C. District
- D. Caucus

35. Coalition government can be defined as parties coming together

- A. To appoint a leader
- B. With a common manifesto
- C. To oppose the government
- D. To form a government

36. The first chairman of the National Liberation Council in Ghana was

- A. A. A. Afrifa
- B. J. A. Ankrah
- C. I. K. Acheampong
- D. F.W.K. Akufo

37. Which constitution in Ghana first created the office of speaker of parliament

- A. 1951
- B. 1954
- C. 1957
- D. 1960

38. The collective views held by majority of citizens of a country about a particular public policy is

- A. National interest
- B. Public opinion
- C. Commentary
- D. Bulletin

Use the following election results in a single-member constituency to answer questions 39 and 40.

Gordon —1429 votes
Amok —2149 votes
Bismark —2575 votes
Hannah —1709 votes
Baah Paul —2836 votes
Aguero —1448 votes

39. If the simple plurality system is used, who won the election?

- A. Bismark
- B. Baah Paul
- C. Amok
- D. Hannah

40. If the electoral system involves run-off election, which candidates will contest the elections?

- A. Amok and Bismark
- B. Aguero and Baah Paul
- C. Hannah and Bismark
- D. Bismark and Baah Paul

41. A representative of India in Ghana is called a or an

- A. Ambassador
- B. High Commissioner
- C. Honorary Consul
- D. Special Envoy

42. Public corporations are referred to as statutory bodies because they are established by

- A. Legislative instrument
- B. An executive instrument
- C. Acts of parliament
- D. Bye-laws

43. Which year did Nigeria gain independence

- A. 1957
- B. 1959
- C. 1960
- D. 1962

44. Which of the following made the colonial governor a “virtual dictator”?

- A. President of the legislative council
- B. Chairman of the executive council
- C. Appointment of departmental heads
- D. Reserved and veto power

45. The four communes of French West Africa were located in

- A. Senegal
- B. Togo
- C. Guinea
- D. Cote d’Ivoire

46. Nationalism, characterised by protests against specific grievances before the end of World War II is referred to as

- A. True nationalism
- B. Pragmatic nationalism
- C. Proto-nationalism
- D. Elite nationalism

47. The government of Ghana’s Third Republic was formed by the

- A. Progress party
- B. People’s National Party
- C. National Democratic Congress
- D. Popular Front Party

48. Which of the following personalities was titled “Doyen” of Gold Coast Politics”?

- A. Kwame Nkrumah
- B. John Mensah Sarbah
- C. Nana Ofori Atta I
- D. J.B Danquah

49. A military coup de tat is followed by

- A. Suspension of the constitution
- B. Enforcement of fundamental human rights
- C. Breaking diplomatic ties with foreign countries
- D. Mass importation of arms and ammunition

50. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was established in which year

- A. 1974
- B. 1975
- C. 1976
- D. 1977

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