

2024 WASSCE SUPER MOCK GOVERNMENT 1

GOVERNMENT

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.

1. Which of the following is not a function of government?
A. Keeping law and order in the state
B. Provision of amenities for the citizens
C. Ensuring economic development in the country
D. Seeing to it that international institutions are established
2. The administration of any society to ensure law and order is known as
A. Socialism
B. Civilization
C. Government
D. Capitalism
3. The purpose of making, enforcing and adjudication of laws in any country is done by
A. Police
B. Government
C. Electoral commission
D. The judiciary service
4. Government protects the lives and property of the citizens of a state through the
A. Customs and police
B. Ministers and the police
C. Court and the police
D. Legislature and the prisons
5. Government as an institution of the state is referred to a people
A. Vested with power of investing in the state
B. Endowed with power in the state
C. Charged with managing the affairs of the state
D. Of high repute
6. A government performs the following functions except
A. Providing all the needs of the citizens
B. Providing basic welfare needs
C. Maintaining law and order
D. Safeguarding life and property
7. In a monarchical government Succession to the throne is by
A. Inheritance
B. Nomination
C. Election
D. Appointment
8. A government system in which the means of production and exchange is in the hand of the private individual is
A. Socialism
B. Communism
C. Capitalism
D. Feudalism
9. The court order directing a detainee to be brought before it is known as
A. Summons
B. Injunction
C. Habeas-corpus
D. Referendum
10. The system of government in which few persons rule is called
A. Socialism
B. Communism
C. Monarchy
D. Oligarchy
11. Power that is used with legitimacy is referred to as
A. Tradition
B. Charisma
C. Proclamation
D. Authority

12. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a fascist government?
- A. Extreme nationalism
 - B. Anti-democratic practices
 - C. Individual elevation above the state
 - D. Emergence of a decisive leader
13. Ruling a state in accordance with accepted rules and regulations is referred to
- A. Constitutionalism
 - B. Democracy
 - C. Consent
 - D. Conformity
14. A situation whereby people show no interest in governance is
- A. Political Activity
 - B. Negativity
 - C. Positivity
 - D. Apathy
15. Which of the following systems of government is authoritarian in nature?
- A. Capitalist system
 - B. Fascism
 - C. Republicanism
 - D. Constitutional monarchy
16. The system whereby the serf worked on the land and received military protection in return was called
- A. Capitalism
 - B. Communism
 - C. Totalitarianism
 - D. Feudalism
17. An association of men and women with clearly defined territory and an organized system of government is known as
- A. State
 - B. Society
 - C. Pressure group
 - D. Economic Group
18. Supreme power of the state over its citizens unrestrained by law refers to
- A. Authority
 - B. Decree
 - C. Sovereignty
 - D. Legitimacy

19. One of the following is not a necessary condition for democracy
- A. Education of citizens in the state
 - B. Suspension of the writ of habeas corpus
 - C. Existence of press freedom
 - D. The practice of a multi-party system of government
20. A system of government in which people elect their lawmakers and make them accountable for their actions and inactions in government is
- A. First-past-the-post government
 - B. A representative government
 - C. An oligarchy government
 - D. Checks and balances system of government.
21. Diplomatic parliamentary immunity puts limitations on
- A. The rule of law
 - B. Separation of powers
 - C. Checks and balances
 - D. Foreign policies
22. The political principle associated with A. V. Dicey is the
- A. Rule of Law
 - B. Ultra Vires
 - C. Habeas corpus
 - D. Separation of powers
23. The doctrine of separation of powers is a safeguard against
- A. Aristocracy
 - B. Plutocracy
 - C. Democracy
 - D. Autocracy
24. The provision of checks and balances in a constitution is aimed at
- A. Giving unlimited powers to the president in a state
 - B. Checking non-members of the parliament from entering parliament
 - C. Enhancing the liberty of the individual in a state
 - D. Violating the concept of separation of powers

25. Montesquieu in his book, The Spirit of the Law wrote in Favor of
- Separation of powers
 - Rule of Law
 - Constitutionalism
 - Communalism
26. The process whereby the legislature gives out some of its law-making to non-legislative bodies is called...
- Centralized
 - Decentralized
 - Delegated legislation
 - Enactment
27. The most common form of delegated legislation is
- Ministerial order
 - By-law
 - Provincial order
 - Order in council
28. Decentralization as a system government is possible because it allows
- The central government to control the citizens directly
 - The local authority to conduct its separate foreign policy
 - The people to participate effectively in the administration of the locality
 - The local authority to maintain a police force
29. Which of the following is not a form of decentralization?
- Devotion
 - Delegation
 - Deconcentrations
 - Democracy
30. One advantage of centralization is that
- Encourages quick decision-making
 - Skew development
 - Leads to arbitrary rule
 - Is expensive to operate
31. A citizen is said to be disenfranchised if he
- Is given the right to vote
 - Can contest an election
 - Is denied the right to vote
 - Can register to vote
32. Which of the following is a legal duty of a citizen?
- The right to educate
 - Payment of taxes
 - The right to vote
 - Freedom of speech
33. A foreigner can become a citizen of another state through
- negotiation
 - Nationalization
 - Election
 - Naturalization
34. Bicameral legislature is a check on
- Freedom of the individuals
 - Hasty legislation
 - Arbitrary arrests
 - Majority rule
35. The legislature in the United States of America is called
- Congress
 - Diet
 - Parliament
 - Knesset
36. A bill introduced in parliament becomes law only after
- The parliament debate is over
 - The bill is drafted
 - It receives presidential assent
 - The judiciary debate
37. Which of the following bodies is responsible for the formulation and implementation of government policies?
- The legislature
 - The executive
 - The judiciary
 - The public service commission
38. The power of the prerogative of mercy is exercised by the
- Speaker
 - Council of State
 - Ruling party
 - President

39. Which of the following statements is true of the judiciary?
A. Judges engage in partisan politics
B. Judges take bribe
C. The government influences the judiciary
D. Judges adjudicate disputes
40. Which of the following are not allowed to vote?
A. Labours
B. Aliens
C. Lawyers
D. Students above 18 years
41. The party's manifesto is its
A. Electoral declaration
B. Emblem
C. Program of action
D. Budget statement
42. The primary objective of pressure groups is to
A. Influence government policies
B. Dictate to the government
C. Change the government
D. Contest elections
43. Under the crown colony system of administration, major policies were implemented in the colonies by the
A. Chiefs and elders
B. Secretary of States for the colonies
C. Chiefs and the British
D. Colonial governor
44. A drafted constitution of a country is usually prepared by
A. Legislative assembly
B. An advisory committee
C. A constituent assembly
D. The bar association
45. The provision for amending constitutional provision which is different from that of making ordinary law is consider
A. Flexible
B. Federal
C. Rigid
D. Unitary
46. Which of the following was not a reason for the adoption of the indirect rule in west Africa?
A. Lack of enough British personnel
B. Shortage of funds
C. The hostile attitude of Africans
D. Language barriers
47. The secretary for the colonies was responsible for
A. Democratization of local government
B. Initiating colonial policies
C. Fighting for the interest of the people
D. Working with traditional rulers
48. The British colonial governors in West Africa wielded sweeping powers by virtue of
A. Veto powers
B. Tax collection
C. Drafting laws
D. The land tenure system
49. The Aborigine's Rights Protection Society (A.R.P.S) was originally formed in Ghana to
A. Fight against colonial rule
B. Protest against land bill
C. Protest against indirect rule
D. Protest against colonial rule
50. Which of the following forces least contributed to the development of nationalism in West Africa?
A. Newspaper
B. War veterans
C. Chiefs
D. Youth movement

END OF PAPER