

2025 MOCK GOVERNMENT

PAPER 1 (40 MARKS)

Answer all the questions in this section

1. The machinery charged with the responsibility of making, enforcing and interpreting laws is called the
 - A. Legislature
 - B. Government
 - C. Judiciary
 - D. Executive
2. Feudalism as a political concept emerged in
 - A. technologically advanced societies.
 - B. industrialized societies.
 - C. agricultural societies.
 - D. modern societies.
3. According to Karl Max, socialism developed because of the evils of
 - A. monarchy
 - B. communalism
 - C. feudalism
 - D. capitalism
4. The purpose of Rule of Law is to ensure that
 - A. a suspected criminal must be given fair trial.
 - B. the people in the state are given their freedoms.
 - C. the administration of justice is left in the hands of the executive.
 - D. the judiciary is always on the side of the incumbent government.
5. A government performs the following functions except
 - A. safeguarding lives and properties.
 - B. maintaining law and order.
 - C. providing all the needs of its citizens.
 - D. providing basic welfare needs
6. Communist government aims at distributing goods and services according to
 - A. gender and class
 - B. loyalty to the party
 - C. need and ability
 - D. work and residence
7. A centralized political organization that imposes and enforces rules over a population within a territory is the
 - A. state.
 - B. executive.
 - C. political leader.
 - D. nation.

8. By comparison, a state is

- A. less permanent than a government.
- B. more permanent than a government.
- C. more changeable than a government.
- D. equally permanent with a government.

9. In modern democracies, a government is

- A. a contract between the rulers and the rule.
- B. a preserve of the political party in power.
- C. monopoly of the ethnic groups in the majority.
- D. alternation of power between the majority and minority tribes.

10. The agency responsible for investigating allegations of maladministration and punishing offending career officers in the executive is the

- A. Federal Character Commission
- B. Ethics Commission
- C. Judicial Commission
- D. Public/Civil Service Commission

11. A corrupt judicial system erodes the observance of

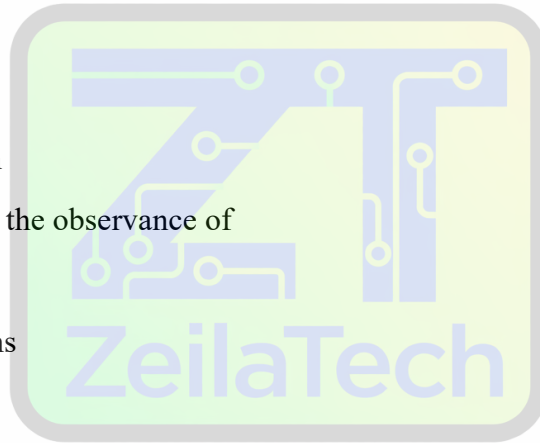
- A. national peace and stability
- B. international laws and conventions
- C. rule of law
- D. democratic values of the executives

12. The power of the people to establish or remove a government is referred to as

- A. legal sovereignty
- B. popular sovereignty
- C. physical battle
- D. economic power

13. For democracy to be sustained in a country, it needs a

- A. rich political leader
- B. partial electoral commission
- C. well-informed electorates
- D. large police force



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14. One duty of a good citizen is

- A. building schools and hospitals
- B. respect the dignity and rights of others
- C. defending suspects
- D. loyalty to other nations

15. The rights of citizens to benefit from public utility is classified as

- A. social rights
- B. economic rights
- C. natural rights
- D. religious rights

16. The anonymity of civil servants means that they should not be

- A. prosecuted for any professional misconduct
- B. disciplined because of their expertise
- C. above the law of the land
- D. praised or blamed publicly

17. The written rules of procedure which provides for the conduct of proceedings in parliament is known as

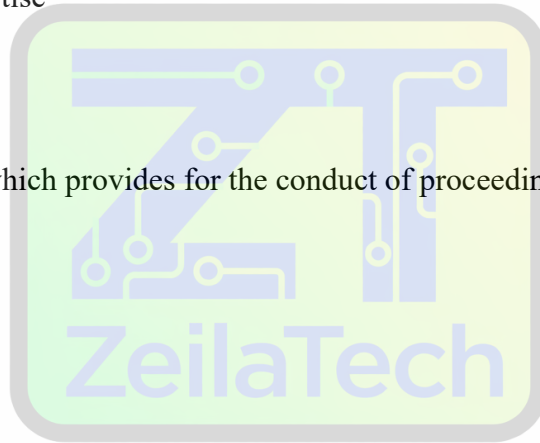
- A. legislative handout.
- B. bill of rights.
- C. speakers manual.
- D. standing orders.

18. In a parliamentary system of government, the legislature and the executive are fused to ensure

- A. supremacy of the ruling party in administering the state.
- B. smoothness in the administration of the state.
- C. the constitution is always read in parliament.
- D. the judiciary consults parliament before ruling on cases.

19. The principle of constitutionalism places limitation on

- A. the exercise of excessive political powers
- B. legitimate rights of citizens
- C. press freedom
- D. repeal of outmoded laws



20. A country's constitution could be derived from the following sources except

- A. judicial precedence
- B. statutory sources
- C. customary sources
- D. party manifesto

21. Which of the following does not militate against representative government in West Africa?

- A. gagged media
- B. electoral malpractices
- C. coup d'état
- D. universal adult suffrage

22. The process of taking part in the selection of leaders in a country is political

- A. socialization
- B. participation
- C. interaction
- D. culture

23. The reluctance of the people to participate in the decision making of a state indicates political

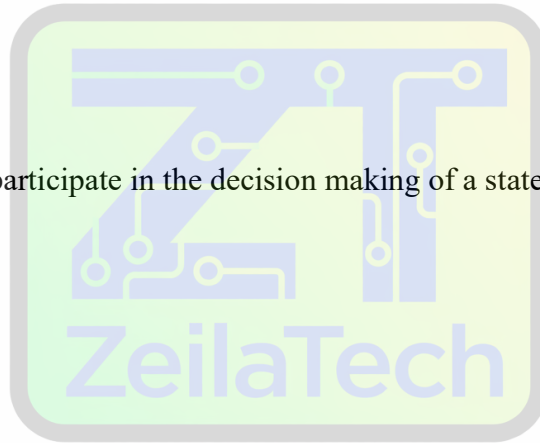
- A. apathy.
- B. participation.
- C. awareness.
- D. consciousness

24. The political party whose membership comprises people of low social status is called

- A. religious party
- B. ideology party
- C. elite party
- D. mass party

25. Diplomatic immunity in a state is enjoyed by the

- A. members of parliament.
- B. public service.
- C. ambassadors.
- D. security services.



26. The electoral system in which the winner should have more than all the votes of all the other contestants put together is called

- A. simple majority system
- B. second ballot system
- C. referendum
- D. absolute majority system

27. In the presidential system of government, the chief executive is responsible to the

- A. judiciary
- B. monarch
- C. electorate
- D. legislature

28. An electoral system which allows party members to elect candidates for elective office is called

- A. general election
- B. by election
- C. direct election
- D. primary election

29. An ex-convict may lose the

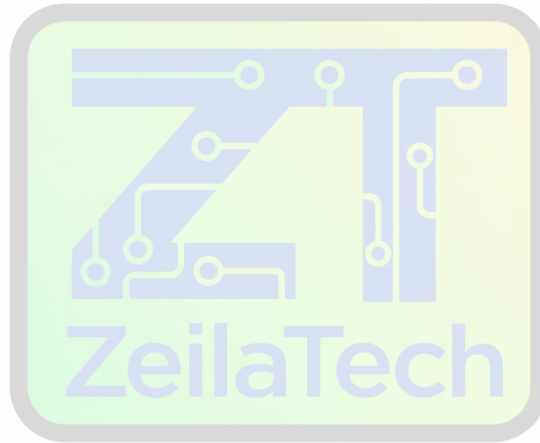
- A. right to life.
- B. freedom of association.
- C. right to political appointment.
- D. freedom of movement.

30. In which system of government does the executive form an integral part of the legislature?

- A. Cabinet
- B. Liberal
- C. Presidential
- D. Monarchical

31. Which arm of government is responsible for determining national priorities? The

- A. legislature.
- B. executive.
- C. judiciary.
- D. media.



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32. Which of the following is not true about a public corporation?

- A. it is managed by board of directors
- B. it is established by an act of parliament
- C. a huge capital is needed for its establishment
- D. it is financed mainly by private individuals

33. The power given to elected representatives to act according to their wishes is known as

- A. judicial review.
- B. mandamus.
- C. certiorari.
- D. mandate.

34. All the following African countries were never colonized by the Europeans except

- A. Somaliland
- B. Ethiopia
- C. Sierra Leone
- D. Liberia

35. The industrial revolution drove European states to scramble for colonies in Africa to

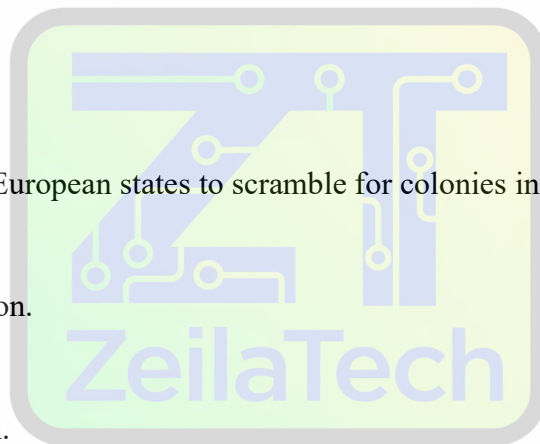
- A. exploit natural resources.
- B. introduce western formal education.
- C. spread Christianity.
- D. extend the benefits of civilization.

36. The date 6th March 1957 was chosen as the date for the independence of the Ghana because of the

- A. declaration of the Gold Coast as a colony in 1874.
- B. Yaa Asantewaa war of 1901.
- C. Bond of 1844.
- D. Land bill of 1897.

37. The following were limitations imposed on traditional rulers under colonial rule except they

- A. were not permitted to raise armed forces.
- B. had no power to impose taxes
- C. had no power to install or depose a chief
- D. were no longer spiritual heads of the people



38. Which of the following served as a paramilitary in the pre-colonial system in Akan societies?

- A. Paramount Chief.
- B. Council of Elders.
- C. Asafo Company.
- D. Linguists.

39. Which of the following is a reason for the introduction of indirect rule in West Africa?

- A. inadequate British personnel
- B. inter-tribal wars
- C. insufficient guns
- D. common language

40. The representative of the British government in their colonies was the

- A. Secretary for colonies.
- B. Queen.
- C. Paramount chief.
- D. Governor.

41. The British colonial policy of indirect rule was strongly opposed by the

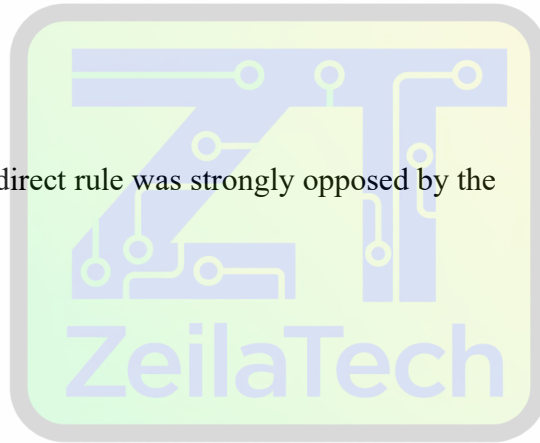
- A. traditional rulers.
- B. intelligentsia.
- C. commoners.
- D. Asafo company.

42. Which of the following is a reason for the failure of the assimilation policy in French West Africa?

- A. the change in name of their culture
- B. the refusal of Africans to be culturally colonized
- C. the democratic policy of the French
- D. bribery of the opinion leaders of the French

43. Nationalism prior to the second world war was led by

- A. educated elites and chiefs
- B. chiefs and elders
- C. aggrieved cocoa farmers
- D. African merchants



44. The post-second world war nationalism in West Africa was characterized by

- A. disorganization
- B. increased agitation
- C. disorientation
- D. lukewarm demands

45. One of the defects associated with most of the pre-independence constitutions in British West Africa was

- A. veto power of the governor
- B. African domination of the executive council
- C. African domination of the legislative council
- D. all-inclusive franchise

46. To promote democracy and good governance, the Commonwealth of Nations

- A. prosecute leaders who commit atrocities at the International Criminal Court.
- B. organizes seminars and training programs on technical assistance to members.
- C. sanctions members who do not pay their dues.
- D. sponsor elections observer teams to monitor the conduct of elections.

47. A merit of a country's foreign policy is that it

- A. encourages infringement on the territories of other states
- B. promotes the country's national interest
- C. stimulate political activities in the state
- D. promotes understanding between the leaders and the led

48. The dismissal of 568 civil servants dubbed "Apollo 568" was performed by

- A. J. J. Rawlings B. K. A. Busia C. I. K. Acheampong d. F. W. K. Akuffo

49. One primary objective of the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) is to

- A. settle disputes among African Nations
- B. eradicate poverty
- C. betray corrupt African leaders
- D. protect African citizens

50. The United Nations Organization (UNO) is primarily regarded as successful because

- A. its membership continues to increase.
- B. all member countries have veto power.
- C. of its control of outbreak of another World War.
- D. more member countries acquire more nuclear power.