

2025 END OF SEMESTER EXAMS – GOVERNMENT 1
FORM TWO

SECTION A – [40 MARKS]

1 HOUR

Choose the correct answer from the alternatives given.

1. A federal system of government is the one in which
 - a. the component units are all subordinate to the center.
 - b. the component units control the central government
 - c. all the component units constitute a union of states without a central government
 - d. the center and the component units are co-ordinate and equal
2. A unitary system of government has
 - a. one tie judicial system
 - b. one party ruling
 - c. one centralized powers of government
 - d. every citizen voting at election
3. A notable feature of a cabinet system of government is
 - a. collective responsibility
 - b. separation of powers
 - c. violation of human rights
 - d. impeachment of the executive
4. The following are characteristics of a unitary state except
 - a. division of powers
 - b. homogenous societies
 - c. flexibility of its constitution
 - d. one level of government
5. In a parliamentary system of government, the head of the state is the
 - a. lord chancellor
 - b. prime minister
 - c. speaker of parliament
 - d. ceremonial head
6. Juvenile courts deal with exclusively with misconduct by
 - a. minors
 - b. delinquent mothers
 - c. orphans
 - d. public servants
7. A country with homogeneous societies and small population is suitable for the establishment of
 - a. a nation states
 - b. a unitary state
 - c. a federal state
 - d. an autonomous state
8. The Upper House in a bicameral legislature is important because it prevents
 - a. the misapplication of public funds
 - b. hasty passage of bills
 - c. the formation of coalition government
 - d. effectiveness of the executive
9. The President engages in law-making through
 - a. voting on bills in the legislative chamber
 - b. assenting to bills passed by the legislature
 - c. appointing Speaker of Parliament
 - d. delivering the annual address to parliament
10. Debates in the legislature are moderated by the
 - a. Speaker of Parliament
 - b. Clerk of parliament
 - c. Majority leader
 - d. Minority leader
11. To ensure the independence of the judiciary, salaries of judges are normally
 - a. debated by the legislature
 - b. fixed by the minister of finance
 - c. dependent on their performance
 - d. charged on the consolidated fund
12. In which of the following can a citizen's right be guaranteed in a state?
 - a. entrenchment of individual's liberties in the constitution
 - b. organizing periodic elections
 - c. election of judges by the electorate
 - d. setting up of public tribunals
13. The main reason for payment of taxes in a country is to
 - a. obtain a tax clearance certificate
 - b. contribute towards private estate development
 - c. raise revenue for government expenditure
 - d. have a say in government
14. Which of the following words cannot be associated with totalitarianism?
 - a. fascism
 - b. autocracy
 - c. despotism
 - d. democracy

15. One condition for adopting a federal system of government is to
- pool resources together for rapid development
 - to encourage competition among the states
 - determine the level of influence of individual states
 - submit to the wishes of the central government
16. Which of the following countries practice the federal system of government?
- Sierra Leone
 - The Gambia
 - Nigeria
 - Senegal
17. The study of government helps the student to know their
- ministers of state
 - government teachers
 - duties and responsibilities
 - president
18. What was the title of the book written by A.V. Dicey?
- The principle of liberty
 - The law of the constitution
 - Entrenchment of fundamental human rights
 - Checks dictatorship
19. The liberty of the individual is best protected by
- The speaker of parliament
 - An independent and impartial judiciary
 - A strong head of state
 - A flexible constitution
20. Acceptability of the government in power by the governed is known as
- democracy
 - feudalism
 - legitimacy
 - constitutionalism
21. The political system that allows individuals to own industrial and commercial enterprise is termed
- socialism
 - capitilism
 - communism
 - capitalism
22. The sum total of authority in a state unrestrained by law is referred to as
- franchise
 - proxy
 - constituency
 - sovereignty
23. Which organ of government performs the function of providing social amenities to the people?
- Judiciary
 - Executive
 - Press/Media
 - Legislature
24. The executive exercise control over the legislature through
- preparation of annual budget
 - proposal of bills
 - assenting to bills
 - commanding the state's army
25. In a legislative process, a bill is said to be passed when
- it is put before the legislature
 - a motion is rejected after debate
 - it has completed all the law-making stages
 - when it is read for the first time
26. One advantage of bicameral over unicameral legislature is that it
- is cheaper to maintain
 - promotes social equality
 - takes less time for bills to be passed
 - prevents the passage of ill-considered legislation
27. A law made by non-parliamentary body is called
- centralization
 - decentralization
 - delegated legislation
 - enactment
28. One method of allocating powers in a federation is
- concurrent powers
 - delegation
 - concentration
 - devolution
29. The independence of the judiciary is secured when
- judges decide cases on the instruction of the president
 - courts are supervised by the executive
 - the legislature makes laws against the decisions of the court
 - judges decide cases without any interference at all
30. In the United States of America, the legislature is called
- parliament
 - national Assembly
 - congress
 - national Security

31. The privilege citizens enjoyed in a country irrespective of sex, tribe, or creed is
- right
 - constitution
 - manifesto
 - franchise
32. To which branch of government does the constitution give the power to make laws?
- The military branch
 - The legislative branch
 - The judicial branch
 - The executive branch
33. Which of the following cannot be found in the constitution?
- Fundamental Human Rights
 - Manifestoes of political parties
 - Organs of government
 - Duties and obligations of citizens
34. The power to pardon any citizen charged with any criminal offence lies with the
- legislature
 - executive
 - human Rights Organizations
 - judiciary
35. The powers of the executive have increased because of
- legislative enactments
 - judicial decisions
 - delegated legislation
 - deregulation policy
36. The system of government in which the president acts as the head of state and the head of government is
- presidential
 - diarchy
 - unitary
 - parliamentary
37. According to Montesquieu, fusion of power can lead to
- arbitrariness
 - efficient government
 - stability in government
 - protection of individual liberties
38. Direct democracy was first practiced in the Greek city state of
- Corinth
 - Athens
 - Sparta
 - Delphi
39. The main purpose of decentralization is to
- lessen the load of the central government
 - encourage self-rule
 - make local government effective
 - make central government democratic
40. The greatest opponent of the concept of rule of law is
- Jean Bodin
 - A. V. Dicey
 - Jeremy Bentham
 - Baron de Montesquieu