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JAMB » Government » 2015

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1 The main attributes of a state are

- A government, the police and the armed forces
 - B population, territory, government and sovereignty
 - C federal state and local governments
 - D the press, the legislature, the executive and the judiciary
-

2 A disadvantage of the one-party system is that it

- A emphasizes political differences
 - B makes accountability difficult
 - C negates freedom of association
 - D delays decision-making.
-

- 3 In the history of Nigeria, 1914 was the
- A year the British established their rule over Nigeria
 - B beginning of first world war
 - C year Lugard effected amalgamation of Nigeria
 - D year the railway system was completed
-

4 Which of these rulers resisted colonial rule and was deported to Calabar?

- A King Kosoko
 - B King Dosunmu
 - C Oba Ovonramwen
 - D King Jaja
-

5 How many states were created in Nigeria in 1967?

A 4

B 12

C 19

D 21

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6 A major functional of Warrant Chiefs was to

A take charge of local administration

B stop ritual killings

C prevent tribal wars

D supervise native courts and markets

7 A state that is ruled by an elected citizen is

- A a republic
- B a plutocracy
- C a monarchy
- D an empire

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8 The first Governor-General of Nigeria was

- A Lord Lugard
- B Dr. Nnamdi Azikwe
- C Sir James Robertson
- D (the late) Major-General Aguiyi-Ironsi

9 The main role of pressure groups is to

A influence the legislature to make decision favourable to them

B inject emotion and selfish debates

C influence the public

D use all means, including bribery, to achieve their objectives

10 The OAU was formed in

A 1946

B 1956

C 1960

D 1963

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11 The first African Secretary-General of the United Nations is

- A Boutros Boutros-Ghali
 - B Joe Garba
 - C Ibrahim Gambari
 - D Kofi Annan
-

12 The system of indirect rule failed in the former Eastern Nigeria primary because

- A of the fragmented political structures
- B the Chief refused to cooperate with colonial officers

- C** the of the high incidence of taxation Chief refused to cooperate with colonial officers
 - D** the colonial officers imposed warrant chiefs on the people
-

13 In federalism system of Government currency, Armed forces and National defense is the primary function of

- A** Local government Chairman
 - B** Armed Forces Ruling Council
 - C** Security and Exchange Commission
 - D** Exclusive list
-

14 In a Federal System (such as Nigeria) the Local Governments are directly responsible

- A** to the Federal or Central Government

- B** to the State Government
- C** to the Federal and State Government
- D** to no other level of government

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- 15 An electoral process in which candidates are selected for elective offices by party members is
- A** primary election
 - B** electoral college
 - C** bye election
 - D** general election
-

16 Nigeria spearheaded the formation of ECOWAS during the regime of

- A Olusegun Obasanjo
 - B Yakubu Gowon
 - C Muritala Muhammad
 - D Ibrahim Babangida
-

17 Who was the political head of the Old Oyo Empire?

- A Bashorun
 - B Oyomesi
 - C Aremo
 - D Alaafin
-

18 Federalism was introduced in Nigeria under the

- A Lyttelton Constitution
 - B Macpherson Constitution
 - C Richards Constitution
 - D Independence
-

19 Which of these is not the supreme organ of the OAU?

- A The Council of Ministers
 - B The Administrative Secretary General
 - C The Assembly of Heads of States and Government
 - D Appointment of staff
-

20 When a bill passed by legislature is vetoed by the executive, the action underscores the principle of

- A collective responsibility
 - B probity and accountability
 - C checks and balances
 - D separation of powers
-

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21 Decree 34 of 1966 was unacceptable to many Nigerians because it was

- A seen as an instrument of impoverishment
- B perceived to abolish the federal system
- C promulgated without consultation with the people
- D considered as alien

22 The Igbo political system was based on

- A Age Grades
 - B Umunna
 - C Family ties
 - D Umuada
-

23 One challenge associated with presidential
system of Government

- A Aim of government
- B separation of power
- C The Senate president

D Fusion of power

24 The dominant idea behind the establishment of the Organization of African Unity is

A that Africa must unite

B to show the world that Africa can also do what Latin American and Asian countries have done

C to provide a framework and opportunities for co-operation on common African problems

D to promote economic development of Africa

25 A typical form of delegated legislation is

A an act

B a bill

C a decree

D a bye-law

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26 Nigeria's quest for a leadership role in Africa hinges principally on her

- A** military might
 - B** size and population
 - C** generosity
 - D** economic strength
-

27 The term, rule of law means

- A** nobody is above the law
- B** everybody is equal before the law

C we are being governed by lawyers

D A and B above

28 France introduced the policy of assimilation in her colonies primarily to

A teach them the art of leadership

B give them a sound education

C change their way of life

D discourage them from ritual killings

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29 In the Oyo traditional political system, the Alafin of Oyo was elected or chosen by a group known as

A Oyo Mesi

B Bales

C Obas

D Ogboni

30 A good example of a country with a largely unwritten constitution is

A the United States of America

B The Soviet Union

C Nigeria

D United Kingdom

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31 Before Nigeria became a republic, the highest body charged with the administration of justice was

the

- A** Supreme Court
 - B** Court of Appeal
 - C** Privy Court
 - D** High Court
-

32 The Independent National Electoral Commission has the power to prepare and maintain the register of

- A** electoral candidates
 - B** voters
 - C** political parties
 - D** constituencies
-

33 In which of the following systems is the power of the component units more than that of the central government?

- A** Monarchical
 - B** Federal Governments
 - C** Unitary
 - D** Confederal
-

34 The two leaders that played the most prominent roles in the formation of the ECOWAS were

- A** Gowon and Eyadema
 - B** Kountche and Senghor
 - C** Kerekou and Tubman
 - D** Acheampong and Jawara
-

35 Under a presidential system of government, the legislature and the executive are

- A elected separately to an unfixed term
- B appointed at the same time to an unfixed term
- C appointed by the judiciary to a fixed term
- D elected separately to a fixed term

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36 Which of these constitutions recognized local government as a third tier of government in Nigeria?

- A 1960 Constitution
- B 1963 Constitution

C 1979 Constitution

D 1946 Constitution

37 A referendum is a device to ensure that

A elections are free and fair

B legislators vote to resolve contentious issues

C decisions are effected with the consent of citizens

D bye-elections are held to fill vacant positions

38 The Mid-Western Region was created in Nigeria
in

A 1961

B 1962

C 1963

D 1964

39 A form of oligarchy in which gifted people are at the helm of affairs is

A aristocracy

B theocracy

C plutocracy

D gerontocracy

40 One of the principal objectives of the OPEC is to

A determine oil prices in the international market

B harmonizes the oil policies of member countries

C discipline erring oil-producing countries

D assist non-oil producing developing states

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41 A constitution that requires a plebiscite or a referendum to be amended is

- A written
 - B flexible
 - C rigid
 - D unwritten
-

42 The following are international organization except

- A pressure group
- B O.A.U
- C U.N.O.

D Commonwealth of nations

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43 The rights of a citizen can be withdrawn by the state if the person

A opposes the government violently

B leave the country permanently

C is convicted of a serious crime

D is pronounced dead

44 In the Presidential System of Government, the president is elected to office by

A the Cabinet

B the Parliament or Legislature

C Military

D the people through direct elections

45 The act of removing an elected official by the electorate is referred to as

A impeachment

B consensus

C recall

D plebiscite

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46 Which of the following world powers was the first to come to Nigeria's aid during the civil war?

A Germany

B USA

C USSR

D UK

47 Citizenship refers to the

A legal status of a member of a state

B indigenous member of a state

C highest position in a state

D social status of a person in a state

48 The highest organ of the state during the Babangida Regime was the

A Provisional Ruling Council

B Supreme Military Council

C Armed Forces Ruling Council

D Federal Executive Council

49 The council constituted by Lord Lugard in 1914 has

A 105 members seat

B 50 members on seat

C 36 members on seat

D 25 members on seat

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50 Nigeria's withdrawal from the Edinburgh

Commonwealth Games in July 1986 was in protest against British

- A** supply of arms of Rhodesia
 - B** failure to impose sanctions on South Africa
 - C** negative utterances on Nigeria
 - D** support for UNITA rebels in Angola
-

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Answers: JAMB Past Questions: JAMB » Government » 2015

1. B

B is the correct answer. Other options may look alike. However for a state to be recognized it must have option B's attributes. For instance option A only explained the presence of a government, police, army, navy and air force but no population, no sovereignty and no territory. So that's incomplete. Option C only

explain two tiers of government. These are not enough adjectives to describe a state. Option D is equally wrong because: It had no government, sovereignty, population and territory.

2. B

B is the right option because its type of leadership does not account to any anybody or group. Again, since it's a ONE MAN MOPOL, no individual or group checkmates his activity. As a result misappropriation e t c would be on increase.

3. C

The answer to this question is C because prior to the component body now known as Nigeria we were administered differently (i.e) The North and south protectorate. So it was this year that both protectorate was amalgamated. Option A is an understatement because prior to 1914 British has established its tentacle all over, then not Nigeria, however this were made in badges (i.e) Royal Niger company, U. A. C, Lever brothers e t c

4. C

In February 1897, the British colonial forces invaded and conquered Benin City. Oba Ovoranmwun was

dethroned, and deported to Calabar where he lived and died in the month of January 1914, after sixteen years of British captivity. He was later buried at Old Calabar by officials of colonial authority in the absence of his Benin royal family.

5. B

Option B is the answer. Gen. Yakubu Gowon actually created these states to decentralize the (Igbos) Biafra sovereignty.

6. D

Since they are uneducated able men, most probably where the white felt they can be functional is the above function.

7. A

It is so because Republic is defined as a situation or process whereby the people democratically elect their leaders into public or political offices.

8. A

9. A

the only mission for which it is established

10. D

11. A

This is history oriented. Boutros Boutros-Ghali is an Egyptian politician and diplomat who was the sixth, but the first African Secretary-General of the United Nations from January 1992 to December 1996 and was later succeeded by Kofi Annan.

12. A

It had no absolute leader unlike the Hausas and the Yoruba's. Furthermore they had no political mouthpiece or leader. This system is described as 'acephalous'.

13. D

the power to execute this project lies only on exclusive list(i.e. where only the FG can legislate).

14. B

According to 1979 constitution. Furthermore , before 1979 we don't have third tiers government (the local government). So it was that constitution that gave

birth to thus government and is solely responsible to the state government. It is also known as grass root government.

15. A

It is only the party that can nominate (choose) an individual for a position or post. Furthermore, it an in-house affair where the party's candidate is given a ticket to vote for a particular post.

16. B

This was regarded as one of the greatest achievement of the then military head of state.

17. D

This position is regarded as sacred and spirit being. So the Alafin is regarded as the spiritual head of the Oyo kingdom.

18. A

He initiated regionalism which later gave birth to federalism.

19. D

20. C

21. B

Ironsi promulgated Decree Number 34 of 1966, which abrogated the federal system of government and substituted a unitary system; he argued that the military could only govern in this way.

22. B

Hence it is devoid of an absolute head, it usually relies on Umuna the option above to resolve some political issues. Umuna is made up of heads of family, Nze No Zo and heads of a clan.

23. B

24. A

It is a forum to unite Africa and eradicate colonialism and imperialism.

25. D

A by-law in place, an individual or populace has stood in capacity of delegated legislation.

26. B

Nigeria's size and population is a credit which makes other African countries take refuge in it. Beside, Nigeria's role in handling other African issues (i.e) internal crises, attention to natural disaster e t c is second to none .

27. D

Because that is true nature of what the term "rule of law". According to Prof. A.V. Dicey who propagated the theory of the rule of law, implies that nobody is above the law; all are equal before the law.

28. C

It deliberately adopted thus just to counter indirect rule system embarked on by the British on Nigeria.

29. A

This is the only body responsible for the installation of the paramount king. Furthermore they could be regarded as king makers while others options are accountable or subject to it.

30. D

Firstly, it operates a cabinet system of government and secondly it operates a monarchical system of

government.

31. C

This is the assumed highest court that can administer Justice.

32. B

This is the only body saddled with the responsibility of effecting a credible election.

33. D

In Confederal System we have a loose center whereas in unitary we have a strong center and a loose or weak component.

34. A

Both Leaders (Gen. Yakubu Gowon of Nigeria and Eyadema of Togo) used their military might to facilitate the organization.

35. D

both have a fixed tenure of 4 years each Nigeria as a case study. Furthermore, the president for instance is an executive whereas the legislature is an independent body both elected separately but in a fix term.

36. C

It is because that administration created this local government (Grass root government)

37. C

The primary purpose of representatives (the legislature). The law makers seek the consent of the people before they embarking on any decision.

38. C

This was created shortly after the independence to protect the interest of the minority groups (i,e) Edo state, It sekiri, Urohbo, Delta state e t c.

39. A

This is found under the concept of government.

40. B

Historically this is their principal objective for setting up the organization.

41. A

Remember we defined referendum or plebiscite to be an overwhelming support or rejection from the populace. So because it is written it will require all hand on deck to either say no or yes.

42. A

In any country, pressure group means a group of people or organization who influences government decision for its selfish motive.

43. C

This is so because, even though the constitution has given you the right for all and sundry. It can also withdraw same right if found guilty of crime.

44. D

It can also be called the electorate because sovereignty lies in the electorate.

45. C

The formal and official means of withdrawing candidate membership. Note: recall could come from the party, the constituency the candidate is representing etc.

46. C

U.S.S.R came to Nigeria's aid during the civil war to build her bilateral relationship with Nigeria.

47. A

Hence that is the correct interpretation or definition for citizenship. Furthermore, the word legal guarantees you the constitutional right to enjoy the benefits of the state.

48. C

The Supreme Military Council, SMC was the top highest organ of the Federal Government of Nigeria in the military regimes of Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi, General Yakubu Gowon, Murtala Mohammed, General Obasanjo and Major General Muhammadu Buhari.

The body was instituted in 1966 by the administration of Aguiyi Ironsi deriving power from

statute 8 of decree 1, it was later replaced as the highest body in a military regime by President Ibrahim Babangida in 1985 who created the Armed Forces Ruling Council.

49. C

The body constitute 24 officials and 12 unofficial.

50. B

Nigeria took this step to show it's grievance against British support for apartheid in Southern Africa.

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