

JAMB Government Past Questions And Answers

1. A constitution is a legal document _____

A drawn up by lawyers

B enacted by military decrees

C forming the basis upon which a government rules the country

D only likely to succeed in countries where there is union government

Answer - C

2. A government in which control of ultimate power is by a few who rule in their selfish interest is classified as _____

A an oligarchy

B a dictatorship

C an aristocracy

D a monarchy

Answer - A

3. The judicial organ of government is the body which _____

A implements the law

B makes the law

C punishes lawbreakers

D interprets the law

Answer - D

4. Which of the following was not established by the 1979 Nigerian constitution ?

A Police Service Commission

B National Universities Commission

C Federal Electoral Commission

D National Population Commission

Answer - B

5. Rates are generally collected in Nigeria by _____

- A the State Ministry of Finance
- B the Department of inland Revenue
- C the Emirate of Traditional Council
- D the Local Government Council

Answer - D

6. In a democracy, sovereignty is in _____

- A the community
- B public officials
- C judges
- D the Head of State

Answer - A

7. Which of the following is a good example of a confederal state?

- A Nigeria
- B ECOWAS
- C Switzerland
- D USA

Answer - B

8. A bill that applies to the whole population and is intended to promote the general welfare is called _____

- A a private bill
- B a decree
- C an appropriate bill
- D a public bill

Answer - D

9. Fascism developed in _____

- A France

B Germany

C Italy

D China

Answer - C

10. The theory of separation of powers was first time clearly formulated by _____

A Jean Bodin

B Jean Austin

C Baron de Montesquieu

D Lord Bryce

Answer - C

11. In a democratic system _____

A Majority Vote

B Legal Sovereignty shouldn't be unquestionable

C Electoral college is always necessary

D Minority vote but majority rule

Answer - B

12. That type of sovereignty that thrives on legitimacy is _____

A external sovereignty

B vested on any form of government

C legal sovereignty

D within the people's mandate

Answer - D

13. The right of a citizen to seek redress means the right to _____

A fair hearing

B free access to legal materials

C seek an appeal under another judgement

D exercise his political liberty

Answer - C

14. An order compelling a lower court or public corporation to perform in accordance with legitimacy is called_____

A the writ of mandamus

B the great writ

C the writ of ombudsman

D none of the above

Answer - A

15. A form of government which has its slogan to be 'ruling of the best' is_____

A democracy

B aristocracy

C timocracy

D plutocracy

Answer - B

16. Deconcentration of power means the_____

A sharing of powers among tiers of government

B creation of semi autonomous units to govern other parts of a state

C process of setting strategies or policies for the subsidiary territories in the state by putting recognized personnel in place

D act of delegating powers and authority to component units that exist in a state

Answer - C

17. The concept of the independence of the judiciary means that_____

A The judiciary must not attempt to meddle into legislative and executive affairs

B The powers of the courts can not be subjected of executive re-assessment

C The sanctity of the office of the Judges and Justices must be preserved without prejudice

D All means of legislative or executive influence on judicial decision making must be disabled

Answer - D

18. The political party serves as_____

A A platform upon which the rights and liberties of the people can be attained

B The group aggregating the interest of all in the state

C A platform for rebelling against military rule

D A platform for interest representation

Answer - A

19. A party can be said to have national outlook if_____

A it is ethnic based but has branches all over the state

B its membership cut across ethnic boundaries

C it is registered by the electoral commission as a national party

D it is headed by individuals who are famous within and without the country

Answer - B

20. Argumentation, negotiation and deliberation on the subject matter of a bill begins at the_____

A third stage

B first reading

C committee stage

D second reading

Answer - D

21. The primary function of the judiciary is to _____

A interpret laws

B make laws

C regulate behaviour

D execute laws

Answer - A

22. A constitution of any country is basically_____

- A a mere piece of paper
- B a guide to how the country should be governed
- C a document stating what the leaders should do
- D a document stating how to acquire power

Answer - B

23. The highest decision-making body in Nigeria under the Buhari's military regime was the _____

- A Armed forces ruling council
- B Supreme military council
- C National council of states
- D Federal executive council

Answer - B

24. A system of government in which the central government is supreme over other levels is

- A totalitarian
- B confederal
- C federal
- D unitary

Answer - D

25. The main source of local government finance since the 1976 reform has been _____

- A local rates
- B levies
- C revenue from court fines and licences
- D the federal government

Answer - D

26. Nigeria is a member of _____

- A OPEC, NATO and ECOWAS

B OAU, the UNO and ECOWAS

C ECOWAS, NATO and OAU

D The Commonwealth of Nations, OPEC and the OAS

Answer - B

27. In the old OYO empire, the Ajele

A mobilized the army

B ensured good governance of the district

C was the head of the army

D ensured the safety of the trade routes

Answer - B

28. A bye-law is made by

A parliament

B congress

C an electoral college

D the local government

Answer - D

29. A human community that is usually cohesive and homogeneous is a

A clan

B state

C nation

D kingship

Answer - C

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