

SC 2051
 WASSCE SC 2018
 GOVERNMENT 1
 Objective Test
 1 hour

1

Name:.....

Index Number:.....

THE WEST AFRICAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

West African Senior School Certificate Examination for School Candidates, 2018

SC 2018

GOVERNMENT 1

1 hour

OBJECTIVE TEST

Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so. While you are waiting, write your name and index number in the spaces provided at the top right-hand corner of this booklet and thereafter, read the following instructions carefully.

- Use HB pencil throughout.
- If you have got a blank answer sheet, complete its top section as follows:
 - In the space marked *Name*, write in capital letters your surname followed by your other names.
 - In the spaces marked *Examination*, *Year*, *Subject* and *Paper*, write 'WASSCE SC', '2018', 'GOVERNMENT' and '1' respectively.
 - In the box marked *Index Number*, write your index number vertically in the spaces on the left-hand side. There are numbered spaces in line with each digit. Shade carefully the space with the same number as each digit.
 - In the box marked *Paper Code*, write the digits 205112 in the spaces on the left-hand side. Shade the corresponding numbered spaces in the same way as for your index number.
 - In the box marked *sex*, shade the space marked M if you are male, or F if you are female.
- If you have got a pre-printed answer sheet, check that the details are correctly printed, as described in 2 above. In the boxes marked *Index Number*, *Paper Code* and *Sex*, reshade each of the shaded spaces.
- An example is given below. This is for a male candidate whose name is Chinedu Oladapo DIKKO whose index number is 4251102068 and who is offering Government 1.

THE WEST AFRICAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

PRINT IN BLOCK LETTERS

Name: DIKKO CHINEDU OLADAPO Examination: WASSCE SC Year: 2018
Surname Other Names

Subject: GOVERNMENT Paper: 1

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For Supervisors only.
 If candidate is absent shade this space:

PAPER CODE	
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SEX	
Indicate your sex by shading the space marked M (for Male) or F (for Female) in this box: M F	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Use grade HB pencil throughout.
- Answer each question by choosing one letter and shading it like this: [A] [B] [C] [D]
- Erase completely any answer(s) you wish to change.
- Leave extra spaces blank if the answer spaces provided are more than you need.
- Do not make any markings across the heavy black marks at the right-hand edge of your answer sheet.

Answer all the questions.

Each question is followed by four options lettered A to D. Find 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. An example is given below.

Indirect rule was introduced into the British West Africa by

- A. George Goldie.
- B. Frederick Lugard.
- C. Donald Cameron.
- D. Margery Perham.

The correct answer is Frederick Lugard, which is lettered B and therefore answer space B would be shaded.

[A]

~~[B]~~

[C]

[D]

Think carefully before you shade the answer spaces; erase completely any answer(s) you wish to change.

Do all rough work on this question paper.

Now answer the following questions.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. A government performs the following functions except</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. safeguarding life and property. B. maintaining law and order. C. providing all the needs of its citizens. D. providing basic welfare needs. | <p>4. A political system in which the state owns and controls the major means of production is known as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. feudalism. B. socialism. C. fascism. D. capitalism. |
| <p>2. The basic purpose of setting up a state is to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. maintain law and order. B. protect foreign interest. C. promote development. D. provide social facilities. | <p>5. Communist governments aim at distributing goods and services according to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. gender and class. B. loyalty to the party. C. need and ability. D. work and residence. |
| <p>3. A political system in which government controls every aspect of a citizen's life is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. feudalism. B. monarchy. C. democracy. D. totalitarianism. | <p>6. The theory of separation of powers is associated with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Jean Bodin. B. Baron de Montesquieu. C. A.V. Dicey. D. J.J. Rousseau |

7. The process of taking part in the selection of leaders in a country is political
- socialization.
 - participation.
 - interaction.
 - culture.
8. By comparison, a state is
- less permanent than a government.
 - more permanent than a government.
 - more changeable than a government.
 - equally permanent with a government.
9. In modern democracies, a government is
- a contract between the rulers and the ruled.
 - a preserve of the political party in power.
 - monopoly of the ethnic groups in the majority.
 - alternation of power between the majority and minority tribes.
10. Rule of law can be limited by
- power.
 - state of emergency.
 - legitimacy.
 - checks and balances.
11. The principle of separation of powers becomes meaningful when it is linked with the concept of
- the certainty of the law.
 - checks and balances.
 - legality of the law.
 - judicial independence.
12. Which of the following factors does **not** militate against representative government in West Africa?
- Electoral irregularities
 - Coup d'etat
 - Gagged media
 - Universal adult suffrage
13. Those who believe in democracy and good governance are opposed to a single party system because it
- encourages weak leadership.
 - does not ensure national unity.
 - curtails personal liberty
 - encourages divisiveness.
14. The fundamental law of a country refers to its
- acts of parliament.
 - conventions.
 - constitution.
 - judicial precedence.
15. A country's constitution could be derived from the following sources **except**
- judicial precedents.
 - customary sources.
 - statutory sources.
 - party manifesto.
16. Planning and formulation of government policies are first initiated at
- cabinet meetings.
 - media houses.
 - political rallies.
 - open forum.

17. Which of the following is the primary function of parliament?
- Impeachment of the president
 - Making of laws
 - Ratifying international treaties
 - Acting as an electoral college
18. Judicial review is a mechanism for checking
- arbitrary use of power.
 - irresponsible journalism.
 - electoral malpractice.
 - military adventures.
19. In a parliamentary system of government, the legislature and executive are fused to ensure
- supremacy of the ruling party in administering the state.
 - smoothness in the administration of the state.
 - the constitution is read in parliament at all times.
 - the judiciary consults parliament before ruling on cases.
20. A country with homogeneous societies and a small population is suitable for the establishment of
- a nation state.
 - a unitary state.
 - a federal state.
 - an autonomous state.
21. Which of the following factors usually leads to the collapse of a confederal state?
- Weak central government
 - Absence of a confederal parliament
 - Ill-equipped armed forces
 - Absence of a ceremonial Head of State
22. In the presidential system of government, the chief executive is responsible to the
- judiciary.
 - monarch.
 - electorate.
 - senate.
23. Which of the following alternatives is a feature of a federation?
- Unwritten constitution
 - Unicameral legislature
 - Supremacy of the constitution
 - Right to secede
24. A federal government is a form of
- decentralization.
 - centralization.
 - confederation.
 - revolution.
25. To preserve individual liberties, the judiciary should
- consist of honest and impartial judges.
 - be appointed by the executive.
 - be prosecuted for judgement against the executive.
 - participate in partisan politics.
26. Citizens can seek redress against injustice from the state through the
- ombudsman.
 - head of civil service.
 - Civil Service Commission.
 - titular executive.

27. Which of these is **not** a source of revenue for political parties?
- Dues
 - Grants
 - Tolls
 - Donations
28. Which of these functions is performed by both political parties and pressure groups?
- Interest aggregation and articulation
 - Source of mediation in a state
 - Provision of specialized information
 - Seeking to manage affairs of a state
29. Pressure groups seek to influence the policies of government
- to the advantage of their members.
 - so that all citizens can benefit.
 - to suit the manifestoes of political parties.
 - to conform with electoral act.
30. Which of the following agencies helps the most in shaping public opinion?
- Pressure groups
 - Mass media
 - Colleges and universities
 - Peer groups
31. Public opinion can be measured through all of the following **except** the
- imposition of laws made without any debates.
 - conduct of opinion polls.
 - general views expressed in the mass media.
 - holding of referendum in a state.
32. On which of the following grounds can a citizen abstain from voting?
- Religion
 - Education
 - Wealth
 - Status
33. An electoral system which allows party members to elect candidates for elective office is called
- general election.
 - by election.
 - direct election.
 - primary election.
34. Indirect election is best described as
- only women electing legislators.
 - the citizenry electing legislators.
 - electoral college electing legislators.
 - only adults electing legislators.
35. The class that controls and supervises the activities of the executive class in the civil service is
- clerical class.
 - manipulative class.
 - professional class.
 - administrative class.
36. The agency responsible for investigating allegations of maladministration and punishing offending carrier officers in the executive is the
- Federal Character Commission.
 - Ethics Commission.
 - Judicial Commission.
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37. 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.
38. 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.
39. A system of administration which allowed traditional rulers to rule their people under the supervision of the British officials in West Africa is
- A. divide and rule.
 - B. colonialism.
 - C. indirect rule.
 - D. assimilation.
40. One reason for the adoption of indirect rule in British West Africa was
- A. availability of British officials.
 - B. to ensure justice.
 - C. inadequate finance.
 - D. to assimilate the indigenes.
41. Local government is established in order to
- A. bring government nearer to the people.
 - B. build churches and mosques.
 - C. curb corruption in the society.
 - D. promote political apathy.
42. Which of the following policies replaced assimilation?
- A. Indigénat
 - B. Loi Cadre
 - C. Association
 - D. Indirect rule
43. 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 the Africans to be culturally colonized
 - C. The democratic policy of the French
 - D. Bribery of the opinion leaders by the French
44. Nationalism prior to the Second World War was led by
- A. educated elite and chiefs.
 - B. chiefs and the elders.
 - C. aggrieved cocoa farmers.
 - D. African merchants.

45. Which of the following is **not** a factor leading to military intervention in West African states?
- A. Excessive control of public enterprises
 - B. Falsification of election results
 - C. Mismanagement of the country's economy
 - D. Corruption in high places
46. One of the problems of military administration in West Africa is that soldiers
- A. are representatives of the people.
 - B. lack discipline.
 - C. are not well organized.
 - D. are not trained for governance.
47. Foreign policy of a country could be influenced by
- A. personality of political leader.
 - B. number of schools in a country.
 - C. number of ministers in a country
 - D. national election.
48. In order to promote democracy and good governance, the Commonwealth of Nations
- A. prosecutes 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. sponsors election observer teams to monitor the conduct of elections.
49. Which of the following is **not** a problem faced by the Economic Community of West African States (*ECOWAS*)?
- A. Financial security
 - B. Political instability
 - C. Larger market
 - D. Colonial heritage
50. The United Nations Organization (*UNO*) is primarily regarded as successful because
- A. its membership continues to increase.
 - B. of its control of outbreak of another World War.
 - C. all member countries have veto power.
 - D. more member countries acquire more nuclear power.