



# KITH & KIN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

7/11 Kaoli Olusanya Street, Owode Ibeshe, Ikorodu, Lagos State.

## FIRST TERM EXAMINATION 2025/2026 ACADEMIC SESSION

NAME					
SUBJECT	CIVIC EDUCATION	CLASS	SSS1	DURATION	2HOURS

Answer all the questions in this section (20 marks)

- Civic Education helps individuals to
  - memorize traditional songs
  - know their rights and duties in society
  - understand only foreign cultures
  - learn farming and fishing
- A key goal of Civic Education is to
  - teach military training
  - promote social responsibility
  - increase religious practices
  - reduce the use of books in schools
- Civic Education encourages
  - violent protests
  - dishonesty in society
  - active participation in governance
  - ignorance of the law
- Values are best described as
  - inherited talents
  - beliefs and principles guiding behavior
  - the color of a nation's flag
  - numbers used in voting
- An example of a positive value is
  - greed
  - corruption
  - honesty
  - laziness
- A person who shows the value of tolerance is one who
  - listens to others with respect
  - insults people during arguments
  - fight for selfish reasons
  - disobeys elders
- The importance of values in society includes
  - encouraging crime
  - reducing cooperation
  - promoting peaceful living
  - increasing cheating
- Community service is the act of
  - working only for payment
  - serving in the army

C. helping others and the environment voluntarily

D. building private houses

9. Using the image below, community service promotes



A. promotes selfishness

B. increases poverty

C. strengthens community bonds

D. limits education

10. Examples of community service include

A. buying shares in banks

B. cooking for oneself

C. organizing environmental sanitation

D. attending a birthday party

11. HIV stands for

A. Human Immune Value

B. Human Immunodeficiency Virus

C. High Immune Virus

D. Human Infection Value

12. AIDS is the condition that results when

A. the liver is infected

B. malaria becomes severe

C. HIV weakens the immune system

D. the body produces too many white cells

13. AIDS means

A. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

B. Acute Internal Disease Symptoms

C. African Immune Disease System

D. Acquired Immune Damage Support

14. HIV can be transmitted through

A. sharing food with an infected person

B. mosquito bites

C. unprotected sexual intercourse

D. casual handshake

15. Using the image below, another common way HIV spreads is by



A. walking barefoot

B. eating cold food

C. sharing unsterilized needles or blades

D. drinking clean water

16. One early symptom of HIV is

A. increased height

B. frequent fever and weight loss

C. stronger muscles

D. faster digestion

17. A person with AIDS may experience

A. regular energy and strength

B. skin rashes and tiredness

C. improved eyesight

D. hair growth

18. HIV can be prevented by

A. avoiding fruits and vegetables

B. refusing to go to school

C. using sterilized sharp objects

D. staying alone at home

19. To avoid HIV infection, it is important to

A. take unknown drugs

B. eat raw meat

C. avoid sharing needles or razors

D. play with animals

20. A reliable method of preventing sexual transmission of HIV is

A. hand washing

B. abstinence from sex or using condoms

C. regular exercise

D. daily bathing

21. Youth empowerment is the process of

A. discouraging young people from education

B. giving young people the skills and opportunities to succeed

C. promoting only adult employment

D. stopping young people from making decisions

22. A major aim of youth empowerment is to

A. increase unemployment among youths

B. reduce crime and dependency

C. limit youth participation in society

D. encourage street trading

23. One important method of empowering the youth is through

A. spreading rumors

B. denying them access to school

C. skill acquisition and training

D. stopping them from voting

24. An empowered youth is more likely to

A. become a burden to society

B. promote violence

C. make positive contributions to the community

D. ignore civic duties

25. Youth empowerment encourages

A. laziness and dependence

B. leadership, responsibility, and productivity

C. disobedience to elders

D. refusal to obey laws

26. One major goal of citizenship education is to

A. encourage disunity among citizens

B. train citizens to obey and uphold the law

C. promote illiteracy

D. avoid participation in community affairs

27. Citizenship education helps individuals to

A. build roads and bridges

B. understand their rights and responsibilities

C. become professional athletes

D. invest in foreign countries

28. A key benefit of citizenship education is

A. disloyalty to the nation

B. withdrawal from national service

C. promotion of democratic values and patriotism

D. destruction of national symbols

29. Citizenship education teaches individuals how to

A. lead a criminal life

B. respect laws and other people's views

C. avoid elections

D. break rules for success

30. Citizenship education encourages

A. ethnic discrimination

B. national unity and civic responsibility

C. selfishness and tribalism

D. violence during elections

31. A system where power is concentrated in a central government is called

A. federal system

B. confederation

C. unitary system

D. parliamentary system

32. In a federal system, power is

A. given only to the central government

B. shared between central and state governments

C. exercised by traditional rulers

D. held by the judiciary alone

33. The system of government where the executive is part of the legislature is known as

A. presidential system

B. military system

C. parliamentary system

D. unitary system

34. In the presidential system, the president is

A. elected by military officers

B. chosen by the court

C. both head of state and head of government

D. only a ceremonial ruler

35. A system of government in which kings or queens rule is called

- A. democracy
- B. monarchy
- C. feudalism
- D. aristocracy

36. A confederation is a system in which

- A. local governments are stronger than states
- B. central government is stronger than regions
- C. states or regions have more power than the central authority
- D. power is not shared at all

37. A government ruled by a few powerful individuals is called

- A. monarchy
- B. anarchy
- C. oligarchy
- D. democracy

38. Which system of government supports the rule of law and civil liberties?

- A. dictatorship
- B. totalitarianism
- C. democracy
- D. monarchy

39. Military rule is an example of

- A. constitutional government

B. civilian administration

C. authoritarian regime

D. democratic system

40. In a parliamentary system, the head of government is the

- A. king
- B. president

C. prime minister

D. speaker

41. Nationalism is best described as

- A. love and loyalty to one's ethnic group
- B. hatred for other nations
- C. strong love and devotion to one's country
- D. total dependence on foreign nations

42. One of the major aims of nationalism is to

- A. promote colonialism
- B. divide the people
- C. achieve self-government
- D. discourage unity

43. A key feature of nationalism is

- A. support for colonial masters
- B. interest in foreign culture only
- C. the desire for national independence
- D. division among citizens

44. Nationalism in Nigeria led to

- A. permanent military rule
- B. the country's independence
- C. end of traditional institutions
- D. support for foreign domination

45. A major factor that promoted nationalism in Africa was

- A. high taxation and oppression
- B. employment of youth
- C. building of more markets
- D. increased colonial support

46. A nationalistic individual is likely to

- A. work against national development
- B. disobey national symbols
- C. defend the country's interest
- D. avoid civic duties

47. Nationalistic roles of individuals include

- A. evading taxes
- B. damaging public property
- C. participating in community service
- D. spreading fake news

48. An example of nationalistic behavior is

- A. insulting the national anthem
- B. helping to protect public facilities
- C. refusing to vote
- D. promoting tribalism

49. Youth can show nationalism by

- A. engaging in exam malpractice
- B. promoting peace and unity
- C. disobeying school rules
- D. joining violent groups

50. A nationalist is a person who

- A. shows love and loyalty to another country
- B. supports foreign rule over his nation
- C. fights for the progress and independence of his country
- D. refuses to contribute to national development

**THEORY PART (SECTION B – 40 MARKS)**

**ANSWER FOUR QUESTIONS ONLY**

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| 1 a. Define the concept of youth empowerment.               | 2 marks |
| 1b. Discuss on four (4) types of youth empowerment skills.  | 4 marks |
| 1c. Mention four (4) benefits of youth empowerment.         | 4 marks |
|   |         |
| 2a. Explain on the meaning of values.                       | 2 marks |
| 2b. Explain four (4) benefits of values.                    | 4 marks |
| 2c. Mention four (4) types of values.                       | 4 marks |
|   |         |
| 3a. what is the full meaning of HIV/AIDS?                   | 2 marks |
| 3b. Explain four (4) causes of HIV/AIDS.                    | 4 marks |
| 3c. Explain on four (4) consequences of HIV/AIDS.           | 4 marks |
|   |         |
| 4a. what is citizenship education?                          | 2 marks |
| 4b. Explain on four (4) goals of citizenship education.     | 4 marks |
| 4c. Mention four (4) importance of citizenship education.   | 4 marks |
|   |         |
| 5a. Explain on the meaning of nationalism.                  | 2 marks |
| 5b. Mention five (5) notable nationality leader in Nigeria. | 5 marks |
| 5c. Mention three (3) positive influence of nationalism.    | 3 marks |