



KITH & KIN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

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

FIRST TERM EXAMINATION 2025/2026 ACADEMIC SESSION

NAME					
SUBJECT	GOVERNMENT	CLASS	SSS1	DURATION	2HOURS

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (20MARKS)

- The state can be described as
 - a group of people with different nationalities
 - an organized political community with defined territory and sovereignty
 - a religious group in a country
 - a social club for citizens
- One key characteristic of the state is
 - presence of family heads
 - international aid
 - defined territory and population
 - foreign language
- A nation is best described as
 - a group of tribes with no shared interest
 - people living together without government
 - a group of people who share common history, culture, and language
 - citizens of a single city
- A strong sense of unity among people is a characteristic of
 - a marketplace
 - a nation
 - a tribe
 - an organization
- A society is best defined as
 - a religious gathering
 - a business organization
 - a group of people living together under shared rules and customs
 - a political campaign team
- One basic feature of every society is
 - television stations
 - business ventures
 - organized structure and interaction
 - presence of soldiers
- Power in political terms refers to
 - the use of force in a village
 - ability to sing and dance in public
 - the ability to influence or control the actions of others
 - the knowledge of traditional rules
- The most important element of power is
 - electricity supply
 - physical strength
 - ability to enforce decisions

D. level of education

9. Authority is defined as

A. the power given to individuals to make and enforce decisions

B. freedom to break laws

C. right to own private businesses

D. power to ignore government rules

10. Traditional rulers, elected leaders, and judges derive authority from

A. wealth

B. community support

C. law or custom

D. fear of punishment

11. Government can best be described as

A. a group of friends controlling markets

B. an organization that builds houses for the poor

C. an institution responsible for law-making and administration

D. a religious group for national prayers

12. Government exists primarily to

A. collect school fees

B. provide entertainment

C. maintain law and order

D. organize football games

13. The three main organs of government are

A. judiciary, police, and army

B. legislature, executive, and judiciary

C. president, governor, and mayor

D. court, prison, and media



14. In reference to the image below, the body that implements laws in a country is the

A. judiciary

B. legislature

C. executive

D. press

15. A key function of government is to

A. host parties

B. protect lives and property

C. advertise goods

D. entertain tourists

16. One key characteristic of government is

A. provision of free food

B. making and enforcing laws

C. organizing parties

D. selling goods to the public

17. Government possesses the power to

A. avoid legal decisions

B. punish only the rich

C. enforce obedience to laws

D. delay justice

18. A good government operates under the principle of

- A. force and fear
- B. bribery and corruption
- C. fairness and justice
- D. total silence

19. Government operates through clearly defined

- A. rumors and opinions
- B. policies and laws
- C. jokes and gossips
- D. assumptions and guesses

20. One distinguishing feature of government is

- A. lack of structure
- B. the absence of rules
- C. the presence of authority
- D. dominance by entertainers

21. Legitimacy in government refers to

- A. the use of force to gain power
- B. the lawful right to rule or govern
- C. election by a few individuals
- D. appointment by a foreign leader

22. A government gains legitimacy when

- A. it rules by force
- B. it avoids the constitution
- C. it is widely accepted by the people
- D. it ignores court rulings

23. Legitimacy is enhanced through

A. military dictatorship

- B. free and fair elections
- C. media censorship
- D. abuse of power

24. Sovereignty means

- A. the division of power among states
- B. freedom of speech and movement
- C. supreme power of a state to govern itself without interference
- D. control of citizens by foreigners

25. A country displays its sovereignty by

- A. allowing foreign countries to make its laws
- B. depending fully on international donors
- C. exercising control over its internal and external affairs
- D. sending its leaders abroad for approval

26. An important feature of sovereignty is

- A. dependence on another nation
- B. unlimited external control
- C. independence in decision-making
- D. lack of laws



27. The above system of government is best defined as

- A. rule by the wealthiest group
- B. a government by one political party

C. government in which the people participate in decision-making

D. leadership passed through inheritance

28. A core principle of democracy is

A. dictatorship

B. military rule

C. majority rule

D. press control

29. Which of the following supports democratic governance?

A. Election rigging

B. Media censorship

C. Regular and fair elections

D. One-party system

30. A democratic system protects the rights of

A. only leaders

B. the ruling party

C. all citizens equally

D. military personnel

31. Political culture refers to

A. traditional festivals

B. the beliefs and attitudes of citizens toward politics and government

C. the religious views of political leaders

D. the election timetable

32. A political culture that encourages participation in governance is called

A. parochial culture

B. subject culture

C. participatory culture

D. inactive culture

33. In a democratic society, political culture supports

A. dictatorship

B. ignorance of laws

C. public involvement in decision-making

D. military rule

34. Political socialization is the process by which

A. people are taught how to farm

B. citizens learn political values, beliefs, and behaviors

C. government chooses its leaders

D. courts decide criminal cases

35. Agents of political socialization include

A. weather and climate

B. roads and bridges

C. family, schools, and mass media

D. foreign companies

36. One major goal of political socialization is to

A. discourage voting

B. promote political ignorance

C. create awareness of citizens' rights and responsibilities

D. limit political discussions

37. Communalism is a traditional system where

A. government officials live in isolation

B. communities operate independently without laws

C. people live and work together for the benefit of all

D. leaders own all the community's property

38. One major feature of communalism is

A. individual ownership of everything

B. competition over land and power

C. cooperation and shared responsibilities

D. ignoring traditional leaders

39. Communalism encourages

A. selfishness

B. disunity

C. corruption

D. unity and peace

40. Decision-making in a communal society is usually done by

A. foreign rulers

B. a single individual

C. the entire community or elders

D. outsiders

41. Feudalism is a political and economic system where

A. kings rule without nobles

B. land is exchanged for service and loyalty

C. money is the only form of payment

D. there is no leadership structure

42. Under feudalism, those who worked the land were called

A. citizens

B. lords

C. vassals

D. serfs

43. In feudal society, power was mainly in the hands of

A. elected officials

B. religious leaders

C. nobles and lords

D. business owners

44. Capitalism encourages

A. equal sharing of all property

B. state control of all businesses

C. private ownership and profit-making

D. government monopoly in all sectors

45. A major feature of capitalism is

A. public control of resources

B. competition among businesses

C. equal income for everyone

D. abolition of markets

46. In a capitalist economy, decisions are made by

A. government planning committees

B. religious authorities

C. consumers and producers

D. traditional rulers

47. Socialism is a system where

A. individuals own all the wealth

B. the state owns and controls key resources

C. there is no central government

D. trade is not allowed

48. One key aim of socialism is to

A. create rich and poor classes

B. ensure equal distribution of wealth

C. promote private monopoly

D. support foreign dominance

49. Socialist economies often discourage

A. state control

B. public services

C. inequality

D. collective ownership

50. A country that adopts socialism is likely to

A. leave education to private investors

B. privatize all health services

C. provide social welfare to citizens

D. collective ownership

THEORY PART (SECTION B)

ANSWER FOUR (4) QUESTIONS ONLY

- 1 a. Define the concept of power. 2 marks
- 1b. Explain on four (4) forms/types of power. 4 marks
- 1c. Mention four (4) sources of power. 4 marks
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- 2 a. What is political culture? 2 marks
- 2b. Explain the three (3) components of political culture. 6 marks
- 2c. Mention two (2) agents of socialization. 2 marks
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- 3a. Define the concept of Sovereignty. 2 marks
- 3b. Explain on four (4) characteristics of Sovereignty. 4 marks
- 3c. Mention two (2) types of Sovereignty. 2 marks
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- 4a. Explain on the concept of democracy. 2 marks
- 4b. Explain on four (4) characteristics of features of democracy. 4 marks
- 4c. i. mention two (2) merits of democracy 2 marks
- ii. mention two (2) demerits of democracy. 2 marks
- 5a. Explain on the meaning of a state. 2 marks
- 5b. Discuss four (4) features or characteristics of a state. 4 marks
- 5c. Mention examples of a state with their capitals. 4 marks
- 6a.i what is socialism? 1 mark
- ii what is capitalism? 1 mark
- 6b. In a tabular form, state four (4) differences between socialism and capitalism. 4 marks
- c. i state two merits of socialism. 2 marks

ii state two merits of capitalism. 2 marks