



# 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	SSS 2	DURATION	2HOURS

**INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION – 20 MARKS**

1. The electoral process begins with:

- A. Campaign funding
- B. Voter education
- C. Registration of voters
- D. Counting of votes



2. In reference to the above image, the right to vote in public elections is referred to as:

- A. Mandate
- B. Sovereignty
- C. Franchise
- D. Legitimacy

3. Suffrage can best be described as:

- A. The process of selecting candidates
- B. The act of campaigning
- C. The right to participate in elections
- D. The counting of election results

4. Which group was historically denied suffrage in many countries?

- A. Civil servants
- B. Farmers
- C. Women
- D. Military officers

5. A free and fair election must involve:

- A. Unopposed candidates
- B. Government-selected voters
- C. Equal access to voting for all citizens
- D. Only elite participation

6. Universal adult suffrage means:

- A. All adults must run for election
- B. All adults have the right to vote
- C. All adults must count votes
- D. Only literate adults can vote

7. Which of the following is a key feature of the electoral process?

- A. Tax collection
- B. Public service recruitment
- C. Voting and vote counting
- D. Civil disobedience

8. Limiting voting rights to only landowners is an example of:

A. Direct democracy

B. Universal suffrage

C. Restricted franchise

D. Open election

9. The body responsible for organizing elections in a country is known as:

A. National Assembly

B. Political party

C. Electoral commission

D. Pressure group

10. The principle that every vote has equal value is part of:

A. Compulsory voting

B. Direct taxation

C. Electoral justice

D. Judicial independence

11. An electoral system that allows the candidate with the highest number of votes to win is called:

A. Proportional representation

B. Absolute majority system

C. First-past-the-post

D. Run-off system

12. Which electoral system is designed to allocate seats based on the percentage of votes each party receives?

A. Two-party system

B. Simple majority system

C. Proportional representation

D. Consensus system

13. A major function of an electoral commission is to:

A. Count national income

B. Appoint judges

C. Conduct and supervise elections

D. Create political parties

14. The body responsible for ensuring fair and credible elections in a democratic state is the:

A. Judiciary

B. Electoral commission

C. Legislature

D. Executive council

15. Public opinion is mainly expressed through:

A. Armed protest

B. Secret meetings

C. Voting and mass media

D. Military intervention

16. An electoral commission must be:

A. Biased in favour of the ruling party

B. Controlled by the police

C. Independent and impartial

D. Elected by citizens

17. Which of the following best measures public opinion in modern times?

A. Opinion polls

B. Village meetings

C. Rumours

D. Political appointments

18. A disadvantage of the first-past-the-post system is that it:

A. Is too expensive to operate

B. Can ignore minority views

C. Always requires a run-off

D. Is based on rotation

19. One key reason for setting up an electoral commission is to:

A. Promote dictatorship

B. Enforce military rule

C. Prevent election irregularities

D. Form political parties

20. Public opinion plays an important role in a democracy by:

A. Influencing government decisions

B. Banning elections

C. Appointing military leaders

D. Suspending constitutions

21. The main role of the mass media in a democracy is to:

A. Support only the ruling party

B. Enforce laws

C. Inform and educate the public

D. Appoint political leaders

22. An example of mass media is:

A. Town crier

B. National newspaper

C. Trade union

D. Electoral commission



23. The civil service refers to:

A. Employees in private companies

B. Workers in political parties

C. Government-employed workers who carry out public policies

D. Officers in the armed forces

24. Which organ of government implements laws and policies?

A. Judiciary

B. Legislature

C. Civil service

D. Mass media

25. A major function of the civil service commission is to:

A. Fund political parties

B. Supervise elections

C. Recruit and promote civil servants

D. Enact new laws

26. The neutrality of civil servants means they must:

- A. Obey only opposition parties
- B. Avoid involvement in partisan politics
- C. Support only trade unions
- D. Always speak to the media

27. Mass media helps to promote accountability in government by:

- A. Preventing court rulings
- B. Concealing public complaints
- C. Exposing corruption and abuses
- D. Limiting public participation

28. The civil service commission ensures that recruitment is based on:

- A. Age and tribe
- B. Political influence
- C. Merit and qualification
- D. Religious belief

29. Which of the following is not part of the civil service?

- A. Ministry of Health
- B. Ministry of Education
- C. National Assembly
- D. Ministry of Finance

30. Mass media can be used to:

- A. Delay elections
- B. Spread information to a large audience

C. Control the judiciary

D. Eliminate public service

31. Local governments are closest to the:

- A. Judiciary
- B. People
- C. Federal government
- D. International bodies

32. One major reason for setting up public corporations is to:

- A. Encourage private monopolies
- B. Provide essential services at low cost
- C. Reduce government employment
- D. Abolish local authorities

33. The head of a local government council is called:

- A. Chairman
- B. Governor
- C. Minister
- D. Director

34. A major feature of public corporations is that they are:

- A. Owned and managed by individuals
- B. Profit-oriented private businesses
- C. Established by government to provide specific services
- D. Controlled by political parties

35. Which of the following is a component of local government structure?

- A. Supreme Court
- B. Civil Defence Corps
- C. Departments and committees
- D. House of Representatives

36. One function of local governments is to:

- A. Print currency
- B. Conduct foreign policy
- C. Collect local taxes
- D. Organize national elections

37. Public corporations are usually funded by:

- A. Political parties
- B. Local markets
- C. Government budgets
- D. Foreign embassies

38. One of the problems of local governments is:

- A. Effective supervision
- B. Overfunding
- C. Shortage of skilled manpower
- D. International conflict

39. Local government reforms are aimed at:

- A. Reducing workers' salaries
- B. Enhancing efficiency and accountability
- C. Abolishing local governments
- D. Limiting the functions of state governors

40. Public corporations are set up to avoid:

- A. Wastage of public resources
- B. Private sector development
- C. Exploitation by private monopolies
- D. Increase in employment

41. One key organ in the structure of public corporations is the:

- A. Judiciary
- B. Board of Directors
- C. National Assembly
- D. Local council chairman

42. The lowest level of government in a federation is the:

- A. State government
- B. Federal government
- C. Local government
- D. Traditional council

43. Which of the following is an example of a public corporation?

- A. MTN
- B. Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC)
- C. Dangote Group
- D. First Bank

44. The structure of local government includes the following EXCEPT:

- A. Legislative arm

B. Executive arm

C. Judicial arm

D. Departments

45. A key challenge affecting the performance of public corporations is:

A. Too much profit

B. Political interference

C. Free trade zones

D. Lack of tariffs

46. Which reform gave constitutional recognition to local governments in Nigeria?

A. 1976 Local Government Reform

B. 2005 Civil Reform

C. 1989 Revenue Act

D. 1999 Privatization Policy

47. The structure of a public corporation is usually outlined in:

A. Political party manifestos

B. Its enabling law

C. National newspaper

D. Civil service rulebook

48. One reason for poor service delivery in local governments is:

A. Overstaffing

B. Limited revenue base

C. Too much independence

D. Direct foreign investment

49. A local government's legislative council is responsible for:

A. Collecting taxes only

B. Making by-laws

C. Enforcing international law

D. Hiring traditional rulers

50. A reason for establishing local governments is to:

A. Control public corporations

B. Decentralize governance

C. Weaken state governments

D. Reduce democracy

**THEORY PART (SECTION B – 40MARKS)**

**ANSWER FOUR (4) QUESTIONS ONLY**

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| 1 a. Explain on the concept of Elections.   | 2 marks |
| 1b. Discuss on four(4) types of elections   | 4 marks |
| 1c. Explain on four (4) importance of elections   | 4 marks |
|   |         |
| 2 a. What is Civil Service ?  | 2 marks |
| 2b. Explain on four (4) functions of the civil service .  | 4 marks |
| 2c. In a tabular form, state four (4) differences between the civil service and the public corporations . | 4 marks |
|   |         |
| 3 a. Explain five (5) functions of local governments .  | 5 marks |
| 3b. Explain five (5 ) problems of local governments.  | 5 marks |
|   |         |
| 4 a. What is public opinion?  | 2 marks |
| 4b. Explain on four (4) characteristics of public opinion.  | 4 marks |
| 4c. Discuss on four (4) roles or functions of the mass media.   | 4 marks |
|   |         |
| 5 a. What is public corporation?  | 2marks  |
| 5b. Explain four reasons for setting up public corporation  | 4 marks |
| 5c. Mention four functions of public corporation.   | 4 marks |