



# KITH & KIN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

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

## FIRST TERM EXAMINATION 2025/2026 ACADEMIC SESSION

SUBJECT	GOVERNMENT	CLASS	SSS3	DURATION	2HOURS
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Answer all the questions in this section (20 marks)

1. Military rule in Nigeria refers to a period when the country was governed by
  - A. political parties
  - B. traditional rulers
  - C. elected leaders
  - D. armed forces
  
2. The first military coup in Nigeria took place in
  - A. 1966
  - B. 1979
  - C. 1983
  - D. 1999
  
3. One major feature of military rule is
  - A. regular democratic elections
  - B. rule by decree
  - C. freedom of the press
  - D. respect for civil rights
  
4. Military governments in Nigeria suspended
  - A. trade unions
  - B. constitutions
  - C. traditional festivals
  - D. local customs
  
5. One negative impact of military rule in Nigeria was
  - A. rapid industrial growth
  - B. poor human rights record
  - C. expansion of education
  - D. press freedom
  
6. Which military leader handed over power to a civilian government in 1979?
  - A. General Ibrahim Babangida
  - B. General Yakubu Gowon
  - C. General Olusegun Obasanjo
  - D. General Sani Abacha
  
7. The last military head of state before Nigeria returned to democracy in 1999 was
  - A. General Ibrahim Babangida
  - B. General Muhammadu Buhari
  - C. General Sani Abacha
  - D. General Abdulsalami Abubakar
  
8. Military rule is generally known to ignore
  - A. the national budget
  - B. civilian participation in governance
  - C. state boundaries
  - D. foreign affairs

9. Military takeovers in Nigeria often resulted from

- A. peaceful protests
- B. free and fair elections
- C. political instability and corruption
- D. increase in school fees



10. In reference to the image above, military rule in Nigeria officially ended in

- A. 1985
- B. 1993
- C. 1999
- D. 2003

11. Conflict resolution involves

- A. ignoring issues
- B. preventing people from talking
- C. finding peaceful solutions to disagreements
- D. encouraging fighting

12. One common method of resolving conflict is through

- A. argument
- B. violence
- C. dialogue
- D. hatred

13. Conflict management is aimed at

- A. increasing tension
- B. delaying peace
- C. reducing the negative effects of disputes
- D. promoting war

14. Mediation in conflict resolution involves

- A. an independent party helping to settle issues
- B. stopping communication
- C. arresting everyone involved
- D. punishing the weaker group

15. One quality required for effective conflict resolution is

- A. selfishness
- B. aggression
- C. tolerance
- D. pride



16. In reference to the image above, Peace education teaches

- A. how to prepare for war
- B. the importance of violence
- C. skills for living in harmony with others
- D. military tactics

17. A major goal of peace education is to

- A. reduce cooperation among citizens

B. encourage revenge and hatred

C. promote understanding and respect

D. encourage dishonesty

18. Peace education helps individuals to

A. ignore the rights of others

B. resolve conflicts without violence

C. join violent groups

D. spread rumors

19. Schools promote peace education by

A. allowing bullying

B. teaching moral and civic values

C. punishing only weak students

D. removing rules

20. One benefit of peace education to society is

A. increase in crime

B. destruction of communities

C. promotion of unity and national development

D. support for violence

21. Interdependence of nations means

A. each nation should be independent of others

B. every country depends entirely on local resources

C. countries rely on one another for goods, services, and support

D. only poor nations need foreign help

22. One major reason countries are interdependent is

A. war and conflict

B. equal level of development

C. difference in resources and specialization

D. independence celebrations

23. A major benefit of interdependence among nations is

A. trade restrictions

B. global cooperation and development

C. loss of sovereignty

D. increase in conflict

24. Interdependence promotes

A. self-isolation of countries

B. increase in local crime

C. stronger diplomatic relations among nations

D. limited exchange of ideas

25. International organizations that promote interdependence include

A. EFCC

B. NAFDAC

C. ECOWAS and the United Nations

D. WAEC

26. Nigeria's foreign policy is mainly based on

A. sports and entertainment

B. the principle of non-alignment and African unity

C. exporting local languages

D. avoiding foreign relations

27. The phrase “Africa as the centerpiece” in Nigeria’s foreign policy means

A. Nigeria does not relate with non-African countries

B. Nigeria supports only western countries

C. Nigeria gives priority to African affairs

D. Nigeria focuses on war in Africa

28. Nigeria has shown commitment to her foreign policy by

A. refusing to send peacekeepers

B. contributing troops to peace missions in Africa

C. increasing border conflicts

D. promoting isolationism

29. Which body helps Nigeria in implementing foreign policy decisions?

A. Central Bank of Nigeria

B. Ministry of Foreign Affairs

C. National Youth Service Corps

D. Nigerian Union of Teachers

30. Nigeria’s foreign policy encourages

A. colonialism

B. international cooperation and peaceful coexistence

C. arms race

D. trade discrimination

31. The policy of non-alignment means

A. total independence from all nations

B. refusal to join military alliances during the Cold War

C. opposition to trade and commerce

D. support for colonial powers

32. Non-alignment policy is associated with

A. taking sides in global conflicts

B. joining powerful military blocs

C. remaining neutral during international rivalries

D. promoting religious wars

33. A key goal of the Non-Aligned Movement is to

A. support colonialism

B. promote global military dominance

C. maintain independence in international decisions

D. engage in foreign espionage

34. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) was formed in

A. 1950

B. 1963

C. 1975

D. 1980

35. One major aim of the OAU was to

A. create a single African currency

B. promote colonial rule in Africa

C. unite African countries and fight colonialism

D. divide African territories among Europeans

36. The headquarters of the former OAU was located in

A. Abuja

B. Lagos

C. Addis Ababa

D. Nairobi

37. The OAU was transformed into the African Union (AU) in

A. 1995

B. 2002

C. 2007

D. 2010

38. The United Nations Organization (UNO) was established in

A. 1919

B. 1945

C. 1960

D. 1971

39. A major aim of the United Nations is to

A. promote war and violence

B. encourage dictatorship

C. maintain international peace and security

D. impose military rule globally

40. The organ of the UN responsible for maintaining world peace is

A. General Assembly

B. Security Council

C. Secretariat

D. Economic and Social Council

41. The Commonwealth of Nations is made up mostly of

A. European Union members

B. former French colonies

C. former British colonies

D. communist states

42. The headquarters of the Commonwealth is located in

A. Accra

B. London

C. Ottawa

D. Nairobi

43. Nigeria became a member of the Commonwealth in

A. 1957

B. 1960

C. 1963

D. 1970

44. One major objective of the Commonwealth is to

A. promote military alliances

B. exploit member states

C. foster economic and political cooperation

D. encourage colonial rule

45. Membership of the Commonwealth is open to

A. only African countries

B. countries with large populations

C. countries that accept the Queen of England as ruler

D. countries that accept democratic values

46. The head of the Commonwealth is

A. President of the UN

B. Prime Minister of Britain

C. King or Queen of the United Kingdom

D. Secretary-General of ECOWAS

47. One benefit of Nigeria's membership of the Commonwealth is

A. military control

B. trade and educational support

C. forced migration

D. economic isolation

48. The main decision-making organ of the UN is the

A. Trusteeship Council

B. General Assembly

C. International Court of Justice

D. Economic and Social Council

49. The Security Council of the UN has how many permanent members?

A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

D. 7

50. The Secretariat of the UN is headed by the

A. President

B. Commander-in-Chief

C. Secretary-General

D. Chief Justice

**THEORY PART ( SECTION B 40 MARKS)****ANSWER FOUR QUESTIONS ONLY**

1 a. What is conflict resolution and management? 2 marks

1b. Explain on four (4) causes of conflicts. 4 marks

1c. Mention four (4) ways of resolving conflicts. 4 marks

2 a.What is Nigeria's foreign policy? 2 marks

2b. State four (4) characteristics of Nigeria's foreign policy. 4 marks

2c. Mention four (4) reasons for interdependence of nations. 4 marks

3a.Briefly explain on the origin of U.N.O. 2 marks

3b.Mention four (4) aims and objectives of U.N.O . 4 marks

3c. Mention four (4) problems of U.N.O. 4 marks

4a. Briefly explain on the origin of O.A.U. 2 marks

4b. Mention four (4) organs of O.A.U. 4 marks

4c. Mention four (4) names of Francophone member countries of O.A.U. 4 marks

5a.what is Non-alignment? 2 marks

5b.Mention four(4) factors that stimulated the formation of Non-alignment. 4 marks

5c. Mention four (4) aims and objectives of Non-alignment. 4 marks