



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	SSS 3	DURATION	2HOURS

ANSWER ALL QUESTION IN THIS SECTION (20 MARKS)

1. The rights that every individual is entitled to as a human being are known as

- A. political rights
- B. civil obligations
- C. human rights
- D. social duties

2. One importance of human rights in a society is to

- A. encourage dictatorship
- B. protect the dignity and freedom of citizens
- C. promote injustice
- D. limit people's actions

3. An example of a civil right is the right to

- A. vote in elections
- B. work in a foreign country
- C. join the army
- D. remain silent

4. Human rights are usually protected by

- A. traditional rulers
- B. the constitution
- C. community leaders
- D. political parties

5. A situation where citizens are denied their basic rights is called

- A. political culture
- B. rights abuse
- C. civil service
- D. political tolerance

6. Human rights are said to be inalienable because

- A. they can be withdrawn by the government
- B. they are given by political parties
- C. they cannot be taken away without good reason
- D. they change with leaders

7. One feature of human rights is that they are

- A. only available to government workers
- B. inherited at birth
- C. limited to wealthy people
- D. optional in modern states

8. The universality of human rights means they

- A. apply only to citizens
- B. are used in democratic countries only
- C. apply to all humans everywhere

B. social right

C. civil right

D. religious right

B. family members

13. The right to own property falls under

C. courts of law

A. civil rights

D. traditional leaders

B. cultural rights

10. One limitation of human rights is that

C. economic rights

A. they can never be removed

D. political rights

B. they are subject to the rights of others

14. The right to practice one's religion is a

C. they allow unlimited freedom

A. social right

D. they are not included in laws

B. religious right



C. cultural right

D. civil right

15. The right to vote and be voted for is a

A. social right

B. cultural right

C. political right

D. economic right

11. In relation to the image above, the right to freedom of expression belongs to which category?

A. social rights

B. civil and political rights

C. cultural rights

D. economic rights

12. The right to education is an example of

A. economic right



activities is known as

situation
political

A. political tolerance

B. political loyalty

C. political apathy

D. political campaign

17. One cause of political apathy is

A. access to education

B. trust in electoral processes

C. corruption and bad governance

D. freedom of expression

18. One major consequence of political apathy is

A. high voter turnout

B. increased public trust

C. weak democratic institutions

D. better leadership

19. A way to reduce political apathy is to

A. ignore citizens' rights

B. use force on voters

C. educate citizens about governance

D. allow vote-buying

20. Political apathy can be dangerous because it

A. strengthens democracy

B. encourages accountability

C. allows bad leaders to stay in power

D. increases citizen participation

21. The public service refers to the body of workers who

A. work in private companies

B. are elected into government positions

C. are employed to carry out government policies

D. own and manage large businesses

22. The main aim of the public service is to

A. generate profits

B. serve political parties

C. provide services to the public

D. collect taxes for individuals

23. Workers in public service are employed by

A. private organizations

B. international bodies

C. the government

D. business owners

24. Public service workers are also known as

A. business managers

B. political appointees

C. civil servants

D. traditional rulers

25. One major function of the public service is to

A. sell shares to investors

B. produce raw materials

C. implement government decisions

D. fund political parties

26. The public service ensures law and order by

A. conducting elections

B. enforcing government laws

C. collecting market tolls

D. representing citizens in court

27. A key role of the public service in governance is to

A. compete with private sectors

B. make profits from services

C. provide technical advice to government

D. create political parties

28. Another function of the public service is to

A. weaken labor unions

B. construct and maintain infrastructure

C. appoint traditional rulers

D. select presidents

29. The head of the public service at the federal level is the

A. Chief Judge

B. Inspector General

C. Head of Civil Service

D. Senate President

30. The public service is divided into various

A. ministries and departments

B. markets and unions

C. churches and mosques

D. banks and companies

31. Ministries in the public service are led by

A. directors-general

B. governors

C. business owners

D. bankers

32. An example of a government agency in the public service is the

A. Nigerian Bar Association

B. National Youth Service Corps (NYSC)

C. Nigerian Union of Teachers

D. Red Cross

33. One major problem facing the public service is

A. rapid promotion

B. over-efficiency

C. bribery and corruption

D. frequent training

34. Lack of modern equipment in offices leads to

A. increased productivity

B. better documentation

C. delay in service delivery

D. quick communication



35. In reference to the image above, a common cause of inefficiency in the public service is

- A. high salaries
- B. frequent leave
- C. poor supervision and monitoring
- D. political stability

36. Overstaffing in public offices leads to

- A. improved planning
- B. increase in productivity
- C. duplication of roles
- D. reduction in corruption

37. One solution to corruption in the public service is

- A. allowing more fraud
- B. punishing offenders appropriately
- C. encouraging favoritism
- D. stopping training programs

38. Improved training and workshops for workers help to

- A. reduce productivity
- B. promote tribalism
- C. improve their efficiency
- D. delay public services

39. Computerization of public offices helps to

- A. reduce transparency
- B. speed up service delivery
- C. encourage laziness
- D. increase paperwork

40. Ensuring merit-based recruitment will

- A. encourage mediocrity
- B. increase favoritism
- C. improve performance
- D. delay staff promotion

41. One major cause of political apathy among citizens is

- A. regular voting
- B. trust in leaders
- C. electoral malpractice
- D. political education

42. Political apathy may result from

- A. fair and free elections
- B. honest politicians
- C. poor governance and broken promises
- D. adequate voter education



43. Using the image above, when citizens feel their votes do not count, it can lead to

- A. voter enthusiasm
- B. political apathy
- C. good governance
- D. national development

44. Political violence during elections often discourages people from

- A. watching television
- B. registering for school
- C. participating in voting
- D. attending church

45. One major effect of political apathy is

- A. improved security
- B. increased public participation
- C. poor representation in government
- D. increased employment

46. Political apathy can result in

- A. active citizen involvement
- B. accountability of leaders
- C. low voter turnout
- D. peaceful campaigns

47. A nation where citizens are politically apathetic may experience

- A. strong democracy
- B. leadership by unqualified individuals
- C. regular elections
- D. fair representation

48. Human rights help to protect individuals from

- A. government accountability
- B. fair treatment
- C. unlawful actions and abuse
- D. equal opportunities

49. Respect for human rights promotes

- A. dictatorship
- B. injustice
- C. peace and freedom in society
- D. fear and silence

50. The recognition of human rights encourages

- A. inequality
- B. discrimination
- C. democratic participation
- D. favoritism

THEORY PART (SECTION B)(40MARKS)

ANSWER FOUR QUESTIONS ONLY

- 1a. What is public service? 2 marks
- 1b. Explain four (4) reasons for setting up public service. 4 marks
- 1c. Mention four (4) problems of the public service. 4 marks
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- 2a. Explain on the concept of human trafficking. 2 marks
- 2b. Explain four (4) causes of human trafficking. 4 marks
- 2c. Mention four (4) effects of human trafficking. 4 marks
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- 3a. What is popular participation? 2 marks
- 3b. Explain four (4) examples/forms of popular participation. 4 marks
- 3c. Mention four (4) importance of popular participation. 4 marks
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- 4a. Explain five (5) characteristics of human rights. 5 marks
- 4b. Explain four (4) limitations to human rights. 5 marks
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- 5a.what is community service ? 2 marks
- 5b.Mention six (6) areas or examples of community service. 6 marks
- 5c.Discuss two (2) benefits of community service. 2 marks