

POL214 List of Questions

Latex formatted questions may not properly render

Q1 The theoretical literature of political representation is determinant on ___

- congress and delegates
- constituents and delegates
- delegates and trustees
- delegates and ambassadors

Q2 Political representation in England was precipitated by the force of the king by nobles to sign the ___

- civil law
- Magna Carta
- representative law
- parliamentary law

Q3 The reverence of facts is asociated with _____

- Institutional
- Historical
- decriptive-inductive
- formal -legal

Q4 The essence of an analysis of constitutional and formal organizations is _____

- the study of formalism
- the study of institutions
- the study of public law
- the study of organizations

Q5 The rule of law is _____

- the supremacy of legitimacy
- the supremacy of law
- the supremacy of legal inquiry
- the supremacy of formal

Q6 The subject matter of the state, its evolution, organization and purpose has been the bane of ___

- institutional approach
- Normative approach
- traditional approach
- variety approach

Q7 The right to make, administer and enforce legally binding policies and rules on its citizens by a state refers to ___

- legitimacy
- law
- authority
- consensus

Q8 The selection of a President in Isreal is linked to _____

- Knessiet
- Knosset
- Knesset
- Nessel

Q9 The form of government in which the executive holds office for a fixed term albeit the possibility of being removed from office through a process of impeachment refers to _____

- unitary
- consensus
- parliament
- presidential

Q10 Bills require the ___ of the president prior becoming laws.

- assence
- assent
- acess
- adoption

Q11 The considering and approval of the national budget is the prerogative of ____

- judiciary
- executive
- legislature
- Central Bank

Q12 An inquiry that involves the emphasis of legal and formal refers to__

- legal-institutional Inquiry
- normative/legal inquiry
- formal-legal inquiry
- informal/legal inquiry

Q13 The approach to the study of the rules, procedures and formal organizations of the political system and their impact on political practice is conceived as__

- behavioural
- Normative approach
- institutional
- formal-legal

Q14 The rooting of Political science in the discovery and application of moral notions in the sphere of political relations and practice aligns with the ____

- Institutional approach
- classical approach
- Normative approach
- historical approach

Q15 One of the following did not precipitate the emergence of the behavioural movement ____

- disconnect between methodological pluralism and political reality
- disconnect between traditional political science and political reality
- disconnect between legitimacy and political reality
- disconnect between traditional political science and objectivity

Q16 Political science as a discipline in a state of a flux is the base of ____

- ancient and civilized approaches
- civilized and modern approaches
- ancient and modern approaches
- modern and logical approaches

Q17 One of these philosophically did not justify the alternative reformist movement in political science ____

- Great political Issues by Kremer
- return to reason by Toulmin
- Making social science Matter by Flyvberg
- Why social science fails by Flyvbjerg

Q18 The proposition of reformists in political science include all but ____

- promotion of interdisciplinary research
- study of substantive problems
- commitment to the study of different parts of the globe
- commitment to the theoretical frameworks

Q19 The movement that is against dominance for quantitative and mathematical methodology in political science is __

- perestroika
- glasnost
- behaviouralism
- positivism

Q20 The theory of representation in a democracy is ____.

- constitutionalism
- ethnicization
- constituency
- Pluralism

Q21 The fussion of powers is usually associated with _____

- Britain
- United States of America

- Nigeria
- None of the above

Q22 Which of the following can be regarded as a fundamental human right?

- Right to dignity of human persons
- Right to life
- Right to freedom of expression
- All of the above

Q23 The rule of law comprises —————

- Equality before the law
- Supremacy of the law
- Fundamental human rights
- All of the above

Q24 In the United States of America, the president is elected to hold office for a fixed term of ————— years?

- Five
- Seven
- Three
- Four

Q25 The following are reasons for Separation of Powers between organs of government except —————.

- Victimization of other organs
- Preservation of Liberty
- Prevention of Tyranny
- Specialisation and Efficiency

Q26 The doctrine of separation of powers was formulated by —————

- Rousseau
- Hobbes
- Montesquieu
- Locke

Q27 Which of the following is not a stage involved in legislative law making?

- First reading
- Committee stage
- Third reading
- Fourth reading

Q28 The judicial system whereby courts and judges are free from the influence of both the government officials and individuals is said to be —————

- Stable
- Meritorious
- Worthwhile
- Independent

Q29 The head of the executive arm of government at the state level in Nigeria is referred to as —————?

- President
- Mayor
- Governor
- Premier

Q30 The primary duties of a government include all of the following except —————?

- Maintenance of law and order
- Administration of justice and conflict resolution
- Protection of life and properties
- Subscription to internet connection

Q31 Under a parliamentary system of government, there is the principle of —————

- Loyalty
- Collective responsibility
- Autocracy
- Plutocracy

Q32 The concept of ————— implies the separation of powers of government.

- Oligarchy
- Democracy
- Rule of Law
- Impeachment

Q33 The process of removing a member of the legislature is known as ——?

- Impeachment
- Recall
- Termination
- Removal

Q34 A system of government in which a few wealthy, gifted or the noble rules is referred to as ——?

- Democracy
- Plutocracy
- Fascism
- Aristocracy

Q35 Government in Nigeria is geographically structured into —— tiers.

- One
- Two
- Three
- Four

Q36 The highest court in Nigeria is the ——

- High Court
- Court of Appeal
- Magistrate Court
- Supreme court

Q37 The legislature in the United States of America is referred to as ——?

- National Assembly
- Congress
- Parliament
- All of the above

Q38 The agency through which the purpose and cardinal objectives of a State are achieved is called ——.

- Legislature
- Executive
- Government
- Judiciary

Q39 The —— system is a model in which the executive powers are vested in one person called Mr. President.

- Federal
- Presidential
- Unitary
- Parliamentary

Q40 All the following are elements of the state except ——?

- Sovereignty
- Territory
- Constitution
- government

Q41 What concepts determine the theoretical literature of political representation?

- congress and delegates
- constituents and delegates
- delegates and trustees
- delegates and ambassadors

Q42 The concept of political representation which originated in England was precipitated by the force of the king by nobles to sign the ____

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Q44 What essential feature is paramount in the analysis of constitutional and formal organizations?

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- the study of institutions
- the study of public law
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- Australia
- Isreal
- Ukraine
- Malasia

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Q60 Who developed and popularized the principle of separation of powers?

- Addison-Wesley
- Baron de Hutington
- Baron de Montesquieu
- Baron de Lois

Q61 The devise of certain objective indices of a concept according to which they can be defined in such a way that the meaning is not distorted is conceived as __.

- conceptization
- Operatism
- Operationalization of concepts
- definition of terms

Q62 Semantic analysis is also known as _____

- Empiricism
- Normalism
- Concept analysis
- Deductiveness

Q63 The empirical analysis is divided into two namely __.

- deductive reasoning and inductive reasoning
- observable approach and unobservable approach
- legislative and inductive approach
- empiricism and observable approach

Q64 Empirical analysis seeks to identify__.

- what is, rather than what ought to be
- what ought to be
- what ought to be rather than what is
- impartiality

Q65 A__ is an abstraction or general notion that may serve as a unit of a theory.

- framework
- concept
- theory
- form

Q66 The state exists to fulfill "the greatest happiness in the greatest number" was proposed by__.

- John Rawls
- Montesquieu
- Jeremy Bentham
- Osaghae Eghosa

Q67 The major work of political philosophy known as a 'Theory of Justice' is associated with__.

- Peter Rawls
- Plato
- John Rawls
- Aristotle

Q68 The__ political analysis asks when and why freedom or democracy should be valued.

- philosophical analysis
- normative analysis
- naturalism
- criterion analysis

Q69 All of the following are popular concepts in political science except__.

- democracy
- state
- development
- organization

Q70 The forces of__ places constraints on what individual 'sovereign' states can independently do.

- terrorism
- market forces
- globalization
- traditional institutions

Q71 The implication of the supremacy of the state is__.

- it has absolute and perpetual power in its domestic use of power and authority
- legitimate use of force
- collective social activity
- citizen and state cohesion

Q72 The state is sovereign presupposes that it__.

- has perpetual power
- has territorial power
- is a supreme law-making body within a particular territory
- is a government machinery

Q73 The proposition that the state has a 'monopoly of the legitimate use of physical force in enforcing its order within a given territorial area' is credited to__.

- Max Weber
- Girth and Miels
- Robert Dahl
- Jean Bodin

Q74 One of the major short falls of the Marxian conception of politics is its__

- failure to appreciate class organization for cohesion
- failure to recognize that politics is also a process of cooperation and that most human interactions are not always conflictual

- failure to recognize competing classes and interactions
- failure to recognize the implication of politics on the two broad classes

Q75 According to Karl Marx, there are two broad classes in a society namely__ and__.

- the 'have' and the 'have nots'
- those who own and control the means of production (I.e the class of oppressors, and the 'have nots' i.e the class of the oppressed.
- those who control production and the 'haves'
- those who steer political activity and the 'have nots'

Q76 The resort to force and violence and military conflict as politics by other means was propounded by the

- nineteenth century prussian military strategist, Carl von Clausewitz
- 19th century military strategist Echevarria stoker
- 19th century military strategist Carl von Buvarria
- 19th century military strategist Crick Bernard

Q77 The evaluation of whether a government is fully democratic or less includes all the following except__

- Right to vote
- free and fair elections
- freedom of expressions
- freedom of scrutiny of opponents

Q78 The conception that "♠?♠. in a war of all against all, life is hardly worth living and was 'short, brutish, nasty and poor is associated with__.

- Plato
- Hobbes
- Montesquien
- Bentham

Q79 The pursuit of happiness which Plato and Aristotle advocated are__ and__

- the attainment of mere pleasure
- the attainment of moral character and the facilitation of pleasure of citizens
- the conformity of ideas and actions with 'perfect goodness'
- the attainment of a disposition of virtue and the performance of virtuous actions.

Q80 According to Plato, rulers must always__.

- have authority
- hold positions as rulers
- act for the good of the commonwealth
- possess wisdom

Q81 Behaviouralism upholds all of the following but_____

- individual as the fundamental unit of analysis
- scientific study
- observable behaviour
- institutions

Q82 The pioneering personalities in the Chicago school of Political Science preclude_____

- G. Almond
- H. Lasswell
- D. Truman
- R.Dahl

Q83 One of these is not linked to the re-orientation of the study of Political Science _____

- inability to account for rise of Fascism,communism
- discovery that skills of political science were not highly valued
- historical modes of analysis
- behaviouralism

Q84 Political science prior W.W 11 was all of the following except__

- behavioural
- descriptive
- unscientific
- unreflectively reformist

Q85 The term Science politique is credited to_____

- Montesquieu
- Aristotle
- jean Bodin
- Robert Boyer

Q86 A science of politics has been critiqued as difficult because of the imposition of human__

- values
- assumptions and norms
- politics
- behavioural

Q87 Statements of universal uniformities that relate to all the cases of a particular phenomenon is the focus of__

- prediction
- law
- theories
- explanations

Q88 Objectivity and neutrality in political analysis presupposes__

- value-free analysis
- explanation analysis
- prediction analysis
- law

Q89 The theory which can be deduced from principles prior its testing is__

- Deductive reasoning
- paradigm reasoning
- general reasoning
- Explanation

Q90 Which doctrine of science claims that there is no way we can know what is true among competing explanations of the world?__

- classification
- falsification
- prediction
- explanation

Q91 What variable impacts on the relationship between the independent and dependent variables?__

- explanatory variable
- independent variable
- extraneous variable
- independent variable

Q92 The following are examples of variables except__

- prescriptive variable
- extraneous variables
- dependent variable
- independent variable

Q93 What gives direction to inquiry in political anlysis?__

- empiricism
- process
- theory
- variable

Q94 The theory which deals with normative specifications of what and how policies ought to be is__

- normatively prescriptive
- intensely prescriptive
- aggregately prescriptive
- descriptively prescriptive

Q95 The theory which aids the understanding of a political phenomena, is regarded as__

- intensely prescriptive
- aggregately prescriptive
- descriptive models
- normative specifications

Q96 The construction of statements by researchers for the purpose of testing whether or not a certain relationship exists between two phenomenon refers to__.

- generalization
- hypothesis
- theories
- analysis

Q97 In political inquiry__ are components of theories or explanations ____

- rigor
- ideology
- concepts
- objectivity

Q98 In political analysis, which of these are accepted bundle of meanings or characteristics associated with certain events, processes and situations ____

- operationalization
- concepts
- knowledge
- phenomena

Q99 Any inquiry in Political science is tailored towards all of these except__

- etymological
- ostensive
- stipulative
- denotational

Q100 One of these is neither right nor wrong but more or less is useful in political anlysis ____

- variable
- predictions
- definitions
- concepts