PC2051		
WASSCE 2019		1
GOVERNMENT	1	
Objective Test		
1 hour		

Name		
Index	Number	

THE WEST AFRICAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL West African Senior School Certificate Examination for Private Candidates

PC 2019

GOVERNMENT 1
OBJECTIVE TEST
[50 marks]

1 hour

Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so. While you are waiting, read and observe the following instructions. Write your name and index number in the spaces provided above.

- 1. Use 2B pencil throughout.
- 2. On the pre-printed answer sheet, check that the following details are correctly printed:
 - (a) In the space marked *Name*, check your surname followed by your other names.
 - (b) In the spaces marked Examination, Year, Subject and Paper, check 'WASSCE', 'PC 2019', 'GOVERNMENT', and '1' in that order.
 - (c) In the box marked *Index Number*, your **index number** has been printed vertically in the spaces on the left-hand side, and each numbered space has been shaded in line with each digit. **Reshade** each of the shaded spaces.
 - (d) In the box marked Subject Code, the digits 205112 are printed vertically in the spaces on the left-hand side. Reshade the corresponding numbered spaces as you did for your index number.
- 3. An example is given below. This is for a female candidate whose *name* is Ama Kumi DJAN. Her *index number* is 7102143958 and she is offering *Government* 1.

THE WEST AFRICAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

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Subject:	GOVERNMENT	Paper:
		
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Answer all the questions.

Each question is followed by four options lettered A to D. Find the correct option for each question and shade in pencil on your answer sheet, the answer space which bears the same letter as the option you have chosen. Give only one answer to each question. An example is given below.

Indirect rule was introduced into the British West Africa by

- George Goldie.
- B. Frederick Lugard.
- C. Donald Cameron.
- D. Margery Perham.

The correct answer is Frederick Lugard, which is lettered B and therefore answer space B would be shaded.

Think carefully before you shade the answer spaces; erase completely any answer(s) you wish to change.

Now answer the following questions.

- Bodies created by an Act of Parliament to provide essential goods and services at reasonable prices are known as
 - A. credit unions.
 - B. statutory corporations.
 - C. government agencies.
 - D. parliamentary institutions.
- 2. Which of the following features cannot enhance the operation of Rule of Law?
 - A. Press freedom
 - B. Independent judiciary
 - C. Secrecy of law
 - D. Freedom of movement
- One advantage of centralization is that it
 - A. encourages quick decision making.
 - B. skews development.
 - C. leads to arbitrary rule.
 - D. is expensive to operate.
- 4. Which of the following is **not** a characteristic of the Civil Service?
 - A. Anonymity
 - B. Permanence
 - C. Independence
 - D. Neutrality
- 5. The power exercised by both the central and component units in a federal state is known as
 - A. residual powers.
 - B. concurrent powers.
 - C. delegated powers.
 - D. reserved powers.
- 6. A constitution is termed as rigid when the
 - A. legislature alone can amend it.
 - B. legislature alone cannot amend it.
 - C. provisions are ambiguous.
 - D. provisions are easy to understand.

- 7. Fundamental human rights may be limited if it
 - A. causes embarrassment to the state.
 - B. causes disrespect to ministers of state.
 - C. endangers state security.
 - D. denies loyalty to the party in government.
- 8. The term used for a member of a minority party in parliament who joins the majority party, is
 - A. political transfer.
 - B. cross carpet.
 - C. party rebellion.
 - D. party loyalty.
- 9. Majority votes in a constituency to remove an elected representative from the legislature before the end of tenure is
 - A. bye-election.
 - B. recall.
 - C. rejection.
 - D. initiation.
- 10. Which of the following is not a source of revenue for local government?
 - A. Basic rates
 - B. Market tolls
 - C. Property rates
 - D. Custom duties
- 11. The study of government is essential for the promotion of all the following except
 - A. good governance.
 - B. political anarchy.
 - C. political stability.
 - D. political participation.
- 12. A group of people bound by common historical ties is a
 - A. society.
 - B. nation.
 - C. community
 - D. government.
- An organization involving people living together based on shared resources and values is referred to as
 - A. community.
 - B. communism.
 - C. communality.
 - communalism.
- 14. De-facto one-party system means
 - A. a party with only elite as members.
 - B. many parties are legally allowed but one is always victorious.
 - C. one party ruling with a strong opposition which can win election.
 - D. a ruling party with a shadow cabinet.
- 15. Capturing of power legitimately is the main objective of
 - A. the military.
 - B. freedom fighters.
 - C. pressure groups.
 - D. political parties.

Turn over

- 16. Public opinion is the
 - A. opinion expressed on radio only.
 - B. opinion expressed by public officials only.
 - C. sum total of views of the citizens on national issues.
 - D. sum total of views expressed by the executive.
- 17. The agency through which the will of the state is formulated, expressed and realized is the
 - A. political party.
 - B. constitution.
 - C. pressure group.
 - D. government.
- 18. A state is sovereign when
 - A. it is dependent.
 - B. its geographical jurisdiction is defined.
 - C. it reflects its temporary status.
 - D. it exercises absolute and unrestricted power.
- 19. The practice of soliciting the support of members of the legislature with the intention of influencing legislation is
 - A. lobbying.
 - B. petitioning.
 - C. manipulation.
 - D. politicking.
- 20. The opinion of different individuals can be harmonized by pressure groups through interest
 - Material A. Mobilization.
 - B. articulation.
 - C. aggregation.
 - D. manipulation.
- 21. The rigidity or flexibility of any constitution determines its
 - A. amendment procedure.
 - B. method of application.
 - C. workability.
 - D. acceptability.
- 22. A disadvantage of multi-party system of government is that it
 - A. caters for majority interest only.
 - B. breeds factionalism and bitterness.
 - C. creates frustration among contestants.
 - D. weakens democratic governance.
- 23. Public opinion is essential in any political system because it
 - A. helps to give direction to the government.
 - B. settles disputes among citizens.
 - C. ensures formation of a coalition government.
 - D. promotes national integration.
- 24. A medium through which communication can inform the mass audience simultaneously is through
 - A. broadcasting.
 - B. print media.
 - C. editorial comment.
 - D. Public address system.

- 25. The ability to compel people to behave in a certain manner is known as
 - A. influence.
 - B. authority.
 - C. power.
 - D. legitimacy.
- 26. The following external factors influenced nationalism after the World WarII except
 - A. signing of the Atlantic Charter.
 - B. independence of some former colonies.
 - C. abolition of slave trade.
 - D. the establishment of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).
- 27. Which of the following impeded nationalism in French West Africa? The
 - A. policy of alienation
 - B. Brazzaville conference
 - C. enabling framework law
 - D. policy of assimilation
- Nationalism, characterized by protests against specific grievances before the end of World War II is referred to as
 - A. proto-nationalism.
 - B. pragmatic nationalism.
 - C. true nationalism.
 - D. elite nationalism.
- 29. The headquarters of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is situated at
 - A. Abuja, Nigeria.
 - B. Rabat, Morocco.
 - C. Nairobi, Kenya.
 - D. Midrand, South Africa.
- 30. The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is formed on the underlying principle of
 - A. harmonization of cultures.
 - B. empowerment of men.
 - C. inequality among nations.
 - D. commitment to good governance.
- 31. Which of the following best describes the operations of the public corporation?
 - A. Renders services to parliamentarians
 - B. Provides essential services to the people
 - Monitors activities of service providers
 - D. Renders services to the presidency only
- 32. In a federal state, ultimate power resides in the
 - central government.
 - B. prime minister.
 - C. governor.
 - D. ceremonial president.
- 33. A basic feature of feudalism is
 - A. public ownership.
 - B. fief.
 - C. government.
 - D. secret police.

- 34. The capacity to issue instructions accepted without resort to force is
 - A. power.
 - B. authority.
 - C. democracy.
 - D. influence.
- 35. A monarch who only assents to bill agreed to by an elected parliament is termed
 - A. absolute monarch.
 - B. constitutional monarch.
 - C. elected monarch.
 - D. conventional monarch.
- 36. The relationship between France and its autonomous West African colonies in 1958 was known as the French
 - A. union.
 - B. community.
 - C. unification.
 - D. confederation.
- 37. An advantage of direct election is that it
 - A. removes the evils of party politics.
 - B. creates a neutral body called electoral college.
 - C. establishes closeness between voters and their representatives.
 - D. removes all forms of restricted franchise.
- 38. The need to transfer the ownership of public corporations into private hands is to
 - A. make excessive profit.
 - B. improve government control.
 - C. achieve the indigenization policy of government.
 - D. ensure efficient and effective management.

Use the following election results in a single-member constituency to answer questions 39 to 41.

John — 2149 votes

Amina —1429 votes

Ebou — 2836 votes

Lizzy — 2575 votes

André — 1709 votes

Saffie — 1448 votes

- 39. If the single plurality system is used, who won the elections?
 - A. / André
 - B. Ebou
 - C. John
 - D. Lizzy
- 40. If the electoral system involves run-off election, who will contest the election?
 - A. John and Lizzy
 - B. Ebou and Amina
 - C. Lizzy and Ebou
 - D. Lizzy and André

- 41 The election result above is a reflection of what party system? One-party system B. Zero-party system C. Two-party system D. Multi-party system 42. Which electoral system is normally practised in countries with multi-member constituency? Proportional representation Simple plurality system B. C. Alternative vote system D. Second ballot system 43. The parliamentary system of government violates the principle of separation of powers because it tends to make the exercise autocratic. tends to be flexible form of government. B. C. combines both executive and legislative personnel in the cabinet. D. ensures harmony between the legislature and the judiciary. 44. Participation in the affairs of the state relates to one's legal rights. A. B. political rights. C. social rights. D. moral rights. Which of the following is not an effect of military rule? 45. Corruption is enhanced A. B. Democratic governance is undermined C. Good management of the economy D. Bad human rights records 46. One advantage of universal adult suffrage is that it leads to rule of the elite. is an expression of popular sovereignty B. C. stifles political education. D. leads to political instability. 47. Which of the following countries is **not** a member of the Commonwealth? Nigeria A. В. Australia C. Canada D. Netherlands 48. Which of the following factors limits universal adult suffrage? Wealth В. Education C. Age D. 49. The United Nations (UN) headquarters is in United States of America (USA).
 - C. Germany.
 - D. France.
- 50. A system of government in which no single person serves as Head of State and Head of government is
 - A. fascist.
 - B. monarchical.
 - C. parliamentary.
 - D. presidential.