

SC2051
WASSCE 2020
GOVERNMENT 1
Objective Test
1 hour

Name

Index Number

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

SC 2020

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.

- Use 2B pencil throughout.
- On the pre-printed answer sheet, check that the following details are correctly printed:
 - In the space marked *Name*, check your **surname** followed by your **other names**.
 - In the spaces marked *Examination*, *Year*, *Subject* and *Paper*, check 'WASSCE', 'SC 2020', 'GOVERNMENT', and '1' in that order.
 - 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.
 - 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.
- An example is given below. This is for a male candidate whose name is Elliot Kofi AGBANA. His index number is 7102143958 and he is offering *Government 1*.

THE WEST AFRICAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
ANSWER SHEET

PRINT IN BLOCK LETTERS.

Name: <u>AGBANA ELLIOT KOFI</u>	GHA
Examination: <u>WASSCE</u>	Year: <u>SC 2020</u>
Subject: <u>GOVERNMENT</u>	Paper: <u>1</u>

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Use grade 2B pencil throughout.
- Answer each question by choosing one letter and shading it like this: A B C D E
- Erase completely any answer you wish to change.
- Leave extra spaces blank if the answer spaces provided are more than you need.
- Do not make any markings across the heavy black marks at the right hand edge of your answer sheet.

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For Supervisors only
If candidate is absent shade this space

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

- A. 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.

A B C D

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

Now answer the following questions.

1. The sum total of authority in a state unrestrained by law is called
 - A. monarchy.
 - B. society.
 - C. oligarchy.
 - D. sovereignty.
2. Which of the following is a disadvantage of proportional representation? It
 - A. encourages rigging
 - B. promotes strong government
 - C. makes for easy decision making in parliament
 - D. is difficult and cumbersome to operate
3. The flexibility and rigidity of constitutions refer to the
 - A. sources of constitution.
 - B. making of constitution.
 - C. ease of amending constitutions.
 - D. codification of constitutions.
4. The observance of Rule of Law in a state requires
 - A. an independent judiciary.
 - B. an ineffective police system.
 - C. a flexible constitution.
 - D. the existence of a two-party system.
5. Political participation can take the form of
 - A. belonging to a trade union.
 - B. being a member of a pressure group.
 - C. canvassing for votes.
 - D. organizing festivals for good harvest.
6. The principle of separating the judiciary from the other organs of government and making it free from executive and legislative influence is known as
 - A. judicial independence.
 - B. judicial review.
 - C. separation of powers.
 - D. fusion of powers.

7. The right to respect the personality of the individual is
- civil right.
 - natural right.
 - social right.
 - economic right.
8. A **major** difference between *power* and *authority* is that, authority is
- scarcely exercised.
 - more dependent on coercion.
 - acquired popularly.
 - exercised through force.
9. Which of the following constitutional provisions gives a **high** degree of autonomy to component parts of a unitary state?
- Devolution
 - Delegation
 - Divestiture
 - Declaration
10. The following are redresses available at the courts for aggrieved people **except**
- injunction.
 - mandamus.
 - certiorari.
 - prorogation.
11. Which of the following usually leads to the curtailment of the rights of citizens?
- Transitional period
 - Granting of presidential pardon
 - Period of constitutional reforms
 - Violent socio-political unrest
12. Which of the following is an advantage of monocephalous executive?
- Sharing of power
 - Quick decision making
 - Impartial dispensation of justice
 - Enjoyment of press freedom
13. Countries adopt unitary system of government because, it
- detests dictatorship.
 - promotes national integration.
 - concentrate power only at the centre.
 - allows the component units to secede at will.
14. One of the limitations to the principles of rule of law is
- immunity.
 - equality.
 - liberty.
 - impartiality.
15. A feature of a confederal state is that
- it is a single sovereign state.
 - its constitution is flexible.
 - any unit can secede at will.
 - its powers are distributed equally between the centre and units.

Turn over

16. An opposition party which sees itself as 'government-in-waiting' is called
- shadow government.
 - caretaker government.
 - national government.
 - responsible government.
17. The ability to make and enforce laws and administer justice constitute the **major** functions of a
- nation.
 - society.
 - government.
 - commonwealth.
18. The document which sets out the programme of a political party and guides the electorate to vote for it is the
- constitution.
 - electoral register.
 - manifesto.
 - white paper.
19. Executive power in a cabinet system of government is vested in the
- legislature.
 - judiciary.
 - civil service.
 - council of ministers.
20. Which of the following is a function of an Electoral Commission?
- Adjudicating election petitions
 - Provision of electoral register
 - Discipline personnel in the civil service
 - Promotion of public servants
21. In modern democracy, a government is
- a contract between the rulers and the ruled.
 - a preserve of the political party in power.
 - monopoly of the ethnic group in the majority.
 - alternation of power between the majority and minority tribes.
22. Which of the following made the colonial governor a "virtual dictator"?
- President of the legislative council
 - Chairman of the executive council
 - Appointment of departmental heads
 - Reserved and veto power
23. Which of the following is a feature of the French Policy of Association?
- Elevation of the opposition of the chiefs
 - French citizenship to subjects
 - Scholarships to needy students
 - Introduction of indigénat
24. Which of the following does **not** influence a country's foreign policy?
- Desire for foreign investments and access to foreign markets
 - International law, conventions, and Treaties
 - Religion and racial factors
 - Age of the leader

25. The type of election which allows party members to elect candidates for elective offices is
- general election.
 - by-election.
 - direct election.
 - primary election.
26. Which of the following is **not** an electoral malpractice?
- Impersonation
 - Threatening
 - Campaigning
 - Gerrymandering
27. Local government sources of revenue can **best** be improved through
- schools.
 - the collection of import duties.
 - the provision of housing units.
 - cottage industries.
28. Public opinion is important in that, it
- helps political parties to assess their policies.
 - creates delays in the execution of policies.
 - may be unreliable and misleading.
 - can be manipulated by political opponents.
29. One feature of pressure groups is that, all the members
- are rich.
 - think in the same way.
 - have similar interest.
 - oppose the government.
30. Which of the following modes of operation of pressure groups undermines economic, social and political stability of a state?
- Lobbying
 - Symposia
 - Strikes
 - Debates
31. The national secretariat of a political party is managed by the
- presidential candidate.
 - founding members.
 - national chairman and the general secretary.
 - national executives and the youth organizer.
32. An advantage of a two-party system is that, it
- simplifies the electoral process.
 - ensures winner takes all.
 - protects the electoral commission.
 - protects the electorate from vote buying.
33. Which of the following is a non-partisan organization with the aim of influencing government policies?
- Political party
 - Pressure group
 - Humanitarian society
 - Relief organization

34. The collective views held by majority of citizens of a country about a particular public policy is
- national interest.
 - public opinion.
 - commentary.
 - bulletin.
35. An institution under the executive arm of government responsible for formulating and implementing government policies is the
- public service.
 - public corporation.
 - civil service.
 - judicial service.
36. The following are means of controlling public corporation **except**
- legislative control.
 - judicial control.
 - ministerial control.
 - chief of staff control.
37. The institution established by the constitution to be responsible for recruiting personnel into the civil service is the
- Personnel Management office.
 - Office of the President.
 - National Labour Commission.
 - Public Service Commission.
38. If a winner emerges in an election as a result of his/her votes being more than the combined votes of the opposing contestants; What type of electoral system is being practised?
- Absolute majority
 - Plurality
 - Second ballot
 - Alternative vote
39. The African Union is **most** often unable to resolve conflicts because of
- financial weakness.
 - absence of African High Command.
 - differences in culture.
 - language barrier and race.
40. The formation of the African Union is aimed at achieving a wider goal of
- cultural integration.
 - continental government.
 - national solidarity.
 - African identity.
41. Which of the following countries is a unitary state?
- Nigeria
 - Egypt
 - Ghana
 - Canada
42. A military coup d'état is followed by
- enforcement of fundamental human rights.
 - suspension of the constitution.
 - breaking of diplomatic ties with foreign countries.
 - mass importation of arms and ammunitions.

43. The West African Students Union (WASU) was formed by
- Siaka Stevens.
 - K. A. Gbedemah.
 - E. F. Small.
 - Oladipo Solanke.
44. The National Congress of British West Africa (NCBWA) was founded in
- Sierra Leone.
 - Liberia.
 - Ghana.
 - Nigeria.
45. A **major** advantage of a country's foreign policy is that, it
- encourages infringement on the territories of other states.
 - promotes the country's national interest.
 - stimulates political activities in the state.
 - promotes understanding between leaders and the led.
46. The police perform all the following functions **except**
- public execution of law breakers.
 - prosecuting law breakers.
 - protection of life and property.
 - enforcement of law and order.
47. Which of the following is a reason for the failure of the Assimilation Policy in French West Africa?
- The change in name of their culture
 - The refusal of the African to be culturally colonized
 - The paternal policy of the French
 - Bribery of the opinion leaders by the French
48. Under the Crown Colony system of administration, **major** policies were implemented in the colonies by the
- Chiefs and Elders.
 - Secretary of State for the colonies.
 - Chiefs and the British.
 - Colonial Governor.
49. The capital of the French federation of West African states was located in
- Bamako, Mali.
 - Dakar, Senegal.
 - Conakry, Guinea.
 - Niamey, Niger.
50. One way of improving productivity in the public service is through
- promotion without examination.
 - higher salaries and allowances.
 - increase in working hours.
 - open door policy.

END OF PAPER