



UNN POST UTME PAST QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
FOR GOVERNMENT

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GOVERNMENT 2005/06 QUESTIONS

1. In the British parliamentary system of government, the monarch can be referred to as the

- A. Queen in parliament
- B. Queen and parliament
- C. Queen's parliament
- D. Queen's assembly

2. In Nigeria representation of state in upper house is based on

- A. Population
- B. Ethnicity
- C. Equity
- D. Equality

3. Conditions for forming a federation do not include one of these

- A. Small population
- B. Diverse ethnic group
- C. Geographical nearness
- D. Fear of domination

4. A written constitution must contain a

- A. Dialogue
- B. Discourse
- C. Preamble
- D. Summary

5. Voting of election in Nigeria is limited to ages

- A. 21 and above
- B. 20 and above

- C. 19 and above
D. 18 and above
6. Public opinion can function better under
A. Democratic government
B. Dictatorial regime
C. Despotism regime
D. Military regime
7. In pre-colonial Nigeria, the northern emir did not use one of these as his head official
A. The talakwa
B. The waziri
C. The galadima
D. The madawaki
8. The main motive of the imperialist penetration was to
A. Educate
B. Christianize
C. Trade
D. Socialize
9. The 1963 constitution in Nigeria is known as the
A. Presidential constitution
B. Independence constitution
C. Republican constitution
D. Federal constitution
10. The national security commission chaired by the

- A. Chief justice of the federation
 - B. President of the federal republic of Nigeria
 - C. Inspector-General of police
 - D. President of the senate
11. Matters of which the federal government alone can be legislate are called
- A. Exclusive list C. residual list
 - B. Concurrent D. inclusive list
12. Regulations made by a local government called
- A. Laws B. bye-laws
 - B. Bills D. issuances
13. One most important achievement of the military is
- A. Creation of states
 - B. Elimination of corruption
 - C. Preserving Nigerian unity
 - D. Decongesting the ports
14. One of these is not necessary for a dynamic foreign policy
- A. Political stability
 - B. Military capability
 - C. Mass party
 - D. Economic stability
15. Nigeria is member of the Commonwealth of Nations because she was once ruled by
- A. France
 - B. Russia
 - C. United States of America

D. Great Britain

GOVERNMENT 2005/2006 ANSWERS

1. In the British parliamentary system of government, the monarch can be referred to as the queen in parliament. **Ans. A**
2. In Nigeria representation of states in the upper house is based on equity. Whereas, in the lower house, representation is based on population or the number of constituencies in each state **Ans. D**
3. Conditions for forming a federation do not include small population. On the contrary, large size of country and great population may genera the desire for federalism in a state **Ans. A**
4. One of the characteristic of written constitution is that its introductory part always contains on the essence of the constitution. This is otherwise referred to as a preamble **Ans. C**
5. Voting of elections in Nigeria is limited to age 18 and above **Ans. D**
6. Public opinion is an opinion that is widely shared by the majority of the people. It functions better under a Democratic government **Ans. A**
7. The northern emir had officials who functions as a body of advisers. The officials included: the waziri, the magaji, the galadima, the sarkin-fada, the sarkin-ruwa, the sarkin-pawa, the madawaki, and the yan **Ans. A**
8. The main motive of the imperialist penetration was to trade. **Ans. C**
9. The 1963 constitution in Nigeria is known as the republican constitution. This is because it was in 1963 that the monarchical parliamentary system which had been in existence since 1960 was replaced with that of the republican. **Ans. C**
10. The national security commission is chaired by the inspector-general of police. **Ans. C**
11. Matters of which the federal government alone can legislate are called exclusive list while those shared between the federal and state government are called concurrent list. The left over matters which are not placed under the exclusive or concurrent list are called the residual list **Ans. A**.
12. Bye-law are those rules and regulations made by local authorities and public corporations for effective running and performance of their duties **Ans. C**
13. One most important achievement of the military is preserving Nigerian unity **Ans. C**
14. Mass party is not necessary for a dynamic foreign policy. **Ans. C**
15. Nigeria is member of the Commonwealth of Nations because she was once ruled by Great Britain **Ans. D**

Summary of answers (Government 2005/06)

1.A 2.D 3.A 4.C 5.D 6.A 7.A 8.C 9.C 10.C 11.A 12.C 13.C 14.C 15.D

GOVERNMENT 2006/07 QUESTION (GROUP 1)

Indicate the correct option in each of the following questions

1. Franchise means the
 - A. Right of all French citizens to vote
 - B. Right of all adults to vote
 - C. Right of al aliens to vote
 - D. Right of all property owners to vote

2. Citizenship can be acquired by
 - A. Nationalism
 - B. Indigenization
 - C. naturalization
 - D. communalism

3. In unitary system of government power is derived from
 - A. A rigid constitution
 - B. The judiciary
 - C. Executive head of state
 - D. One source of authority

4. The power allocated to the federal government in a federation are primarily contained in the
 - A. Central legislative list
 - B. Exclusive legislative list

- C. Residual legislative list
- D. Concurrent legislative list
5. A constitution is said to be rigid if it
- A. Can only be interpreted by the military
- B. Is written by different author
- C. Cannot be amended by the executive
- D. Has cumbersome provision for its amendment
6. Which of the following political parties in Nigeria formed the opposition in the house of representative during the first republic?
- A. NCNC and AG
- B. NCNC and UMBC
- C. NPC and AG
- D. AG and UMBC
7. Re-tapism in the civil service refers to
- A. The use of red tapes on document
- B. Slowness of action
- C. The cooperation between civil servants and politicians
- D. Politicization of civil service
8. One of the functions of political parties is to
- A. Make laws
- B. Declare a state emergency
- C. Interpret the constitution
- D. Aggregate interest
9. Immediately after the Nigerian Civil War, Gowon's regime embarked on
- A. Rejuvenation, rehabilitation and reconstruction
- B. Reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction

- C. Rebuilding, rejoicing and regimentation
D. Rehabilitation, repression and renaissance
10. The Nigerian council was created by
A. Frederick Lugard
B. Arthur Richards
C. Hugh Clifford
D. Bernard Bourdillon
11. The census crises of 1962/63 was caused by
A. The 1959 pre-independent election
B. Revenue allocation formulation
C. Goes irregularities and figure allocation
D. Awolowo's strong belief in move towards a socialist system of government for Nigeria
12. Africa became the centerpiece of Nigerian's foreign policy under the regime of
A. Tafawabalewa
B. Yakubu Gowon
C. Murtala mohammed
D. Shehushagari
13. Which of the following is not an OPEC member state?
A. Nigeria
B. Indonesia
C. Venezuela
D. Ghana
14. Which of the following is permanent in international politics?
A. Bilateral relationship

- B. Economic aid
 - C. Friendship
 - D. Permanent interest
15. The major objective of OPEC is to
- A. Increase oil production
 - B. Decrease oil production
 - C. Stop oil production
 - D. Stabilize oil price

GOVERNMENT 2006/07 ANSWERS (GROUP 1)

1. Franchise or suffrage means the right to vote universal adult franchise is a kind of franchise that allows all adults to vote without gender, race or religious discrimination **Ans. B**
2. Naturalization is the process by which national of other nations are granted citizenship after satisfying the prescribed requirements. **Ans. C**
3. In the unitary system of government, power is concentrated in the hands of a single authority which delegates it to subordinate bodies. **Ans. D**
4. The powers allocated to the central government in a federation are primarily contained in the exclusive list, for more details, read 2005/06 answer to question No, 11 **Ans. B**
5. A constitution is said to be rigid if it had cumbersome provisions for its amendment. In other work, it cannot be easily amended. **Ans. D**
6. The political parties in Nigeria which formed the opposition in the house of representatives during the first republic were AG and UMBC **Ans. D**
7. Red-taism in the civil service refers to bureaucracy. It is any organization in which prompt action is obstructed by insistence on unnecessary time-consuming procedures. **Ans. B**
8. One of the functions of political parties is to aggregate interests. They gather opinions expressed by individuals and groups on national issues and analyze them to produce a public policy. **Ans. A**
9. Immediately after the Nigeria civil war, Gowon's regime embarked on reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction **Ans. B**
10. In 1916, lord Frederick Lugard created the Nigerian council in addition to the legislative council he met in Lagos. **Ans. A**

11. The census of 1962/63 was caused by gross irregularities and figure allocation. It was believed that the north influenced the results. The census figures favoured the northern and western regions at the expense of the eastern and mid-western regions. **Ans. C**
12. Africa became the center-piece of Nigeria's foreign policy under the regime of Murtala Mohammed. Africa was officially declared as the center-piece of Nigeria's foreign policies by the Murtala/Obasanjo regime. The concept simply means that Africa will be Nigeria's prime interest in foreign policies. **Ans. C**
13. The organization of petroleum exporting countries (OPEC) was formed in September 1960 by Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Venezuela and Kuwait. Later on, Qatar, Libya, Indonesia, Abu, Dhabi, Algeria, Nigeria, Ecuador and Gabon joined the organization. **Ans. D**
14. Bilateral relationship is permanent in international politics. **Ans. A**
15. The major objective of OPEC is to stabilize the price of oil, OPEC was formed to stabilize the production and price of oil in the world market to eliminate oil price fluctuation. **Ans. D**

SUMMARY OF ANSWERS

(GOVERNMENT 2006/07 GROUP 1)

1.B 2.C 3.D 4.B 5.D 6.D 7.B 8.D 9.B 10.A 11.C 12.C 13.D 14.A 15.D

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