

JSS2 FIRST TERM TEST

SOCIAL AND CITIZENSHIP STUDIES

Time: 1 Hour **Total Marks:** 30

Instructions: Answer all 20 objective questions. Answer any THREE of the five theory questions. Each objective carries 1 mark and each theory question carries 3 marks. One bonus mark may be awarded for the best overall performance.

SECTION A: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Citizenship is the legal status of being a recognised member of a _____.

- A. football team
- B. country
- C. classroom
- D. market

2. Which is a way of acquiring citizenship?

- A. Citizenship by birth
- B. Citizenship by shopping
- C. Citizenship by travelling for one day
- D. Citizenship by attending a party

3. A good citizen should _____.

- A. destroy public property
- B. disobey the law
- C. respect the laws of the country
- D. encourage violence

4. Fundamental human rights are _____.

- A. basic rights and freedoms belonging to human beings
- B. privileges for rich people only
- C. benefits for government workers only
- D. rules applying only to children

5. Which is a fundamental human right?

- A. Right to steal
- B. Right to harm others
- C. Right to life
- D. Right to destroy public property

6. Which is a responsibility of a citizen?

- A. Breaking the law
- B. Paying taxes as required
- C. Destroying public facilities
- D. Encouraging disorder

7. Citizens should protect public property because it _____.

- A. belongs to the community/public
- B. belongs to nobody
- C. should be destroyed
- D. is useful only to officials

8. Government is the body responsible for _____.

- A. organising only sports
- B. governing and administering a country
- C. selling goods in markets
- D. managing only private homes

9. One important function of government is to _____.

- A. encourage lawlessness
- B. prevent children attending school

- C. maintain law and order
- D. destroy public facilities

10. The arm responsible for making laws is the _____.

- A. Executive
- B. Judiciary
- C. Legislature
- D. Police

11. The Executive arm of government is responsible for _____.

- A. interpreting laws
- B. implementing laws
- C. making court judgments
- D. conducting school examinations

12. The Judiciary is responsible for _____.

- A. making laws
- B. collecting school fees
- C. interpreting laws
- D. building private houses

13. The principle separating government powers among three arms is called _____.

- A. separation of powers
- B. freedom of movement
- C. human trafficking
- D. civic disorder

14. Civic virtues are qualities that help citizens behave _____.

- A. irresponsibly
- B. responsibly in society
- C. dishonestly at all times
- D. violently towards others

15. Which is an example of a civic virtue?

- A. Dishonesty
- B. Corruption
- C. Integrity
- D. Disobedience

16. Honesty means _____.

- A. telling the truth and avoiding deception
- B. taking others' property
- C. refusing every rule
- D. cheating whenever possible

17. A disciplined citizen is someone who _____.

- A. ignores every instruction
- B. follows appropriate rules and controls behaviour
- C. destroys public property
- D. encourages lawbreaking

18. A constitution is a set of fundamental rules and principles by which a country is _____.

- A. entertained
- B. governed
- C. fed
- D. decorated

19. One importance of a constitution is that it _____.

- A. encourages lawbreaking
- B. removes all government responsibility
- C. defines powers and duties of government
- D. prevents citizens having rights

20. Which correctly matches an arm of government with its function?

- A. Legislature — interprets laws
- B. Judiciary — makes laws
- C. Executive — implements laws
- D. Judiciary — implements all policies

SECTION B: THEORY QUESTIONS (ANSWER ANY THREE)

1. Citizenship

- (a) Define citizenship. (1 mark)
- (b) State two ways a person can acquire citizenship. (2 marks)

2. Rights and Responsibilities

- (a) What are fundamental human rights? (1 mark)
- (b) State one fundamental human right and one responsibility of a citizen. (2 marks)

3. Government

Name the three arms of government. (3 marks)

4. Civic Virtues

- (a) Define civic virtues. (1 mark)
- (b) Mention two examples of civic virtues. (2 marks)

5. Constitution

- (a) Define constitution. (1 mark)
- (b) State the function of the Legislature and the Judiciary. (2 marks)