

JSS 3 FIRST TERM EXAMINATION

SOCIAL AND CITIZENSHIP STUDIES

QUESTION PAPER

Class: JSS 3 **Term:** First Term **Total:** 30 marks

Time: 1 Hour

SECTION A: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

Instruction: Answer all questions. Choose the correct answer from options A–D. Each question carries 1 mark.

1. Citizenship is the status of being a legal member of a:

- A. School
- B. Country
- C. Club
- D. Family only

2. Which of the following is a way of acquiring citizenship?

- A. Punishment
- B. Examination
- C. Naturalization
- D. Election campaign

3. Which of these is a fundamental human right?

- A. Right to life
- B. Right to steal
- C. Right to disobey every law
- D. Right to destroy public property

4. A responsibility of a good citizen is to:

- A. Break the law
- B. Destroy public property
- C. Encourage violence
- D. Obey the law

5. A constitution is the ____ law of a country.

- A. Lowest
- B. Supreme
- C. Temporary
- D. Unimportant

6. Which arm of government makes laws?

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

7. The main function of the Executive is to:

- A. Make all court judgments
- B. Interpret laws
- C. Cancel the constitution
- D. Implement and enforce laws

8. Which arm of government interprets laws?

- A. Judiciary
- B. Legislature
- C. Executive
- D. Political party

- 9.** The three arms of government are the Legislature, Executive and:
- A. Police
 - B. Judiciary
 - C. Army
 - D. INEC
- 10.** Separation of powers means dividing government powers among:
- A. Political parties only
 - B. Traditional rulers only
 - C. The three arms of government
 - D. Teachers and students
- 11.** One major importance of separation of powers is to:
- A. Encourage dictatorship
 - B. Prevent abuse of power
 - C. Stop all elections
 - D. Remove citizens' rights
- 12.** The system that allows each arm of government to monitor and limit the powers of the others is called:
- A. Citizenship
 - B. Naturalization
 - C. Electioneering
 - D. Checks and balances
- 13.** Which of the following is an example of a fundamental objective of government?
- A. Promoting citizens' welfare
 - B. Encouraging discrimination
 - C. Preventing education
 - D. Promoting corruption
- 14.** A political party is an organized group of people who seek to:
- A. Stop all political activities
 - B. Prevent citizens from voting
 - C. Gain political power through elections
 - D. Abolish every government institution
- 15.** Which organization is responsible for registering political parties in Nigeria?
- A. NAFDAC
 - B. INEC
 - C. NNPC
 - D. FRSC
- 16.** A political party that opposes the ruling party and checks its policies is called the:
- A. Electoral commission
 - B. Judiciary
 - C. Civil service
 - D. Opposition party
- 17.** In a one-party system:
- A. Only one political party is legally allowed to exist
 - B. Two parties dominate politics
 - C. Many parties compete equally
 - D. There are no citizens
- 18.** A system in which political power is dominated by two major parties is called:
- A. One-party system
 - B. Multi-party system
 - C. Two-party system
 - D. Military system
- 19.** Nigeria operates a ____ party system.
- A. One-party

- B. Multi-party
- C. No-party
- D. Two-party only

20. Which of these is a responsibility of a good citizen?

- A. Selling votes
- B. Destroying government property
- C. Refusing to obey every law
- D. Protecting public property

SECTION B: THEORY QUESTIONS

Instruction: Answer any THREE questions. Each question carries 3 marks.

1. Citizenship

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

2. Rights and Responsibilities

- a. What is a right? (1 mark)
- b. State two responsibilities of a good citizen. (2 marks)

3. Constitution and Arms of Government

- a. Define a constitution. (1 mark)
- b. Name the three arms of government. (2 marks)

4. Separation of Powers

- a. What is separation of powers? (1 mark)
- b. State two importance of separation of powers. (2 marks)

5. Political Parties

- a. Define a political party. (1 mark)
- b. List two types of political party systems. (2 marks)

Mark allocation: Section A = 20 marks; Section B = 9 marks (answer any 3); free bonus mark = 1. Total = 30 marks.