

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> which dominate in some of the northern states are also classified as customary laws	Sharia laws					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In <input type="text"/> the Nigeria police force was formed largely from the remenant of WAFF as well as Hausa constabulary Dogorai in the	1930					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> regarded as the state of nature where the strong would deprive the weak of all his rights and where life would be short, brutish,	Thomas Hobbes					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In <input type="text"/> __, the two protectorates were amalgamated into the colony and protectorate of Nigeria	1914					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A major difference between law and morals is <input type="text"/>	Definition of condemned acts					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Freedom is the <input type="text"/> to do whatever one wants within the limits imposed by law	liberty					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> argued that the natural law approach was unscientific and dominated by untested/untestable philosophical speculations	Positivists					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	David Hume is the founding father of the _____ of Jurisprudence is	historical school						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Criminal law refers to those aspects of law dealing with offences or crimes that are _____ by the state.	Punishable						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ sources include writings and commentaries by legal scholars.	Subsidiary						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ in a simple sense means fairness or justness.	Equity						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ is the law that results from the activity of a law enacting body such as the legislature (or in Nigeria, the National and State Assembly).	Legislation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sources of law are the materials from which legal rules are made, such materials are custom, religious beliefs, morality, habits, mores and _____, whether written or not, and so on.	Folkways						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sociology as a discipline which is concerned with "the scientific study of _____ interactions and the products of such interactions".	Human social						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In other words, _____ shares with all other scientific disciplines the assumption that there is an order in nature which can be discovered, analysed and comprehended.	Sociology						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> emphasis that laws derive from specific culture, and historical contexts and reflect the spirit and community life of a people.	Social historical school						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The word sociology came out from two <input type="text"/> words.	Latin/Greek						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Bredemeier's work was a reinterpretation of another work by <input type="text"/> on the operation of the society system	Talcot Parson						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> has to do with notions of tightness or wrongness.	Morality						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	AS a fundamental difference between primitive custom and developed law, custom lacks the substantive features of law. <input type="text"/>	TRUE						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The power or ability to enforce one's will is called <input type="text"/>	power						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the science of man's mental processes.	Psychology						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The social in Latin word mean <input type="text"/>	socius						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The word "sociology" was coined by <input type="text"/> the acclaimed father of sociology.	Auguste Comte						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> focuses on man's activities in relation to production, distribution and consumption of goods.	Economics						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the violation of the groups norms, expectations and value	Deviance						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Pound was American <input type="text"/> and a law teacher	legal philosohper						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Emile Durkheim (1858-1917) was very much interested in the understanding of <input type="text"/> and type of laws that are associated with it	social solidarity						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> could be said to be a person whose behavior violates the criminal law	Criminal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> is the person who suffers from the effects of criminal acts?	Victim						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The enlightenment period of intellectual history followed the <input type="text"/>	Higher ages						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The attack against the natural law doctrine has come mostly from acclaimed <input type="text"/>	Scientists						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Rules including customs, norms and laws are perquisites for <input type="text"/>	social order						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The authority of law is reinforced by <input type="text"/> , which the organised society can deploy to compel individual conformity or face various forms of deprivations, including life.	Force						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The order guaranteed by the norms is a _____ _order.	Coercive						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The norms that constitute the law present an orderly picture of the _____ _in which the norms operate.	Society						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ is the violation of the groups norms, expectations and value	Deviance						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fredrich Von Savigny maintains that law is not the creation of the _____ or any sovereign, but emanates from the popular consciousness of a nation (voikgeist) and exists for the purpose of regulating the action of individuals and the whole community.	Legislator						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Norms and customs express the goals, values and aspirations of a society and regulate human _____	character						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The _____ could be said to be a person whose behavior violates the criminal law	Criminal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The _____ is the person who suffers from the effects of criminal acts?	Victim						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The yardstick of determining whether a particular law is right or wrong is called _____	morality						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ (1858- 1917) was very much interested in the understanding of social solidarity and type of laws that are associated with it.	Emile Durkheim						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> (1858- 1917) was very much interested in the understanding of social solidarity and type of laws that are associated with it.	Emile Durkheim						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> notes that it is not all laws or all reactions of its agents that are in favour of one side only	Marxists						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Jeremy Bentham, a prominent utilitarian and one of the early exponents of the view is particularly interested in <input type="text"/>	Crime						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> emphasis that laws derive from specific culture, and historical contexts and reflect the spirit and community life of a people.	Social historical school						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The natural law school emphasis is the essence, aim and hall mark of any <input type="text"/> system	Traditional	Legal					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sources of law are the materials from which legal rules are made, such materials are custom, religious beliefs, morality, habits, mores and <input type="text"/> , whether written or not, and so on.	Folkways						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> which dominate in some of the northern states are also classified as customary laws	Culture	Sharia laws					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In <input type="text"/> the Nigeria police force was formed largely from the remenant of WAFF as well as Hausa constabulary Dogorai in the	1940	1930					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Nigerian laws derive mainly from the following sources except one <input type="text"/>	the recurred laws from Britain	National law					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> notes that it is not all laws or all reactions of its agents that are in favour of one side only	Marxists						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Jeremy Bentham, a prominent utilitarian and one of the early exponents of the view is particularly interested in <input type="text"/>	Crime						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> emphasis that laws derive from specific culture, and historical contexts and reflect the spirit and community life of a people.	Cultural historical school						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sources of law are the materials from which legal rules are made, such materials are custom, religious beliefs, morality, habits, mores and <input type="text"/> , whether written or not, and so on.	Folkways						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The authority of law is reinforced by <input type="text"/> , which the organised society can deploy to compel individual conformity or face various forms of deprivations, including life.	Force						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The yardstick of determining whether a particular law is right or wrong is called <input type="text"/>	morality						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The renaissance period followed the <input type="text"/> ages	Middle						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The need in modern societies to bring together and to control diverse origins cultures and interest require <input type="text"/>	Law and their enforcement						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The natural laws are sometimes called? <input type="text"/>	internal laws						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The natural laws are sometimes called? <input type="text"/>	internal laws						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	on january, 10 1914 the protectorate of northern and southern Nigeria were <input type="text"/>	amagamated						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In 1861 King Dosumu of Lagos could neither read nor write, but signed a document Called <input type="text"/>	treaty of Acquisition						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the basic source of law in the Islamic Northern part of Nigeria.	Holy Quran						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the function of <input type="text"/> , A . V . Dice suggested the presence of three elements in any society except one of the following	rule of law						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> means the ability to do what one wishes without restraint.	freedom						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a yardstick by which many judge the validity of law and whether to obey it or not.	Morality						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> proceed from the promise that the manner of ownership of the means of Production divided society into two major antagonistic classes.	Marxist theorie						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is not one of the proponents of consensus theories of law	Karl Long						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Law is the <input type="text"/> recognized and applied by the state in the administration of justice	body of principles						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The norms which constitute the <input type="text"/> _are social in character.	Law						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fredrich Von Savigny maintains that law is not the creation of the <input type="text"/> or any sovereign, but emanates from the popular consciousness of a nation (voikgeist) and exists for the purpose of regulating the action of individuals and the whole community.	Legislator						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	John <input type="text"/> _also defines law as "the body of principles recognised and applied by the state in the administration of justice.	Salmond						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	John Austin (a Lawyer) defined law as a "rule laid down for the <input type="text"/> of an intelligent being by an intelligent being having power over him."	Guidance						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The word sociology came out from two _____ words.	Latin/Greek	Greek/French	English/Latin	Latin/spanish	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Bredemeier's work was a reinterpretation of another work by _____ on the operation of the society system	Talcot Parson	augustus compte	Auguste Comte	Karl Marx	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ has to do with notions of tightness or wrongness.	Law	Custom	Morality	Tradition	C		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	AS a fundamental difference between primitive custom and developed law, custom lacks the substantive features of law.	TRUE	FALSE	UNKNOWN	All of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The power or ability to enforce one's will is called _____	power	Cases	authotiry	command	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the science of man's mental processes.	Sociology	Psychology	Economics	Anthropology	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The social in Latin word mean_____	socio	socius	socus	socios	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The word "sociology" was coined by _____ the acclaimed father of sociology.	Auguste Comte	Martin Luther King	Wole Soyinka	Karl Marx	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ focuses on man's activities in relation to production, distribution and consumption of goods.	Sociology	political science	Economics	History.	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	thomas Hobbes was one of the exponent of consensus theories of Law	All of the options	FALSE	TRUE	UNKNOWN	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the violation of the groups norms, expectations and value	Deviance	Law	Victim	Offender	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Pound was American _____ and a law teacher	legal philosohper	economist	physician	politician	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Emile Durkheim (1858-1917) was very much interested in the understanding of _____ and type of laws that are associated with it	social organisation	social solidarity	socialisation and solidarity	sociology of law	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ____ could be said to be a person whose behavior violates the criminal law	Criminal	victim	Law	norm	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ is the person who suffers from the effects of criminal acts?	criminal	Victim	police officer	Law breaker	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The natural law school emphasis is the essence, aim and hall mark of any ____ system.	Traditional	Legal	Constitutional	Social	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Early philosophers and social theorists gave the phenomenon of law some thoughts in their works except one	William	Hume	Montesquieu	Aristotle	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ which dominate in some of the northern states are also classified as customary laws	Culture	English laws	Traditional laws	Sharia laws	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In _____ the Nigeria police force was formed largely from the remnant of WAFF as well as Hausa constabulary Dogorai in the	1940	1950	1930	1928	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The protectorate of northern and southern Nigeria were established in _____	JANUARY, 1900	3289	January 1868,	5115	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The law may be divided into the following except one.	Criminal and civil law	Public law and private law	Public threat	Substantive law and procedural law	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are the sources of law except one	Custom	Religious beliefs	Mores and folks ways	History	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Nigerian laws derive mainly from the following sources except one	the recurred laws from Britain	Cases	Customary law	National laW	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ regarded as the state of nature where the strong would deprive the weak of all his rights and where life would be short, brutish,	Herbert Spencer	Thomas Hobbes	Karl Marx	Tomes William	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In _____, the two protectorates were amalgamated into the colony and protectorate of Nigeria	1924,	1934,	1904	1914	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The laws of Nigeria derived mainly from the following source except one	British law,	Customary laws,	Cases,	Creation of state	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The law of a society derived from one or a combination of sources except one	Story,	folklores,	customs,	religious system	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The founding father of the historical school of Jurisprudence is	Jeremy Bentham,	John Austin,	Fredrick Carl von Savigny,	David Hume	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are the short coming of the historical school of Jurisprudence except one	The backward looking character,	The front looking character,	Cases of successful legal transplantation ,	The tendency of the school to maintain that customary rules constitute the valid may be too sweeping	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the science of man's mental processes.	Sociology	Psychology	Economics	Anthropology	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Pound was american _____ cum law teacher	legal professor	legislator	legal philosohper	sociology teacher	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ (1858- 1917) was very much interested in the understanding of social solidarity and type of laws that are associated with it.	Emile Durkheim	Max Weber	Karl Max	Herbert Spencer	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ notes that it is not all laws or all reactions of its agents that are in favour of one side only	Marxists	Conservatives	Consensus	Theologians	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Thomas Hobbes regarded as the _____ where the strong would deprive the weak of all his rights and where life would be short, brutish etc.	state of the nation	state of nature	wicked nature	undemocratic	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In _____, the two protectorates were amalgamated into the colony and protectorate of Nigeria	1924,	1934,	1904	1914	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is one of the early exponent and prominent of the view of utilitarianism	Jeremy Bentham,	Karl marx	president of appeal court	Max Weber	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ emphasis that laws derive from specific culture, and historical contexts and reflect the spirit and community life of a people.	Social historical school	Political social school,	Cultural historical school	Political cultural school	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ emphasis is the essence, aim and hallmark of any legal system	Traditional	natural law school	Constitutional	Social	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Early philosophers and social theorists gave the phenomenon of law some thoughts in their works except one	William	Hume	Montesquieu	Aristotle	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The yardstick of determining whether a particular law is right or wrong is called	morality,	Behavior,	Custom,	Culture	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The renaissance period followed the _____ ages	Middle,	declare of the Roman,	Lower,	Higher empire	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The need in modern societies to bring together and to control diverse origins cultures and interest require _____	Law and their enforcement,	law and society,	customary court,	Law and court	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ Is the power to make people act in the conformity with other people's wishes	Force	Order	Freewill	law	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ both impose standards of conduct necessary for social order.	constitution and law	law and morality	value and law	law and order	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	law perform very important function for the society except one.	preservation of the existing legal system	protection of basic freedom	maintenance of peace and order	creation of luxury atmosphere	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the function of rule of law, A .V . Dice suggested the presence of three elements in any society except one of the following.	Supremacy of law	application of law	action may be based on law,	law must be based On individual value	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Pound was _____ legal philosohper and a law teacher	American	London	Nigeria	Italy	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the body of principles recognized and applied by the state in the administration of justice	Sociology	Economic	law	history	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is not one of the proponents of consensus theories of law	Karl Long	Thomas Hobbes	Emile Durkheim	Harry Bredemeier	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ means the ability to do what one wishes without restraint.	law	value	custom	freedom	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a yardstick by which many judge the validity of law and whether to obey it or not.	Dancing	Morality	value	Constitution	B		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ both impose standards of conduct necessary for social order.	constitution and law	law and morality	value and law	law and order	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ Is the power to make people act in the conformity with other people's wishes	Force B	Order	Freewill	law	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Proceed from the promise that the manner of ownership of the means of Production divided society into two major antagonistic classes.	Web theories	Peace theories	Cuff theories	Marxist theorie	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are the informal social control mechanism except one	Law,	custom,	socializatio,	Group pressure	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The enlightenment period of intellectual history followed the _____	Middle ages,	Renaissance,	Lower ages	, Higher ages	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The attack against the natural law doctrine has come mostly from acclaimed_____	Lecturers,	Doctors,	Artists,	Scientists	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Rules including customs, norms and laws are perquisites for	social order,	Provision of war	Happiness,	, British	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Other means of social control are the following except one	Creature art,	Religions sanctions,	Norms,	Customs	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Early philosophers and social theorists gave the phenomenon of law and legal systems in the society, some thoughts in their works are the following except one person	Hume,	Montesquieu,	Hobbes,	David	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Customary rules are accepted in courts subject to Not repugnant to natural justice	equity and good conscience,	Not contrary to public policy and must have existed for time,	Not in compactable directly or indirectly with any ,	Not showing public interest.	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A major difference between law and morals is?	Definition of condemned acts,	Adjudged guilt,	Legal duty,	Morality	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the liberty to do whatever one wants within the limits imposed by law	Freedom,	opinion,	custom,	Right	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ argued that the natural law approach was unscientific and dominated by untested/untestable philosophical speculations	Positivists,	Lecturers,	Scientists,	Artists	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Human groups serve the following functions to the individuals belonging to the except one	It serves the need for survival and security	It offers the opportunity for individual's personal gratification and recognition,	It moulds the personality of the individual members	It creates wealth for individual members	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Norms and customs express the goals, values and aspirations of a society and regulate human ____	norms	character	Being	behavior	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Theologians note that it is not all laws or all reactions of its agents that are in favour of one side only.	TRUE	FALSE	UNKNOWN	All of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Jeremy Bentham is a prominent utilitarianism	TRUE	FALSE	UNKNOWN	All of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ emphasis that laws derive from specific culture, and historical contexts and reflect the spirit and community life of a people.	Social historical school	Political social school	Cultural historical school	Political cultural school	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Other means of _____ such as religions sanctions, norms and customs	social control,	Social regulation,	Political control,	Sanctions	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a term used for serious offences like armed robbery, murder, rape e .t. c	Felon,	Rape,	misdemeanor,	Offender	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The field of criminology consists of the following principal division except one?	The sociology of law	Law breaking	Societal reaction to law violation	Study of human relation	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ which dominate in some of the northern states are also classified as customary laws	Culture	English laws	Traditional laws	Sharia laws	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In 1930 the _____ was formed largely from the remnant of WAFF as well as Hausa constabulary	Nigerian Army	Nigerian Custom Service	Nigeria police force	Nigeria Prison Service	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Nigerian laws derive mainly from the following sources except one	the recurred laws from Britain	Cases	Customary law	National law	D	eExam

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