

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Re
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Most of the developing countries inherited the _____ at independence by their formal colonial administrations.	parliamentary system					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Arend Lijphart divided the parliamentary democracies into two different systems namely _____ and _____.	the Westminster, Consensus systems					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Legislatures with only one house are known as _____.	unicameral system					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A Parliamentary system's two styles of two houses is called _____.	bicameral system	bicameralism				[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the parliamentary system of government, the head of government is the _____ and the head of state being _____.	prime minister, a president	premier, the president				[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The system of government wherein the head of government is both de facto chief executive and chief legislator refers to _____.	Parliamentary system					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The familiar structures of institutions of political system include: interest groups, political parties, legislatures, executive, bureaucracies and courts are examples of _____.	political institutions					[

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The attainment of community goals in a political system is achieved through the social instrumentality of _____ institutions.	Political					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Political institutions constitute the formal organs of a state which include _____ structures.	informal					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	With respect to resource control, the contrast between Nigerian and American federalism experience is _____ federalism.	competitive					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The _____ commission was established to address the functional inequalities in the Nigerian federal system.	Constitutional Conference Commission					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The acronym RMAFC refers to _____ in Nigeria.	Revenue Mobilization Allocation and Fiscal Commission					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigerian federalism could be said to have evolved through a process of _____.	segregation	devolution				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The exhibition of geo-political structural imbalance is typical of _____ federalism.	Nigerian					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nigeria became a true federalism on _____ by the _____ Constitution.	October 1 1954, Littleton					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In 1946, Nigeria was divided into three groups of North, West, and _____.	East					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Nigerian federalism is traceable to the _____ constitution of 1946.	Richard					

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Who is reputed as the father of federalism? <input type="text"/>	K.C Whare					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The method of dividing governmental legislative powers so that general (central) and regional (component) governments are each within a sphere, coordinate and independent refers to <input type="text"/>	federalism	federal system				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A crucial scientific principle frequently violated by comparative politics is the principle of <input type="text"/>	selection					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A typical comparative studies design which identifies a particular outcome that is to be explained such as revolutions, military coups, transition to democracy, or "economic miracle "in newly industrialized countries refers to <input type="text"/>	Most different system					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Countries in particular geographical region of the world, such as Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America are well suited for <input type="text"/>	Most similar systems					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Qualitative comparison of many counties is more difficult than quantitative comparison as evidenced in Finer's (1997) attempt to compare <input type="text"/>	regime					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Gurr's (1968) demonstration that levels of civil strife across 114 countries are positively linked to the presence of economic, political, short-term, and long-term deprivation refers to <input type="text"/>	comparing many countries	variable –oriented				

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The three methods of country's study in comparative politics include single – country studies, <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> .	comparing few countries, comparing many countries					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The father of comparative politic is <input type="text"/> .	Aristotle					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The rule by the many for the many is <input type="text"/> .	democracy					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The rule by many for the common good refers to a <input type="text"/>	polity					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Aristotle adopted a <input type="text"/> _classification scheme in his analysis of 150 constitutions of the Greek City states.	classification					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The error of explaining something in terms of one sole cause when there may possibilities of other causes refers to <input type="text"/> .	reductivism					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The fallacy of making unwarranted inferences from statistical data or other facts, especially when trying to establish causation results in <input type="text"/> _inference.	False					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The remark "when a great many people are unable to find work, unemployment results" attributed to President Calvin Coolidge is a <input type="text"/> .	tautology					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	To say "Nigerians are not patriotic when in fact only some Nigerians may be and not all" in political argumentation is to have committed the error of fallacy of <input type="text"/>	composition					[

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which approach introduced quantitative method of analysis in political studies? <input type="text"/>	behavioural approach					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Logic is often associated with <input type="text"/>	argumentation theory					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The formal systematic study of the principles of valid inference and correct reasoning is <input type="text"/>	logic					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The term "logic" originated from Greek word <input type="text"/>	logike					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ which means the art and science of reasoning.						[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/>	paradigms					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ is useful in comparative politics when observing and analyzing variations on a theme.						[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The theory that explains the role of political elites, and makes explanatory generalizations about their social backgrounds and political perceptions is the <input type="text"/>	Elite theory					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____						[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In political science, the theory used to describe how democracies are supposed to work in principle and in practice refers to <input type="text"/>	democratic theory					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____						[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A bicameral legislature possesses two separate chambers, usually described as <input type="text"/>	upper House, lower house					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	and <input type="text"/>						[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____						[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The major function of a theory is <input type="text"/>	explanation					[
<input type="checkbox"/>		_____						[

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A _____ theory can be used to explain the crisis in the boko haram in the North or the Niger Delta area of Nigeria.	low range theory						
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The theory that enables scholars to test on a macro level the micro level empirical generalizations as well as integrate existing body of knowledge is known as _____	the general theory						
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are three levels of theory in comparative analysis, namely: _____, middle, and low range theories.	general						
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A _____ is a set of propositions and/or hypothesis that are logically related to each other.	theory						
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	With the advent of behaviouralism and the post behavioural school, _____ gained increasing importance to the study of politics.	models	model					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A word, term, or a label which applies to a whole class or category of ideas is a _____	concept						
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A simplified representation of reality in descriptive or abstract form refers to a _____	model						
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In comparative politics the focus on voting behaviours, political stability, political elite and leaders refers to _____	political behaviour						
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The study of the political structure and political behavior of two countries in comparative enquiry refers to _____	most different system approach						

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Adam Przensorski and Henry Tenure proposed two general approaches to the comparative method namely <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> —	most similar system design, most different systems design					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which approach relies on measurements and observation rather than theory or norm? <input type="text"/>	empirical approach					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which political enquiry approach focuses upon philosophy, values and norms? <input type="text"/>	normative approach					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The two broad approaches of political inquiry are <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> approaches.	normative, empirical					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In order to gain knowledge about single cases, the <input type="text"/> approach is apt.	case study					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The mathematical manipulation of quantitative data about a large number of cases refers to <input type="text"/> —	statistical method	statistical analysis				[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which scientific method is rarely conducted in political science? <input type="text"/>	experiments					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The use of neither the experimental nor the statistical method in analysis is employed in the <input type="text"/>	comparative method					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Most of the developing countries inherited the <input type="text"/> _at independence by their formal colonial administrations.	parliamentary system					[
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which method of analysis is not a scientific method even when it is one of the basic specific methods in comparative research? <input type="text"/>	comparative method					[

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What aligns with experiment in comparative approach to uncover relationships of cause and effect? <input type="text"/>	statistical analysis					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The 'master strategy' as proposed by Grander for drawing inferences about causation in any area of study is the <input type="text"/>	Comparative approach					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which system established the presidency and the legislature as two parallel structures <input type="text"/>	presidential system					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Almond divided the inputs list into four functional requisites of: political socialization and recruitment, interest-articulation, <input type="text"/>	interest-aggregation and political communication					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In which system of government are legislative functions separate from executive functions? <input type="text"/>	presidential system					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which theory presupposes that a political system is often made up of several structures which are "patterns of action and resultant institutions"? <input type="text"/>	Structural Functional Analysis					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The bane of system-maintenance and regulation mode is the performance of <input type="text"/>	certain basic functions	basic functions				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The input – output analytical framework of the general systems theory was developed by <input type="text"/>	David Easton	Easton				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which theory provides a broad framework for the examination of politics? <input type="text"/>	general systems theory					

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the components of politics, the individuals who exercise power as the agents of the state at any given time are referred to as <input type="text"/>	political authorities					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The primary component of a regime in every political system consist of <input type="text"/> _and	constitutional legal structures and political processes					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The political community is comprised of people bound together by a <input type="text"/> _division of labour.	political					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The proponents of the system theory identified three components for every political system namely communities, regimes ,and <input type="text"/>	authorities					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The making and implementation of binding decisions about behaviour or interaction in a society occurs within a <input type="text"/>	political system					
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Aristotle's observation that 'man by nature is a political animal' presupposes ----	the essence of social existence is not only politics but the interaction with one another amounts to political relationship.	nature of persons is political and people playing politics	influencing one to be involved in politics and political relationship	communal activities	A	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Structural Functional Analysis is fundamentally concerned with the ----	patterns of action	Comparative maintenance of systems	system-maintenance and regulation	institutional evaluation	C	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Outputs in a political system refers to ----	interactions	goals	behaviour	policy decisions and actions	D	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The inputs analyzed in a political system refers to ---- -	authoritative allocation of values	policy decisions	demand as supports	actions	C	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	David Easton's input – output analytical framework was a unique systemic approach developed for the purpose of -----	political input	political feedback	political analysis	political relations	C	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The behavioural approach in political science is synonymous with -----	political personalities	political behaviour	political ethics	political parties.	B	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ---- approach is critiqued as narrow and parochial.	traditional approach	legalistic	institutional	empirical	A	

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The traditional comparative government has been critiqued for being -----	non-relational	essentially non-comparative	non-exposing	non-contextual	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The comparative study of law or the legal system refers to -----	adjudication perspectives	litigation perspectives	legalistic perspectives	canon perspectives	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Richard Jesen's aversion that the motto of his generation of political scientists was 'history is past politics and politics present history' portrayed political science as -----	political archive	political anthropology	political history	political affairs	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are important traditional approaches in comparative politics except -----, legalistic and institutional approaches.	historical	legalistic	institutional	empirical	D	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The traditional approach embraces the ----- in explaining any political phenomenon.	Behavioural method	case study method	descriptive method	normative method	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All but ----- constituted the philosophers of the renaissance period in the era of the rebirth or revival of Comparative Politics in Europe.	John Locke	John Montesquieu	Karl Marx	Thomas Hobbes	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Aristotle as a traditional comparative philosopher was in -----	questions about renaissance	questions of equity	questions of justice	questions of democracy	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	During the traditional Developmental epoch the focus of comparative politics was on the -----	electoral institutions	institutions of law	relationships in governance	institutions of government	D	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	To capture and analyse the major political similarities and differences between countries is the focus of ---- --	the study of Comparative Politics	the study of Comparative governance	The study of Comparative regions	the study of Comparism	A	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Statistical correlational studies have been critiqued on the grounds that -----	inability to prove difference	inability to prove causation	inability to prove similarity	inability to prove progression	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Thematic studies in Comparative politics is centred on all these except -----	themes	institutions	countries	regions	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Regional or area studies in comparative politics involve study of similar ----	colonial backgrounds	legal systems	geographic locations	personalities	D	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Comparative Politics studies the following but ---- --	political process	institutions	public policy	human behaviour	D	[

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Skopcol's purpose of comparism was to find possible ----- in explaining the phenomenon of political revolution.	differences	correlation	similarities	relationship	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Theda Skopcol compared the major revolutions of -----	France, Russia and Korea	France, Russia and China	France, England and China	France, Russia and Japan	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The comprehensive study of democracies around the world was embarked upon by -----	Arendt Almond	Arend Lichart	Arend Lijphart	Arend Lijandt	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first major cross-national survey of attitudes aimed at determining the role of political culture in maintaining the stability of democratic regimes is associated with -----	Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba, The Civic Culture	Gabriel Alma and Sidney Verb, The Civic Culture	Robert Almond and Sidney Dahl, The Civic Culture	Gabriel Almond and A.V. Dicey, The Civilization Culture	A	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Revolutions by the bourgeoisie according to Barrington Moore result in -----	bourgeoisie governance	democratic governance	fascist governance	monarchical governance	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Barrington Moore's thesis revolutions by the elite result in -----	communism	plutoism	facism	elitism	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Barrington Moore's thesis on revolutions in England, Russia and Japan (among others) concluded that -----	mass-led revolutions possess the landed elite and result in Communism	mass-led revolutions dispossess the landed elite and result in Communism	mass-led revolutions dispossess the landed elite and result in facism	parliamentary revolutions dispossess the landed elite and result in Communism	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Aristotle posits that corrupt types of constitutions are typical of -----	tyranny, gerontocracy and democracy	plutocracy and democracy	tyranny, oligarchy and polity	tyranny, oligarchy and democracy	D	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Aristotle, the 'constitutions' of monarchy, aristocracy, and polity are -----	good types	mixed types	bad types	corrupt types	A	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Aristotle's famous typology was based on two criteria namely ----- and -----	the type of rulers and nature of political regime	the number of rulers and nature of political regime	the performance of rulers and regime change	the number of parties and nature of polity	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Aristotle's work, The Polity compared -----	different structures	different constitutions	similar constitutions	different electoral systems	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Mill's Method of Similarity consists of comparing -----	very similar cases	very different cases	very structured cases	very dynamic cases,	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Most Different Systems Design in comparative politics is akin to -----	Merton's Method of difference	Different Method of Similarity	Mill's Method of difference	Mill's Method of Similarity	D	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In comparative politics, the comparing of very similar cases that differ only in the dependent variable refers to -----	most similar systems design	most un-similar systems design	similar systems design	most systems design	A	[

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most similar systems design strategy in comparative research is also known as -----	Mill's Method of similarity	Bill's Method of Difference	Mill's Method of Difference	Merton's Method of Difference	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The understanding of the government and political system of a country is embedded in -----	the governmental process	the conflict process	the judicial process	the electoral process	A	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The explanation of the difference between and similarities among countries is the premise of -----	comparative systemic study	comparism study	systemic study	compact systemic study	A	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ----- constitutes an existing and challenging area of concern in politics.	structure and behaviour of government	institution and behaviour of government	Nature and structure of government	public goods and systemic behaviour of government	A	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An important study of politics is -----	the study of policies	the study of power	the study of governments	the study of legislations	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The objective and rational judgement about political system and the dispelling of the 'feeling of superiority of one country over another' is the bane of -----	comparative study of structures	comparative study of governments	comparative study of institutions	comparative study of processes	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following is NOT an approach in political science -----	decision-making approach	structural-functional approach	group approach	systematic approach	D	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The new approach that emerged after the decline of behavioural approach was aimed at -----	promoting a science that will not be only empirical but socially relevant	promoting a political science that will be only scientific	promoting a political science that will not be only scientific but socially relevant	promoting a science that will be verifiable	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The decline of behaviouralism in the 1960's culminated into the news perspective conceived as -----	post-institutional approach	post-behavioural approach	post-descriptive approach	post-experimentation approach	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The decline of the intellectual force of behaviouralism in the 1960's culminated into the ----- in the study of politics.	the laying of emphasis on the state and less on the informal processes of politics	the laying of emphasis on the Informal processes of politics and less on the state	the laying of emphasis on the constitution and less on the citizenry	the laying of emphasis on the formal processes of politics and less on the state	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The main critique of behaviouralism is none other than that -----	political phenomena are key to experimentation	political phenomena experimentally relevant	political phenomena are not amenable to experimentation	political phenomena are amenable to experimentation	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Institutions do not exist physically apart from the -----	persons and groups who process them	persons and groups who own them	persons and groups who co-ordinate them	persons and groups who inhabit them	D	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Generalizations or theories which are capable of explaining and predicting political phenomena is -----	scientology	empiricism	behaviouralism	philosophism	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The emphasis on facts rather than values in comparative politics is a prerogative of the -----	discriptive-Institutional approach	Institutional approach	structural-Institutional approach	philosophical-Institutional approach	A	[

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The institutional approach to political inquiry focuses on the -----	national structures and agencies of government	formal structures and agencies of government	constitutional structures and agencies of government	political structures and agencies of government	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The hierarchical management of offices and agencies having certain functions and powers refers to -----	units	polity	institutions	functionalization	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The philosophical approach in political science is focused is on -----	great concepts, values and institutions of politics	great ideas, values and agencies of politics	great ideas, values and doctrines of politics	great ideas, behaviouralism and doctrines of politics	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ----- states that electoral system based on single member districts tend to produce two parties.	Dutam's law	Duverger's law	Dahl's law	Druggal's law	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Michel's 'iron law of Oligarcy' support that all groups and organizations develop a hierarchical structure of authority with -- ----	a major elite as their head	a small elite as their head	elites as their head	an autonomous elite	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the differentiating feature between natural science and political science is the___.	role of certainty	role of objectivity	role of valuation	role of experimentation	D	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Political Science and natural sciences seek to ---- -	minimise the certainty of the inferences of empirical world	decimate the certainty of the inferences of empirical world	adapt the certainty of the inferences of empirical world	maximize the certainty of the inferences of empirical world	D	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The essence of comparing countries in comparative politics is geared towards -- ---	verifying hypothesis that have been formulated	verifying laws that have been formulated	verifying theories that have been formulated	verifying execution of laws	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The goal of science of politics is rooted in political science and natural science sharing the following features except -----	prediction	impaction	hypothesis testing	description	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The understanding of politics is premised on the view of politics as ----- and ----- according to Stephen Gilliat.	a positive means of conflict consensus and promotion of conflicts	a positive means of conflict management, production and promotion of conflicts	a means of conflict resolution and production and promotion of conflicts	a means of conflict management and resolution	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The development of ----- prompted the focus on the impact of social forces on government by political scientists.	psychology after the 19th century	sociology after the 19th century	anthropology after the 19th century	ethics and philosophy	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The theory of seperation of powers is between -----	the legislature and judiciary	the legislature and judiciary	the legislature, executive and judiciary	the senate, executive and judiciary	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The legislation, execution and the adjudication of law categorization is premised on the assumption that -----	that politics was best assured by seperation of powers.	that equality was best assured by seperation of powers.	liberty was best assured by seperation of powers	that influences was best assured by seperation of powers.	B	[

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The categorization into legislation, execution and the adjudication of law is attributed to ----	English Philosopher Laswell(1689-1755)	French Philosopher, Montesquieu(1689-1755)	French Philosopher,Bodin(1689-1755)	European Philosopher, Dahl(1689-1755)	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ---- could be encompassed within the categories of legislation, execution and the adjudication of law.	functions of the state	functions of law	functions of the government	functions of execution	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The introduction of political science heralded the focus on the -----	characteristics of the state than any other aspects of the political process.	characteristics of the political process than any other aspects of the political process	characteristics of constitution than any other aspects of the polity	characteristics of the community than any other aspects of the political process	D	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The term 'political science' was first used by ----, a ---- political philosopher.	Jean Bodin,French	Jean, Benthan, English	Jean Bentham, French	Jean Dahl, French	A	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Politics goes beyond the activity of government, political parties and politicians to include ----	bargaining, reconciliation and influence	organizations,equality and humanity	political process, community and zonal politics	influence,contention and ethnocentrism	A	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Politics as 'who gets what, when and how' underlines the importance of -----	bargain as a major feature of politics	legitimacy as a major feature of politics	authority as a major feature of politics	power as a major feature of politics	D	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Politics as 'who gets what, when and how' is attributed to ----	Socrates	Plato	Laswell	Dahl	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Dudley,and laski conceived Politics as ----- of the community in which all are personally involved.	organization of activities	ordinary day-to-day activities	influential activities	communal activities	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Harold Laswell equated politics with ----	power,authority and influence	power,influence and influential	power,organization and resolution	power, law and influence	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	To Aristotle, people's humanity can only be experienced through interaction with others in ----	the state, area and government	the polis, unit and community	the polis,society and government.	the community, unit and area	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Politics' is the search for the good life is attributed to ----	Dahl	Aristotle	Plato	Bentham	B	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The term 'politics' was first used by ---- to refer to the affairs of a affairs of ----	Bentham, a Greek city-state	Plato, a Polis state	Aristotle, a Greek city - State	Socrates, a Greek City-state	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The term 'politics' was first introduced in a book ----	polis	Rex	Politics	Republica	C	[
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Greek idea 'polis' refers to -----	politics	city-state	community	nation	B	[

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