

FBQ1: The__ political analysis asks when and why freedom or democracy should be valued

Answer: Normative

FBQ2: The major work of political philosophy known as a 'Theory of Justice' is associated with__

Answer: John Rawls

FBQ3: The proposition that the state exist to fulfil "the greatest happiness in the greatest number" was proposed by__

Answer: Jeremy Bentham

FBQ4: The stage in the policy process when officials attempt to narrow the number of subjects which come to their attention is referred to as __?

Answer: Agenda setting

FBQ5: A complex activity involving a pattern of action, extending over time and involving many decisions is known as __?

Answer: Policy making

FBQ6: The conception that " in a war of all against all, life is hardly worth living and was 'short, brutish, nasty and poor is associated with__?

Answer: Thomas Hobbes

FBQ7: The empirical analysis is divided into two namely inductive reasoning and __?

Answer: deductive reasoning

FBQ8: Semantic analysis is also known as _____?

Answer: Concept analysis

FBQ9: The public realm was viewed by the __to be morally superior to the private realm

Answer: Greeks

FBQ10: Truman noted __factors that necessitated the change in the character of world politics?

Answer: Two

FBQ11: By political socialisation, Almond and Powell mean the process by which a culture passes down civic values, beliefs, and habits of mind to generations.

Answer: Succeeding

FBQ12: In spite of their differences, the systems and structural functionalist approaches have _____ major similar features.

Answer: Three

FBQ13: The American Political Science Association was founded in the year __

Answer: 1903

FBQ14: The American Political Science Review, was founded in the year __

Answer: 1906

FBQ15: The traditional and the behavioural approaches to the study of politics are based on ___?

Answer: Values

FBQ16: The ___ methods advocates for the utilisation and development of most precise techniques in the study of politics

Answer: Behavioural

FBQ17: The scholar that noted six interrelated factors which influenced the rise of the behavioural movement is _____

Answer: Robert Dahl

FBQ18: A movement within political science that challenge the dominance of research that assumes that political behavior can be predicted is known as ___?

Answer: The Perestroika Movement

FBQ19: The subject matter of the normative approach has principally remained about the ___?

Answer: State

FBQ20: The least scientific sub-discipline of political science is ___?

Answer: Normative political approach

FBQ21: The study of ___ is central to the identity of the discipline of political science?

Answer: political institutions

FBQ22: Class approach is an important tool in political science which focuses on division of society into _____

Answer: Classes

FBQ23: The hallmark of the descriptive-inductive approach is ___?

Answer: Hyperfactualism

FBQ24: The practice of inferring generalizations from past occurrences which then shape expectations for the future is known as _____ reasoning

Answer: Induction

FBQ25: According to Eckstein (1972), formal legal inquiry involves ___phases

Answer: Two

FBQ26: The study of _____ is an essential ingredient in the analysis of constitution and formal organizations

Answer: public law

FBQ27: The first of Dicey's three meanings of the rule of law is ___

Answer: absence of arbitrary power

FBQ28: Political rights enjoyed by the people in a democratic country/society are enshrined in the ____
Answer: Constitution

FBQ29: According to Marx, every society is divided into classes on the basis of ownership or non-ownership of the.
Answer: Means of production

FBQ30: A ____ is the body of basic laws, principles, conventions, rules and regulations which govern a country
Answer: Constitution

FBQ31: A key element of the institutional approach is the ____
Answer: historical - comparative method

FBQ32: The origins of the comparative approach can be traced to ____ classification of governments
Answer: Aristotle's

FBQ33: The relationship between the bourgeoisie and proletariat is characterised by antagonism because the bourgeoisie exploits and subjugates the proletariat in an effort to maximise ____
Answer: Profit

FBQ 34: At the core of class analysis is the concept of dialectical materialism which presumes the primacy of ____ determinants in history
Answer: Economic

FBQ35: Aristotle's ideal form of government is broadly equated with ____?
Answer: middle-class rule

FBQ36: Constitutional studies remain a prime example of formal ____
Answer: legal methods

FBQ37: The ____ approach is one of the central pillars of the discipline of political science
Answer: Traditional

FBQ38: Marx envisages that as the contradictions of the capitalist system become more acute, a revolutionary situation will arise during which the proletariat will ____ the capitalists
Answer: Overthrow

FBQ39: The behavioural approach emphasises the centrality of the ____ as unit of analysis
Answer: Individual

FBQ40: All generalisations made about the political process must in principle be ____ by reference to relevant behavior?
Answer: Tested

FBQ41: Ethical evaluation and empirical explanations involve __differentKinds of propositions?

Answer: Two

FBQ42: The ____ approach was a response to the shortcomings of the traditional approach?

Answer: Behavioural

FBQ43: A _____ of government is one in which there is a single central government that does not share power with any other body.

Answer: Unitary system

FBQ44: The class approach has been criticised for its _____determinism.

Answer: Economic

FBQ45: Inputs in system analysis can take the form of demand and _____

Answer: Support

FBQ46: According to David Easton, Inputs are generated from the ____

Answer: Environment

FBQ47: In system approach, Inputs are fed into the black box of decision making, otherwise called ____?

Answer: The conversion box

FBQ48: A criticism of the class approach is Marx's failure to comprehend the fact that the relationship between the ruling class and the working class is not always _____

Answer: Antagonistic

FBQ49: The structural-functionalist approach (SFA) was pioneered by ____?

Answer: Gabriel Almond

FBQ50: The _____ model relies on a few assumptions to make deduction about the instrumental and cost-effective behaviour of a person whether or not to participate in politics

Answer: Rational Choice

MCQ1: A key element of the scientific approach to the study of political institutions is the _____

Answer: Comparative method

MCQ2: According to Osaghae (1988), the goals of political analysis include to know what is real, important and _____

Answer: Valuable

MCQ3: The behavioral approach of politics resonated as a result of the criticism against the _____ approach ?

Answer: Traditional

MCQ4: The ____ approach is concerned with the study of rules, procedures, organizational structure and how they impact the political process

Answer: Institutional

MCQ5: The comparative method as a tool of political analysis is traceable to ____, in his attempt to classify 158 constitutions of Greek city states

Answer: Aristotle

MCQ6: Post behaviouralism as a protest movement was championed by David Easton in ____

Answer: 1969

MCQ7: For Karl Marx, class struggle is the end point of irreconcilable differences between the forces of production and ____?

Answer: Mode Of Production

MCQ8: According to ____, political culture as the pattern of individual attitudes and orientations towards politics among members of a political system?

Answer: Gabriel Almond and Sydney Verba

MCQ9: Which of these tactics is employed by pressure groups ____ ?

Answer: Demonstrations

MCQ10: According to Milbraith (1965), citizen's political participation can be classified on the basis of three types of political activities. This includes; spectator, transitional and ____, ?

Answer: Gladiatorial

MCQ11: The communist Manifesto was published on 21st February ____?

Answer: 1848

MCQ12: According to Karl Deutsch, the Elite strata is divided into ____, top elite, mid elite and who is who elite?

Answer: Marginal elite

MCQ13: According to Osaghae (1988) the yardstick for measuring the feature of normative analysis are; neutralism, intuition and ____ ?

Answer: Subjectivism

MCQ14: The attempts made at providing a conceptual model or understanding upon which politics in the international political system is analyzed and comprehended is referred to as ____?

Answer: International Relations Theory

MCQ15: The earliest idea of politics as the pursuit of public interest resonated mainly among the ____

Answer: Greeks

MCQ16: The theory of justice is associated with the writings of _____
Answer: John Rawls

MCQ17: The principle of greatest happiness is associated with-----?
Answer: John Stuart Mills

MCQ18: Policy Analysis makes use of both empirical and ----- Analysis
Answer: Normative

MCQ19: In Karl Deutsch (1974) typology of political system, those who are not only politically relevant, but also strive to influence decision making and policy of government fall within the _____
Answer: Elite strata

MCQ20: One of the assumptions of Realism is that, _____
Answer: States are rational actors

MCQ21: The rapid growth in _____ remains a major force propelling the spread of globalization
Answer: Information Technology

MCQ22: Despite the anarchical nature of the international system, _____ believe that peace can be achieved through greater interdependence and cooperation
Answer: Liberalism

MCQ23: One important factor that has altered the nature of relationship between state and non-state actors is _____
Answer: Globalisation

MCQ24: In _____ typology, the Apolitical stratum are those citizens who are less interested about politics as well as government policy
Answer: Robert Dahl

MCQ25: It was the _____ that promoted the elective principle that eventually paved the way for elections into the legislative council
Answer: Clifford Constitution

MCQ26: Political representation has its roots in _____ in England
Answer: 1215

MCQ27: Under political representation _____, are considered as the representatives who follow their own understanding of the best action to pursue
Answer: Trustee

MCQ28: Legislature is plays the role of _____ in the society
Answer: Representation

MCQ29: According to Arend Lijphart (1999), the two types of democracy includes;

majoritarian and _____
Answer: Consensus

MCQ30: In 1939, Nigeria was divided into three provinces by _____
Answer: Benard Bourdillion

MCQ31: The principle of separation of powers was developed and popularized by _____
Answer: Baron De monstequieu

MCQ32: In a unitary system of government, there is a _____ central authority?
Answer: Single

MCQ33: The reasons why states federate includes socio-economic, security and _____ reasons
Answer: Political

MCQ34: A tentative statement that discusses the connection between two variables is called _____?
Answer: Hypothesis

MCQ35: The three types of variables include; dependent, control and _____
Answer: Independent

MCQ36: An abstract notion that is used to depict a theory is referred to as _____
Answer: Concept

MCQ37: Quasi federalism is a term used to describe the system of government that exists between the federal and _____ system
Answer: Unitary

MCQ38: The Nigeria senate, consists of _____ senators
Answer: 109

MCQ39: The Henry Willinks Commission was set up in _____?
Answer: 1957

MCQ40: Variables that cannot be easily controlled or manipulated are called _____
Answer: Independent

MCQ41: A set of statements that are principally formulated with the aim of predicting or explaining political phenomenon is called _____
Answer: Theory

MCQ42: The approach which seeks to apply scientific methodology to understanding social phenomena is _____
Answer: Positivism

MCQ43: The first established institution for the study of Political Science was formed in the year _____

Answer: 1871

MCQ44: The American political Science Association was formed in the year _____

Answer: 1903

MCQ45: According to Max Weber, three types of authority includes charismatic, legal rational and _____

Answer: Traditional

MCQ46: In the quest for neutrality or objectivity in carrying out a research, a research must try to adopt a _____ approach

Answer: Value free

MCQ47: The key reason why political science cannot be regarded completely as a science, is as a result of the unpredictable nature of _____

Answer: Man

MCQ48: A universal statement with consistency that relates to all cases of political phenomenon is referred to as _____

Answer: Law

MCQ49: According to _____, political science in the mid 20th century was in search of its identity

Answer: David Easton

MCQ50: The inductive and _____ method is used by political scientist for the study of politics and analysis.

Answer: Deductive