



UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION, WINNEBA

SUBJECT AREA TEST (SAT)
BBA NON-ACCOUNTING

MATURE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, NOV. 2024

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE EDUCATION
MATURE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

INDEX NUMBER: TIME ALLOWED: 2HOURS

Instruction: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS: PLEASE SHADE WITH PENCIL THE CORRECT ANSWERS ON THE MCQ SHEETS PROVIDED

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| <p>1. "No one is punishable by law except for a distinct breach of an existing law established in an ordinary legal manner and in an ordinary court of the land". This statement is attributable to</p> <p>A. Thomas Hobbes
B. John Locke.
C. Albert Venn Dicey.
D. Baron de Montesquieu.</p> <p>2. The concept of separation of powers was enunciated by</p> <p>A. Baron de Montesquieu.
B. Thomas Hobbes
C. Albert Venn Dicey.
D. John Locke.</p> <p>3. Which of the following courts has both original and appellate jurisdiction?</p> <p>A. High court
B. Juvenile court.
C. District court.
D. Circuit court.</p> <p>4. Equality before the law is an aspect of</p> <p>A. separation of powers.
B. checks and balances.
C. judicial review.
D. rule of law.</p> | <p>5. The constitutional device that allows each organ to share functions with one another is known as</p> <p>A. separation of powers.
B. checks and balances.
C. judicial review.
D. rule of law.</p> <p>6. The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa has won elections and dominated the country's political scene since 1994, in spite of the existence of many other parties. This electoral system is</p> <p>A. De jure one-party system.
B. De facto one-party system.
C. Two-party system.
D. Multi-party system.</p> <p>7. In the presidential system there is</p> <p>A. constitutional supremacy.
B. collective responsibility.
C. parliamentary supremacy.
D. strong party discipline.</p> <p>8. A cardinal feature of the parliamentary system is that, the Prime Minister is always appointed from</p> <p>A. outside the legislature.
B. parliament.
C. the bench.
D. the cabinet.</p> |
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9. In the cabinet executive system, members of the cabinet are selected by the
 - A. President
 - B. Prime Minister
 - C. Chief Attorney
 - D. Chief of Staff
10. Which of the following statements is true? There can be a
 - A. state without government
 - B. state without territory
 - C. nation without territory
 - D. nation without common history
11. Which of the following statements is true?
 - a. Marxism was theorized by Kwame Nkrumah
 - b. Fascism was introduced by Adolf Hitler in Italy
 - c. Nazism was founded in Germany
 - d. Anarchism was practiced in the England
12. Which of the following factors is not considered in the adoption of a unitary system of government?
 - A. Cultural heterogeneity
 - B. Cultural homogeneity
 - C. Small territory
 - D. Inadequate human resource
13. The unitary system of government is usually adopted because it
 - A. promotes unity in diversity.
 - B. allows member states to withdraw at will.
 - C. is more expensive to operate.
 - D. ensures duplication of institutions.
14. Which of the following state systems usually leads to the creation of remoteness?
 - A. Federation
 - B. Confederation
 - C. Hybrid
 - D. Unitary
15. Which of the following is **not** a ceremonial function?
 - A. Gracing important national occasions
 - B. Receiving dignitaries from abroad
 - C. Conferring honours on deserving personalities
 - D. Appointing ministers to form cabinet
16. The principle of separation of powers is a feature in the ...
 - A. presidential system.
 - B. parliamentary system.
 - C. mixed system.
 - D. heterogenous system.
17. Who is dubbed primus inter pares? The ...
 - A. President
 - B. Prime Minister
 - C. Chief Justice
 - D. Speaker of Parliament
18. Which of the following statements is true?
 - A. Some unitary states have a bicameral legislature
 - B. Some federal states have a unicameral legislature
 - C. All federal states have a bicephalous executive
 - D. All unitary states have a monocephalous executive
19. All the following are features of federation except ...
 - A. existence of federal supreme court.
 - B. bicameral legislature.
 - C. effective police administration.
 - D. constitutional division of powers.
20. In federation, each component state returns an equal number of representatives to the upper house. This is meant to ensure federal ...
 - A. consensus.
 - B. bond.
 - C. agreement.
 - D. balance.
21. The last stage of socialism, according to Marxism is ...
 - A. capitalism.
 - B. anarchism.
 - C. communism.
 - D. communalism.

22. Impeachment is a function exercised by the ...
 A. court.
 B. legislature.
 C. executive.
 D. army.
23. A notable feature of the parliamentary system is that ...
 A. parliament can be dissolved at the instance of the Prime Minister.
 B. the monarch vacates the seat any time parliament is dissolved.
 C. the Lord Chancellor becomes the Speaker of Parliament when cabinet is defeated in a censure motion.
 D. the Prime Minister is always elected from the minority party
24. The prerogative writ issued to a law enforcement agency to produce a person being kept in police custody for a court to determine the status of the detention is called
 A. mandamus
 B. certiorari
 C. habeas corpus
 D. quo warranto
25. Which of the following is **not** a function of the Electoral commission?
 A. Delimitation of constituencies
 B. Compilation of electoral roll
 C. Declaration of election results
 D. Swearing in of an elected candidate
26. All the following are political institutions except ...
 A. the supreme court building
 B. standing orders of parliament
 C. the State of the Nation's Address
 D. elections
27. Provisions in the 1992 Constitutions that make it impossible to prosecute the activities of Rawlings between 1979 and 1991 are referred to as
 A. Entrenched Provisions
 B. Transitional Provisions
 C. Directive Principles of State Policy
 D. the Sovereignty of the people
28. The 1992 Constitutions is silent on the rights of ...
 A. children
 B. women
 C. homosexuals
 D. workers
29. The most comprehensive record of human rights abuses that occurred in Ghana under unconstitutional governments can be found in ...
 A. The Children's Act.
 B. the 1992 Constitution
 C. The Report of the National Reconciliation Committee
 D. none of the above
30. Two of these countries once had totalitarian governments ...
 A. USA and Italy
 B. Russia and Canada.
 C. Italy and South Korea
 D. Nazi Germany and Italy.
31. The greatest value for a democracy to be consolidated is ...
 A. toleration
 B. multi-partism
 C. paternalism
 D. assumption of infallibility.

32. The phrase coup d'état literally means ...
 A. the cutting of the coup
 B. the somersaulting of the state
 C. the cutting of the state
 D. the cutting of the people.
33. Democracy is only a form of government and nothing else.
 A. True B. False
34. What system of government did Ghana adopt in 1969?
 A. theocracy
 B. bicephalous executive
 C. monocephalous executive
 D. power-sharing
35. How would you describe the economy of Ghana at Independence?
 A. industrialized and rich
 B. better than most African countries
 C. comparable to USA
 D. worst in Africa.
36. In the political history of Ghana, PDA represented.
 A. public display of affection
 B. Preventive Detective Act.
 C. Protective Custody Law
 D. Preventive Detention Act.
37. The 1992 Constitution was prepared by a
 A. A. Constituent Assembly
 B. Lawyers.
 C. Consultative Assembly
 D. none of the above
38. The only association in Ghana that possesses legitimate coercive authority is
 A. The Ghana Bar Association
 B. Christian Council of Ghana.
 C. The Council of State
 D. the government.
39. The government of Ghana includes all Ghanaians.
 A. True B. False
40. The mouthpiece of the UGCC was
 A. The Evening News
 B. The Morning Telegraph
 C. The Methodist Times
 D. The Asante Pioneer.
41. The culture of silence in Ghana's political history was associated with
 A. The Progress Party's Government.
 B. Acheampong's National Redemption Council
 C. The Armed Forces Revolutionary Council
 D. Rawlings' PNDC
42. The campaign for a world constituent assembly is also a campaign for a world
 A. confederation
 B. federation
 C. constitution
 D. none
43. The heartbeat of politics is...
 A. Disagreements
 B. Conflict
 D. Resource allocation
 D. Propaganda
44. The competition between opposing forces, reflecting a diversity of opinions, preferences, needs or interests is an example of....
 a. Conflict
 b. Propaganda
 c. Disagreements
 d. A state
45. The basic difference between the state and nation is that ...
 A. State is bigger than a nation
 B. Nation is prior to state
 C. State and nation are the same
 D. There is stronger ties in a state than nation
46. Which of the following is not a key feature of the state?
 A. The state is sovereign
 B. The state is controlled by powerful nation states
 C. The state is an instrument of domination
 D. The state is an exercise in legitimation
47. The means through which the authority of the state is brought into operation is
 A. a nation
 B. a state
 C. government
 D. cooperation

48. What is the main distinction between the state and society?

A. State is bigger than the society

B. Society is bigger than the state

C. State is governed by laws and society is not

D. Society is smaller than the state

49. The teaching of human rights is significant to ensure ...

A. Governments are well protected

B. States are well protected

C. All citizens participate in the governance process

D. Respect and dignity of all people

50. Human rights are rights one is entitled to by virtue of being a ...

A. Citizen

B. Human being

C. Student

D. Member of an association

51. A coherent set of ideas that provides a basis for organized political action is referred to as ...

A. Politics

B. Authority

C. Power

D. Ideology

52. Which of the following is not an element of socialism?

A. Tradition

B. Fraternity

C. Social equality

D. Social class

53. The central theme of Conservative thought is the desire to conserve

A. Tradition

B. Social equality

C. Social class

D. fraternity

54. The process by which states move towards more democratic forms of political systems is referred to as

A. Democracy and equality

B. Democratization

C. Democracy and justice

D. Respect for human dignity and freedom

55. A practice which combines freedom with the idea of popular sovereignty is ...

A. Respect for human dignity and freedom

B. Freedom and justice

C. Liberal democracy

D. Democratic imperatives

56. A system of welfare and redistribution aimed at narrowing social inequalities is a form of ...

A. Human rights education

B. Social Democracy

C. Democratization

D. Freedom and justice

57. Good governance entails the following except ...

A.

Equity and inclusiveness

B. Consensus oriented

C. Effectiveness and efficiency

D. Skewed rule of law and accountability

58. What form of participation is a cornerstone of good governance?

A.

Participation by both men and women

- B. Participation by female domination
- C. Participation by only men and chiefs
- D. Participation by Chiefs, Queen mothers and opinion leaders in politics
59. A group of like-minded individuals organized to capture the levers of government is a/an
- A. Interest group
- B. Democracy
- C. Political party
- D. Mass media
60. Terrorism involves ...
- A. Political objectives and goals
- B. Social objectives and goals
- C. Religious objectives and goals
- D. technological objectives and goals
61. The key factor that separates terrorism from other forms of violence is the ...
- A. Social ends
- B. Economic ends
- C. Political ends
- D. None of the above
62. The intent of terrorist attacks or bombings is to ...
- A. Strike fear into the general public and governments
- B. Gain economic benefits
- C. Ensure rule of law in a country
- D. Ensure transparency
63. The following are components of terrorism EXCEPT ...
- A. a weapon of armed robbers
- B. a weapon of the weak
- C. violence targeting non-combatants
- D. political ends
64. Citizenship means possession of ...
- A. A state's passport
- B. Civil and political rights
- C. Identity of an ethnic group
- D. Economic and social status
65. Identity politics is an offshoot of the politics of...
- A. Multi-democracy
- B. Multi-culturalism
- C. Democratic order
- D. Liberalism
66. Liberty implies the following varieties except ...
- A. Political liberty
- B. Economic liberty
- C. Natural liberty
- D. Slavery liberty
67. The body of rules and regulations that directs the action and inaction of citizens as well as government is known as ...
- A. Democracy
- B. Constitution
- C. Acts of parliament
- D. Judicial review
68. Which of the following was the first political party to be in the Gold Coast?
- A. United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC)
- B. United Party (UP)
- C. National Liberation Movement (NLM)
- D. Progress Party (PP)
69. Which political party formed the government in Ghana's Second Republic?
- A. Progress Party
- B. National Alliance of Liberals (NAL)
- C. United Democratic Front (UDF)
- D. New Patriotic Party (NPP)

70. Who was the President of Ghana in the Third Republic?
- Kofi Abrefa Busia
 - J. W. S. de-Graft Johnson
 - Hilla Limann
 - Victor Owusu
71. Which political party introduced the “Aliens Compliance Order” in Ghana?
- Popular Front Party (PFP)
 - Progress Party (PP)
 - Convention people’s Party (CPP)
 - New Patriotic Party (NPP)
72. One of the reasons cited for the toppling of the Nkrumah administration was the establishment of
- President’s Own Guard Regiment (POGR)
 - B. Alliance Compliance Order
 - Operation Feed Yourself (OFY)
 - Labour Federation Deed
73. The military junta formed after the overthrow of the Busia regime was called the
- National Liberation Council (NLC)
 - National Redemption Council (NRC)
 - Supreme Military Council (SMC)
 - Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC)
74. All the following European states made colonies in Africa **except**
- Switzerland
 - Portugal
 - Spain
 - Germany
75. The colonial policy of Assimilation was introduced in Africa by the
- British.
 - French.
 - Spanish.
 - Belgian.
76. The colonial policy of Assimilation was later replaced by the policy of
- Association.

- Disassociation.
 - Discrimination
 - Acculturalization.
77. Ghana’s current decentralization system was introduced during the regime of
- J. J. Rawlings.
 - K. A. Busia
 - J. A. Kufour.
 - J. A. Ankrah.
78. Which of the following pre-independence constitutions was the first to introduce the official majority in the Legislative Council?
- 1916 Clifford Constitution
 - B. 1925 Guggisberg Constitution
 - 1946 Alan Burns Constitution
 - 1951 Arden-Clarke Constitution
79. One factor that precipitated the 1948 Riots in the Gold Coast was the
- large influx of cars in the national capital.
 - invasion of farms by locusts.
 - cutting down of diseased cocoa trees.
 - scrutiny of tax concession.
80. The leader of the Armed Revolutionary Council (AFRC) was
- J. J. Rawlings.
 - B. J. A. Kufour.
 - C. J. A. Ankrah.
 - D. Gen A. A. Afrifa.
81. The 1978 Palace Coup in Ghana was staged by
- Gen. A. A. Afrifa.
 - B. B. Flt. Lt. J. J. Ralings.
 - Gen. F. W. K. Akuffo.
 - Gen. I. K. Acheampong.
82. The Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) was implemented in Ghana during the regime of
- J. A. Kufour.
 - B. K. A. Busia.
 - J. J. Rawlings.
 - Hilla Limann.

83. The governing body formed after the overthrow of the administration of Hilla Limann was called the
- Provisional national Defence Council (PNDC).
 - National Liberation Council (NLC).
 - Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC).
 - Supreme Military Council (SMC).
84. The movement that was formed in the Gold Coast to resist the land policy introduced by the British colonial administrators was the
- Aborigines' Rights Protection Society (ARPS).
 - West African Protestors' Association (WAPA).
 - Gold Coast Youth Conference (GCYC)
 - West African Youth League (WAYL).
85. Which of the following bodies was formed by I. T. A. Wallace-Johnson?
- Aborigines' Rights Protection Society (ARPS).
 - West African Youth League (WAYL)West
 - African Students' Union (WASU).
 - Gold Coast Youth Conference (GCYC).
86. One achievement of the National Congress of British West Africa (NCBWA) was the
- establishment of the University College of the Gold Coast.
 - creation of community day schools in British West Africa.
 - erecting of barriers at lorry parks to check stolen goods.
 - construction of an express road linking all the national capitals.
87. Who was dubbed "the Doyen of the Gold Coast Politics?"
- Kwame Nkrumah
 - B. K. A. Busia
 - C. J. B. Danquah

- D. D. G. A. Grant
88. The African Union was established in
- May 2001
 - May 2002
 - May 2003
 - May 3004
89. The acronym ECOWAS stands for
- Economic Community of Western African States
 - Economic Commission of West African States
 - Economic Community of West African States
 - Economic Commission of Western African States
90. The African Union is made up of how many countries?
- 53
 - 55
 - 60
 - 16
91. Which of the following is an inter-governmental organization operating on the African continent?
- SADC
 - UEMOA
 - EAC
 - All the above
92. The current Chairperson of the ECOWAS is
- Ellen Johnson Sirleaf of Liberia
 - Nana Addo Dankwa Akuffo-Addo of Ghana
 - Macky Sall of Senegal
 - Muhammadu Buhari of Nigeria
93. ECOWAS is made up of countries in West Africa.
- 14
 - 15
 - 16
 - d. 17

94. What is Africa's youngest country?

- A. South Sudan
- B. North Sudan
- C. Zawad
- D. Madagascar

95. In which African city is the Chinese-built headquarters of the African Union?

- A. Accra
- B. Lagos
- C. Addis Ababa
- D. Johannesburg

96. How many Black Presidents have ruled over South Africa since the collapse of Apartheid?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6

98. What is the most populous country in Africa?

- A. Nigeria
- B. Egypt
- C. Ethiopia
- D. Tanzania

99. The British Prime Minister is called..

- A. Theresa May
- B. Tony Blair
- C. Donald Trump
- D. Ben Carson

100. Which of the following best explains 'Brexit'.

- A. UK's decision to leave the European Union
- B. The dismissal of the UK from the European Union
- C. The breakaway of the European Union from the UK
- D. The dismissal of the European Union from the United Kingdom.