

2019
Edition

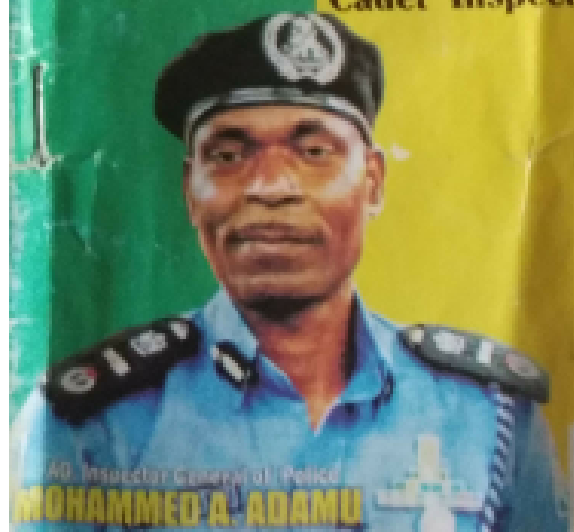


N300

Police Recruitment
Examination

Past Questions & Answers

For
Police Constables (Recruit)
Cadet Inspectors



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History Of Nigeria police

Nigeria's police was first established in 1820 and it began with officers from Imo State. The first person to have the highest rank in all the police is commissioner general colonel KK.

In 1879 1,200-member armed paramilitary Hausa Constabulary was formed. In 1896 the Lagos Police was established. A similar force, the Niger Coast Constabulary, was formed in Calabar in 1894 under the newly proclaimed Niger Coast Protectorate. In the north, the Royal Niger Company set up the Royal Niger Company Constabulary in 1888 with headquarters. When the protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria were proclaimed in the early 1900s, part of the Royal Niger Company Constabulary became the Northern Nigeria Police, and part of the Niger Coast Constabulary became the Southern Nigeria Police. During the colonial period, most police were associated with local governments (native authorities). In the 1960s, under the First Republic, these forces were first regionalised and then nationalised.

The NPF performed conventional police functions and was responsible for internal security generally; for supporting the prison, immigration, and customs services; and for performing military duties within or outside Nigeria as directed. Plans were announced in mid-1980 to expand the force to 200,000. By 1983, according to the federal budget, the strength of the NPF was almost 152,000, but other sources estimated it to be between 20,000 and 80,000. Reportedly, there were more than 1,300 police stations nationwide.

Departments

| Title | Departments | Responsibilities |
|--|--|---|
| Department of Finance and Administration | Finance and Administration | General administration and Finance |
| Department of Operations | Operations | Crime prevention, Public Order, Public Safety |
| Department of Logistics and Supply | Logistics and Supply | Works and Police Estate Management |
| Department of Criminal Investigation | Force Criminal Investigation Department (FORCID) | Investigation |
| Department of Training and Development | Training | Human resources |
| Department of Research and Planning | Planning, Research and Development | Statistics and Data |
| Department of Information Technology | Information and communication technology | Communication management |

Police Mobile Force

The Police Mobile Force was established as a strike or Anti-riot unit under the control of the Inspector-General of Police to counter incidents of civil disturbance. It is designated to take over operations of major crisis where conventional police units cannot cope.

There are presently 12 MOPOL Commands, MOPOLs 1 thru 12, controlling 52 Police Mobile Squadrons which are spread amongst the 36 State Commands and Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

Supervision of the Nigeria Police

The PSC is the civilian oversight body on the police. It is responsible for appointment, promotion, and discipline of all police officers except the Inspector General of Police. It shall collaborate, cooperate and work with all the stake holders, namely the police council with the President of Nigeria as Chairman, all the governors of the Federating states of Nigeria, the Minister of Interior, the Chairman, Police Service Commission and the Inspector-General of Police as members to turn the police around and enable it to meet the challenges of the 21st century. The Nigeria Police Council (NPC)

The Police Service Commission (PSC)

Inspector General of the Nigerian Police

| Name | Period of office |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| IGP Louis Edet | 1964-1966 |
| IGP Kam Salem | 1966-1975 |
| IGP Muhammadu Dikko Yusufu | 1975-1979 |
| IGP Adamu Sulaiman | 1979-1981 |
| IGP Sunday Adewusi | 1981-1983 |
| IGP Elim Inyang | 1985-1986 |
| IGP Muhammadu Gamba-Jimeta | 1986-1990 |
| IGP Aliyu Atta | 1990-1993 |
| IGP Ibrahim Coomassie | 1993-1999 |
| IGP Musiliu Smith | 1999-2002 |
| IGP Mustafa Adebayo Balogun | 2002-2005 |
| IGP Sunday Ehindero | 2005-2007 |
| IGP Mike Mbama Okoro | 2007-2009 |
| IGP Ogbonna Okechukwu Onovo | 2009-2010 |
| IGP Hafiz Ringim | 2010 - Jan 2012 |
| IGP Mohammed Dikko Abubakar | 2012 - 2014 |
| IGP Saleiman Abba | 2014 - 2015 |
| IGP Solomon Arase | Inspector-General of Police |

IGP Ibrahim K. Idris

2017 To 2019

IGP Mohammed Adamu

2019 To Date

Training

Police training was directed from headquarters by a deputy inspector general designated as commander. Recruits were trained at Police colleges in Oji River, Maiduguri, Kaduna, and Ikeja, which also offered training to other security personnel, such as armed immigration officers. The Police College at Ikeja trained cadet assistant superintendents and cadet subinspectors.

There were also in-service training schools, including the Police Mobile Force Training School at Guzuo, southwest of Abuja, the Police Detective College at Enugu, the Police Dogs Service Training Centre, and the Mounted Training Centre.

In August 1989, Babangida laid the foundation stone for a Nigeria Police Academy (NPA) in Kano State. The NPA was to be affiliated with Bayero University until adequate infrastructure was available for independent operation. Admission was to be regulated by merit, by the quota system, and by federal character. The commandant was to be at least an AIG and assisted by a provost who would oversee the academic program. Modeled after the Nigerian Defence Academy in Kaduna, the NPA would offer a five-year academic and professional degree program for new cadets and an eighteen-month intensive course for college graduates aspiring to a police career. Babangida also disclosed plans to obtain technical assistance from Britain to establish a central planning and training program to modernize and upgrade police training.

POLICE ABBRIVATIONS AND THEIR MEANING

| | |
|------|---|
| NPF | Nigeria Police Force |
| IGP | Inspector General of Police |
| DIGP | Deputy Inspector General of Police |
| FIIB | Federal Investigation and Intelligence Bureau |
| AIG | Assistant inspector general |
| DCP | Deputy Commissioner of Police |
| ACP | Assistant Commissioner of Police |
| CSP | Chief Superintendent of Police |
| SP | Superintendent of Police |
| DSP | Deputy Superintendent of Police |

| | |
|--------|---|
| ASP | Assistant Superintendent of Police |
| IP | Inspector of Police |
| SM | Sergeant Major |
| DCI | Department of Criminal Investigation |
| CPs | Commissioners of Police |
| CCR | Central Criminal Registry |
| SARS | Special Anti-Robbery Squad |
| SFU | Special Fraud Unit |
| FIB | Force Intelligence Bureau |
| NPC | Nigeria Police Council |
| PSC | Police Service Commission |
| AFS | Anti-Fraud Section |
| GI | General Investigation |
| AHTU | Anti-Human Trafficking Unit |
| FORCID | Force Criminal Investigation Department |
| PS | Public Safety |
| ZC | Zone Commands |
| AC | Area Commands |
| PMF | <u>Police Mobile Force</u> |
| ARU | <u>Anti-riot unit</u> |
| SPO | Senior Police Officers |
| RF | Rank and File |

THE RANK STRUCTURE OF THE NIGERIA POLICE FORCE:

1. Inspector-General of Police (IGP)
2. Deputy Inspector-General of Police (DIG)
3. Assistant Inspector-General of Police (AIG)
4. Commissioner of Police (CP)
5. Deputy Commissioner of Police (DCP)
6. Assistant Commissioner of Police (ACP)
7. Chief Superintendent of Police (CSP)
8. Superintendent of Police (SP)
9. Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP)
10. Assistant Superintendent of Police (ASP)
11. Inspector of Police (IP)
12. Sergeant Major (SM)
13. Sergeant
14. Corporal
15. Constable
16. Recruit

Current Affair

This question usually covers a wide area including the history of Nigeria, Nigeria current affair, all about World organizations such as OPFC, UN, ECOWAS, OAU as well as knowledge of information technology e. t. C.

CURRENT AFFAIRS (50 QUESTION)

QTN 1. What is the meaning NPF ?

- (a) Persecuting offenders
- (b) Enforcing of Laws
- (C) Nigeria Police Force
- (d) Deporting of foreigners

Answer C

QTN. 2 When is NPF Formed

- (a) 1946 (b) 1957 (C) 1930 (d) 1968

Answer C.

QTN. 3 What is the meaning of DCI

- (A) Department of Criminal Investigation
- (B) Department Air Force
- (C) Department Army Force
- (d) None of the above

Answer A

QTN. 4 Where is the headquarter of NPF

- (a) Lagos (b) Kano (c) Enugu (d) Abuja

Answer D

QTN. 5 Explain the nigerian coat of arms

The coat of arms of Nigeria has a black shield with two white lines that form in a "Y" shape. The black shield represents Nigeria's fertile soil, while the two horses or chargers on each side represent dignity. The eagle represents strength, while the green and white bands on the top of the shield represent the rich soil

QTN 6. The present Inspector General of Police is?

- (a) Umar Dairu (b) Uhuru Kayidee
- (c) Boniface Cosmos (d) Mohammed Adamu

Answer D

QTN. 7 .Explain the Nigerian Flag

ANS: The Flag of Nigeria was designed in 1959 and first officially hoisted on October 1, 1960. The flag is a vertical bicolor of green and white. The two green stripes represent Nigeria's natural wealth, while the white band represents peace.

QTN.8 what is the motto of Nigeria police

ANS: The police are your friends

#9. Who formed the first political party in Nigeria?

Answer: Herbert Macaulay

#10. What was the first political party in Nigeria?

Answer: Nigerian National Democratic party (NNDP)

#11. Who is the current president of Nigeria?

Answer: Muhammadu Buhari

#12. Who is the current vice president of Nigeria?

Answer: Yemi Osibajo

#13. What does the eagle in the Nigerian coat of arm represent?

Answer: Strength

#14. What do the two horses on the Nigerian coat of arm represent?

Answer: Dignity

#15. What was the black shield in the Nigerian coat of arm stand for?

Answer: Nigerian's fertile soil

#16. What does the white colour in Nigerian flag stand for?

Answer: Peace

#17. What does the green colour in Nigerian flag represent?

Answer: Forests and abundant natural wealth of Nigeria

#18. Nigeria is divided into how many geopolitical zones?

Answer: Six (6) geopolitical zones

#19. Where was the first capital city in Nigeria?

Answer: Calabar

#20. What is the capital of Nigeria Now?

Answer: Abuja

#21. Who is the Speaker, fed. rep. of Nigeria?

Answer: FEMI GBAJABIAMILA

#22. What is the name of Nigerian senior national team in football?

Answer: Super Eagles

#23. When did Nigerian Golden eaglets win the world under-17 FIFA world cup

Answer: 1985, 1993, 2007, 2013

#24. Who was the first female vice chancellor in Nigerian university?

Answer: Grace Alele Williams

#25. Who is the sanete pre. fed. rep. of Nigeria :

Answer: AHMED LAWAN

Qtn 26: The Nigeria Police Force belongs to which organ of government

Options:

(a) Judiciary (b) Executive (c) Legislative (d) Non of the above

Answer: B

Qtn 27: African consist of how many countries

Options:

(a) 54 (b) 55 (c) 60 (d) 70

Answer: A

Qtn 28: The Secretary general of OPEC is

Options:

(a) Abdulsaleam Kanuri (b) Abudullahhi El-badri
(c) Utuhu Kamirideen (d) Philip Effiong

Answer: B

Qtn 29: The current secretary general of United nation is

Options:

- (a) Antonio Guterres (b) Trugve Lie
(c) Kofi Anaaan (d) Boustro-Brouste Ghali

Answer: A

Qtn 30: Which of the following pair of countries consist of the permanent security council of UN

Options:

- (a) Brazil, Germany, France, USA, China
(b) France, China, USSR, USA, Britain
(c) France, Britain, Brazil, Newzealand
(d) France, Germany, Japan, China

Answer: B

Qtn 31: In order to qualify for the post of President in Nigeria the person must be and above

Options:

- (a) 35yr (b) 20yrs (c) 40 yrs (d) 55yrs

Answer: A

Qtn 32: The name Nigeria came out of

Options:

- (a) Niger Forest (b) Niger Area
(c) Niger River (d) Niger Textures

Answer: B

Qtn 33: The first Inspector General of the Police Force was

Options:

- (a) Teslim Balogun (b) Louis Edet
(c) Ademola Adetokunbo (d) Elias Balogon

Answer: B

Qtn 34: The current secretary general or commission chairman of Africa union is

Options:

- (a) Pual Kagame (b) Allasane Quattara
(c) Emeka Anaoku (d) H. Desategn

Answer: A

Qtn 35: The current president of commission or secretary is of

ECOWAS

Options:

- (a) H. Desategn (b) Muhammadu Buhari
(c) Allasane Quattara (d) Ike Ekweremadu

Answer: B

Qtn 36: The headquarter of UN is in

Options:

- (a) New York (b) Washington
(c) Geneva (d) Vienna

Answer: A

Qtn 37: UNO was founded in San Francisco in

Options:

- (a) 1939 (b) 1914 (c) 1945 (d) 1950

Answer: C

Qtn 38: The first military coup in Africa was in

Options:

- (a) Libya (b) Liberia
(c) Egypt (d) Nigeria

Answer: C

Qtn 39: Nigeria became 36 states under the regime of

Options:

- (a) Olusegun Obasanjo (b) Sanni Abacha
(c) Ibrahim Babagida (d) Yakubu Gowon

Answer: B

Qtn 40: The first military head of state was

Options:

- (a) Yakubu Gowon (b) Aguiyi Ironsi
(c) Olusegun Obasanjo (d) Ernest Shonekan

Answer: B

Qtn 41: Oil can be found in one of the following state in Nigeria

Options:

- (a) Lagos (b) Anambra
(c) Ondo (d) Ekiti

Answer: C

Qtn 42: Tin is majorly found in

Options:

- (a) Jos (b) Enugu (c) Kano (d) Imo

Answer: A

Qtn 43: Oil was first discovered by Shell-BP in Nigeria

Options:

- (a) Oloibiri (b) Idanre (c) Wam (d) Kabba

Answer: A

Qtn 44: Which of the following may be regarded as a regional organization

Options:

- (a) ECO WAS (b) OAU (c) UN (d) OPEC

Answer: B

Qtn 45: The last military head of state in Nigeria was

Options:

- (a) Abdulsaleem Abubakar (b) Sanni Abacha
(c) Olusegun Obasanjo (d) Yakubu Gowon

Answer: A

Qtn 46: The name Nigeria was coined by

Options:

- (a) Flora Shaw (b) Mary Slessor
(c) Lord Lugard (d) Juman Goldie

Answer: A

Qtn 47: The legislature in Nigeria is called

Options:

- (a) House of assembly (b) House of lords
(c) National Assembly (d) House of Representative

Answer: C

Qtn 48: The legislature in Britain is referred to as

Options:

- (a) House of common (b) White house
(c) Congress (d) Parliament

Answer: D

Qtn 49: Nigeria changed from pounds to Naira in which year

Options:

- (a) 1960 (b) 1973 (c) 1959 (d) 1963

Answer: B

Qtn 50: The first Nigeria president to die in office was

Options:

- (a) Murtala Mohammed Feb 13 1976
(b) Sanni Abacha June 8 1998
(c) Yar'adua May 5 2010
(d) Aguiyi Ironsi July 29

Answer: C

ENGLISH LANGUAGE (25 Questions)

Choose the word nearest to the word in bold

Qtn 1: After many years of struggle as a trader, he struck gold

Options:

- (a) Became quite rich (b) Won a big contract
(c) He became a gold miner (d) Became a goldsmith

Answer: A

Qtn 2: One significant character of the jet age is that it encourages people to cut corners

Options:

- (a) Not to face all problems
(b) to want to become rich quickly
(c) to want to avoid unnecessary hardships
(d) forfeit the opportunity of further education.

Answer: B

Qtn3: The lady who won the beauty contest had a good gait

Options:

- (a) Stature (b) figure (c) elegance (d) carriage

Answer: B

Qtn 4: It would need a high flyer to make a first class degree in the University

Options:

- (a) A smart performer (b) an outright genius
(c) an outstanding scholar (d) an unmitigated swat

Answer: D

Qtn 5: What you will find in the book is a bird's eye view of the Subject

Options:

- (a) A detailed account - (b) a balanced account
(c) a biased treatment (d) a general survey

Answer: D

Qtn 6: Hers was a chequered career

Options:

- (a) An interesting and successful career
(b) a career full of sorrow and tears
(c) a bright and memorable career
(d) a career full of ups and downs

Answer: D

Qtn 7: If experience is anything to go by, this action will prove a political mine field

Options:

- (a) A source of political benefits
(a) a way out of political trouble
(c) a cause for political joy
(d) an invitation to political problems.

Answer: D

Qtn 8: In my view, the play didn't come off

Options:

- (a) Succeed (b) fail (c) attract applause (d) take place

Answer: D

Qtn 9: When the chips are down, we will know those who have the Courage to stand

Options:

- (a) when we get to a crisis point
(b) in the final analysis
(c) when the blocks are lowered
(d) when we get to the end of the road

Answer: D

Qtn 10: She said boxing is, in fact her pet aversion

- (a) something she likes very much

- (b) something she dislikes very much
- (c) a hobby she loves to pursue
- (d) one thing she can't miss war

Answer: A

Qtn 11: The gateman does his work perfunctorily

Options:

- (a) Without commitment
- (b) With speed
- (c) Mother's pet
- (d) Father's pet

Answer: B

Qtn 12: Members of the panel were working at cross-purposes

Options:

- (a) Harmony
- (b) In disunity
- (c) For selfish purposes
- (d) Stretch

Answer: A

Qtn 13: The young man who distributed political pamphlets on Campus was promptly repudiated

Options:

- (a) Disowned
- (b) Arrested
- (c) Warned
- (d) Killed

Answer: B

Qtn 14: Adayi is a die-hard criminal

Options:

- (a) Hard to kill
- (b) Hard to arrest
- (c) Remorseless
- (d) Relentless

Answer: A

Fill each gap with most appropriate option

Qtn 15: In moments of serious economic hardship, many people _____ to turn to God.

Options:

- (a) Concerned
- (b) Inclined
- (c) Disposed
- (d) propensed

Answer: C

Qtn 16: We cannot all wear expensive shoe in situation of.....

Options:

- (a) Divergent demand and supply

- (b) Uneven wear and tear
- (c) Different purchasing power
- (d) Unpredictable national income

Answer: C

Qtn 17: The centre forward wasgoal was not allowed

Options:

- (a) In an offside position
- (b) Very well positioned
- (c) Brilliant player
- (d) The captain of the team

Answer: A

Qtn 18: AIDS is _____ disease that kills slowly but surely

Options:

- (a) Too much a deadly
- (b) Very deadly a
- (c) So deadly
- (d) Such a deadly

Answer: D

Qtn 19: We had a dull evening because _____

Options:

- (a) Hardly the talk had begun when the lights went off
- (b) Hardly had the talk begun when the light went off
- (c) The talk had hardly begun when the light had gone out
- (d) The lights had hardly gone out when the talk began

Answer: A

Qtn 20: Soyinka's masterful _____ of the atmosphere of his Childhood helped to make his book, *Ake*, an outright success

Options:

- (a) Evocation
- (b) Invocation
- (c) Convocation
- (d) Revocation

Answer: A

Qtn 21: Students will always blame their teachers when examination result are unfavorable

Options:

- (A) won't they
- (b) wouldn't they
- (c) isn't it
- (d) can't they

Answer: A

Qtn 22: Okonkwo is a stubborn man; he will never.....his words

Options:

- (a) Chew (b) spit (C) eat (d) bite

Answer: C

Qtn 23: Kindly me your book because my friend has
....Mine

Options:

- (a) Borrow / borrowed (b) Borrow /rent
(c) Lend / lent (d) lend/borrowed

Answer: D

Qtn 24: Three quarters of the church..... painted by members
the previous day

Options:

- (a) Were (b) Was © Is (d) Are

Answer: B

Qtn 25: The young boys have been caught with parts of the
stolen

Machine but _____ admitted stealing it

Options:

- (a) Neither of them has
(b) Neither of them have
(c) None of them has
(D) None of them have.

Answer: B

MATHEMATICS

This questions are usually GMAT types. They consist of percentage, ratio, sets, probability, statistics, conversions, simple and compound interest, age and work, area and volumes, profits and loss e.t.c.

MATHEMATICS (25 QUESTIONS)

Qtn 1: What is the probability of having an odd number in a single toss of a fair die?

Options:

(A) $1/6$ (b) $1/3$ (c) $1/2$ (d) $2/3$

Answer: C

Use the following information for question 2 and 3 The surname of 40 children in a class were arranged in alphabetical order, 16 of the surnames begin with O and 9 of the surnames begins with A. 14 letters of the alphabet do not appear as the first letter of a surname.

Qtn 2: What is the probability that the surname of a child picked at random from the class begins with either O and A?

Options:

(a) $5/8$ (b) $7/8$ (c) $9/16$ (d) $14/25$

Answer: A

Qtn 3: If more than one surname begins with a letter besides A and O, how many surnames begin with the letter?

Options:

(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (d) 6

Answer: B

The table gives the score of a group of students in an English language test.

Scores 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

No. of Students 2, 4, 7, 2, 3, 2

Qtn 4: If a student is chosen at random from the group, what is the probability that he scored at least 6 marks?

Options:

(a) $3/20$ (b) $1/5$ (C) $1/4$ (d) $3/10$

Answer: C

Qtn 5: What is the probability that three customers waiting in a bank will be served in the Sequence of their arrival at the bank?

Options:

(a) $1/6$ (b) $1/3$ (c) $1/2$ (d) $2/3$

Answer: C

Qtn 6: The probability that Kodjo and Adoga pass an examination are $3/4$ and $3/5$ respectively. Find the probability of both boys failing the examination.

Options:

(a) $1/10$ (b) $3/10$ (c) $1/2$ (d) $2/3$

Answer: A

Qtn 7: The mean of 20 observations in an experiment is 4. If the observed largest value is 23, Find the mean of the remaining observations.

Options:

(A) 4 (B) 3 (c) 2.85 (d) 2.60

Answer: A

Qtn 8: A group of eleven people can speak either English or French or both. Seven can speak English and six can speak French. What is the probability that a person chosen at random can speak both English and French?

Options:

(a) $\frac{2}{11}$ (b) $\frac{4}{11}$ (c) $\frac{5}{11}$ (d) $\frac{11}{13}$

Answer: B

If events X and Y are mutually exclusive, $P(X) = \frac{1}{3}$ and $P(Y) = \frac{2}{5}$,

Use the information to answer questions 9 & 10.

Qtn 9: $P(X \cap Y)$ is

Options:

(a) 0 (b) $\frac{2}{15}$ (c) $\frac{4}{15}$ (d) $\frac{11}{15}$

Answer: A

Qtn 10: $P(X \cup Y)$ is

Options:

(a) 0 (b) $\frac{2}{15}$ (c) $\frac{4}{15}$ (d) $\frac{11}{15}$

Answer: A

Qtn 11: A box contains 2 white and 3 blue identical marbles. If two marbles are picked at Random, one after the other, without replacement, What is the probability of picking two marbles of different colours?

Options:

(a) $\frac{2}{3}$ (b) $\frac{3}{5}$ (c) $\frac{2}{5}$ (d) $\frac{7}{20}$

Answer: D

Qtn 12: Mrs. Jones is expecting a baby. The probability that it will be a boy is $\frac{1}{2}$ and the Probability that the baby will have blue eyes is $\frac{1}{4}$ What is the probability that she will have a Blue-eyed

boy?

Options:

(a) $\frac{1}{8}$ (b) $\frac{1}{4}$ (c) $\frac{3}{8}$ (d) $\frac{1}{2}$

Answer: B

Qtn 13: Convert the speed 90 km per hour of a car to metres per second

Options:

(a) 1.5 ms^{-1} (b) 2.5 ms^{-1} (c) 25 ms^{-1} (d) $1.5 \times 10^3 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

Answer: C

Qtn 14: Uche and Chidi shared a sum of money on the ratio $m:n$. If Chidi's share was N4,200.00, what was Uche's share?

Options:

(a) $\frac{N4,200n}{m}$ (b) $\frac{N4,200}{mn}$ (c) $\frac{N4,200m}{n}$ (d) $\frac{N4,200}{n}$

Answer: C

Qtn 15: A husband contributes 7% of his income into a fund and his wife contributes 4% of her income. If the husband earns N5,500 per annum (p.a) and his wife earns N4,000 p.a, find the sum of their contribution to the fund.

Options:

(a) N1,045 (b) N605 (c) N545 (d) N490

Answer: C

Qtn 16: A car is traveling at an average speed of 80 kmh^{-1} . Its speed in meters per second (m/s) is

Options:

(a) 13.3 m/s (b) 22.2 m/s (c) 133.3 m/s (d) 222.2 m/s

Answer: B

Qtn 17: If the children share N10.50K among themselves in the ratio 6:7:8, How much is the largest share?

Options:

(a) N3.00 (b) N3.50 (c) N4.00 (d) N4.50

Answer: C

Qtn 18 A trader makes a loss of 15% when selling an article. Find the ratio, selling price: cost price.

Options:

(a) 3:20 (b) 3:17 (c) 17:20 (d) 20:23

Answer: C

Qtn 19: A car travels at x km per hour for 1 hour at y km per hour for 2 Hours. Find its average speed.

Options:

- (a) $2x+2y$ kmh-1/3 (b) $x+y$ kmh-1/3
(c) $x+2y$ kmh-1 (d) $2x+y$ kmh-1/3

Answer: C

Qtn 20: The ages of three men are in the ratio 3:4:5. If the difference between the ages of the oldest and youngest is 18 years, find the sum of the ages of the three men.

Options:

- (a) 45 years (b) 72 years (c) 108 years (d) 216 years

Answer: C

Qtn 21: A bicycle wheel of radius 42cm is rolled over a distance of 66m. How many revolutions does it make? [Take $\pi=22/7$]

Options:

- (a) 2.5 (b) 5 (c) 25 (d) 50

Answer: C

Qtn 22: In a bag of oranges, the ratio of the good ones to bad ones is 5:4. If the number of bad ones in the bag is 36, how many oranges are there altogether?

Options:

- (a) 81 (b) 72 (c) 54 (d) 45

Answer: A

Qtn 23: A man is four times as old as his son. The difference between their ages is 36. Find the sum of their ages.

Options:

- (a) 45 years (b) 48 years (c) 60 years (d) 74 years

Answer: C

Qtn 24: If $4m+3n = 5$, find the ratio $m:n$ $4m-3n$ 3

Options:

- (a) 7:4 (b) 4:3 (c) 3:4 (d) 4:7

Answer: A

Qtn 25: If $2x : (x+1) = 3:2$, what is the value of x ?

Options:

- (A)1/2 (B)1
(C)1172 (d)3

Answer: D

POLICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

PAPER ONE

QUESTION 1

HOW MANY WARRANTS DO YOU KNOW

ANS:

1. Warrant of arrest
2. Reproduction warrant
3. Remand warrant
4. Search warrant
5. Warrant of commitment to trial
6. Warrant of commitment after conviction
7. Warrant of commitment in default of payment of fine
8. Distress warrant etc

QUESTION 2

WHAT IS A BEAT?

A Beat is an area or portion of land allocated to a Police Officer to patrol or secure during his tour of duty.

HOW MANY TYPES OF BEAT, DO YOU KNOW?

1. Fined routes system
2. Discretionary system
3. Semi discretionary system
4. A burden system

QUESTION 3

HOW MANY REGISTERS DO YOU KNOW THAT ARE KEPT AT THE POLICE STATION?

1. Charge register
2. Missing persons register
3. Lost, stolen and recovered property register
4. Exhibit register
5. Register of road accident
6. Register lock up register
7. Register of warrant of arrest
8. Register of habitual criminals
9. Register of simple offences
10. Register of sudden and unnatural death
11. Register of persons arrested without warrant etc.

Note candidates are expected to mention any 5 for full marks

QUESTION 4: WHEN IS RED INK USED BY POLICE?

ANS: 4

- i. Drawing of a red line across the page after the last entry of midnight of each day.
- ii. Drawing of a red line in the margin against an entry of any occurrence which is of particular importance or requires

QUESTION 5

(a) Define law (b) How many division is law grouped

a) Definition of Law: Law is a set of rules made by authority for the proper regulation of a community or society or for correct conduct in life.

b.) Division of law; Law is divided into two primary groups as follows

- a. Law of procedure.
- b. Substantive law.

Substantive law deals with a person's right, duties and liabilities e.g. Crimes, Torts, Contract etc

Law of procedure. deals with the methods or manner in which substantive law is being applied

QUESTION 6. Define the following terms

(a) Crime (b) Offence

ANSWER:

a. **Crime** is a wrong, which affects the interest of a community as a whole and for which offenders are punished

b. **Offence** an act or omission which renders the person doing the act or making the omission liable to punishment under the Criminal Law.

QUESTION 7: What is an indictable offence?

ANSWER: An indictable offence is any offence, which on conviction may be punished either

- a. With Imprisonment exceeding 2 years or
- b. A fine exceeding N400 or
- c. Which is not an offence to be punishable On summary trial.

QUESTION 8, what is non- indictable offence?

A non- indictable offence is an offence, which is not capable of indictment and can normally be dealt with by a Magistrate court.

Question 9; Mention the types of warrant you know,

ANSWER:

- i. Searching warrant
- ii. Warrant of arrest
- iii. Reproduction warrant
- iv. Distress warrant
- v. Warrant of commitment for trial
- vi. Bench warrant
- vii. Warrant of commitment after trial
- viii. Warrant of commitment in default of payment fine
- ix. Remand warrant

QUESTION 10:

What are the Duties of a Unit Commander?

ANSWER:

The duties of a unit commander are:

- a. He is to warn the mob by the use of words of proclamation
- b. He is to appreciate the mob's situation this is quick study of mob by the unit commander, to enable him determine the ki of approach to disperse the mob.
- c. He is to take charge of the Rifle section
- d. He is to ensure that a space not less than 200 yards is maintain between the unit and the mob.
- e. He must warn the mob before the use of firearms if. He will give the order "Ready. One round load.
- f. he will give the order ready One round load
- g. He is top determine the nature of force to be used.

QUESTION 11: Mention four things that are capable of being stolen and four that are not capable of being stolen.

ANSWER:

Four things capable of being stolen:

- i. Every animate (Moveable) thing which is the property of any person and which is moveable.
- ii. Tamed animals whether tamed by nature or wild by nature, which is the property of any person.
- iii. Tamed pigeons when on the owner's land or premises
- iv. An ostrich enclosed in an Ostrich farm
- v. Animals in the zoo

Four things not capable of being stolen

- i. Immovable things like land, water, trees when fixed to the ground
- ii. Tamed pigeons when out of the owner's land for premises
- li. Wild animals in the enjoyment of their natural liberty but their dead bodies are capable of being stolen
- iv. Abandoned things not required by their owners any longer.

QUESTION 12

(A) Definition of obtaining goods under false pretence

Any person who by any false pretence and with intent to defraud obtains from any other person anything capable of being stolen or induces any other person to deliver to any person anything capable of being stolen is guilty of obtaining under false pretences.

(B) Points to prove obtaining under false pretences

- a. There must be false pretence
- b. There must be intent to defraud
- c. The person making it knows it to be false or does not believe it to be true
- d. The property obtained is capable of being stolen
- e. That the change of ownership is actually induced by the false pretence

QUESTION 13:

Definition of Rape: A person who has unlawful carnal knowledge of a woman or girl without her consent or with her consent if the consent is obtained by force or by means of threats or intimidation of any kind or by fear of harm or by means of false and fraudulent representation as to the nature of the act or in the case of a married woman by personation her husband

b. point to prove Rape

1. There must be an unlawful carnal knowledge
2. There must be penetration- even to the slightest degree
3. There must be medical report on the victim to confirm the act.
4. It must be without consent of the women

QUESTION 14

Define of Bail: (a) Bail and (b) Surety

a. Definition of Bail: bail is a recognizance or bond taken by a duly authorized person of an accused person promising to produce the accused from time to time at either a police station or court until the case against him is finally disposed off:

B. Surety: A surety is the person who is responsible for payment of the amount fixed in the hail of an accused person and who is responsible to ensure the appearance in court or a police station by the accused person.

QUESTION 15: How would you address the following?

Personalities while in court and outside court?

- i. Judge ii. Magistrate iii. Coroner
 iv. Lawyer v. Doctor vi. DPP In Court

ANSWER:

| | in court | outside court |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| a. Judge | My Lord or your Lordship | Sir |
| b. Magistrate | Your worship | Sir |
| c. Coroner | Your worship | Sir |
| d. lawyer | Sir | Sir |
| e. Doctor | Sir | Sir |
| f. DPP | Sir | |

QUESTION 16

Define the term "Criminal breach of trust" What are the striking differences between criminal breach of trust and theft?

ANSWER

a. Criminal breach of trust means whoever is been entrusted with property' or any dominion Over property, dishonest misappropriates or converts to his own use or use or disposes that property in violation of any direction of law prescribing the mode of which such trust is to be discharge of such trust or willful suffers any other person commits criminal breach of trust.

QUESTION 17 what is indecent Assault?

- b. State points to prove the offence of indecent assault
 c. What is punishment for indecent assault?

ANSWER: Indecent assault means the unlawful touching of the buttocks, breast or any private part of woman, girl or a man

b. Points to prove indecent assault

- i That the assault was indecent and unlawful
 ii That it was without the consent of the person assaulted

c. Punishment for Indecent Assault

I Indecent assault on males- punishment is three (3) years imprisonment- the offender cannot be arrested without warrant

ii. Indecent assault on female is 2 years Indecent assault in.

D. Carnal knowledge: means a sexual connection between two person in which there is penetration.

QUESTION 18: Define the following terms

(a) Abduction (b) Kidnapping

ANSWER:

a. Abduction means a person who with intent to marry or carnally know a female of any age, or to cause her to be married or carnally known by any other person, takes her away or detains her against her will. It is a felony and the offender is liable to 7 years imprisonment.

b. Kidnapping: Any person who

i. Unlawfully imprisons any person and takes him out of Nigeria without his consent, or

ii. Unlawfully imprisons any person within Nigeria in such a manner as to prevent him from applying to a court for his release or from discovering to any other person the place where he is imprisoned or in such a manner as to prevent any persons entitled to have access to him from discovering where he is imprisoned-is deemed to have kidnapped such other persons. It is a felony and the offender is liable to imprisonment for 10 years.

QUESTION 19: What is defilement?

a. State the points to prove defilement

b. What is the punishment for defilement?

ANSWER: Defilement: Means the unlawful carnal knowledge of a Girl under the age of 13 years

a. **Points to prove defilement:**

i. That there was unlawful carnal knowledge of the accused.

ii. That the consent of the girl (Victim) is not material.

iii. There was penetration

iv. That the victim (girl) was under 13 years

v. Medical examination

B. Punishment for Defilement

ANSWER

The punishment for defilement is life imprisonment

QUESTION 20:

(b) Define the term Robbery

(c) What are the points to prove Robbery?

ANSWER:

(b) Robbery: Any person who steals anything capable of being Stolen and at or immediately before, or immediately after the Time of stealing it uses or threatens to use actual violence to any person or property in order to obtain the thing stolen or to prevent or overcome resistance to its being stolen or retained commits Robbery

(c) **Points to prove Robbery**

The accused must have taken possession of the property stolen

- i. That the accused knows that the document is false
- ii. That there was and intent to defraud
- iii. The uttering of the document in question

QUESTION 21:

Explain what is meant by offensive weapons

ANSWER: Offensive Weapon: Means any article apart from firearm made or adopted for use of or causing injury to the person or intended by the person having it for such use by him and it includes an air gun, or pistol, bow and arrow, spear, cutlass, matched, dagger, cudgel or any piece of wood, metal, glass or stone capable of being used as an offence weapon.

QUESTION 22: Define forgery and State the points to prove this offence

ANSWER: Forgery means the production of a false document writing and knowing it to be false, with the intent that it may be used or on as genuine to the prejudice of any person.

B. Point to prove Forgery

- i. The production of the false document
- ii. That the accused knows that the document is false
- iii. That there was and intent to defraud
- iv. The uttering of the document in question

QUESTION 23:

- i. What is Conspiracy?
- ii. Points to prove conspiracy

ANSWER: Conspiracy means an agreement between two or more , to carry out an unlawful common purpose or a lawful common is by an unlawful means

State points to prove conspiracy

- There must be an agreement
- Two or more persons must be involved
- The agreement must be to carry out an illegal purpose or a legal Purpose by illegal means.

QUESTION 24:

Define Mischief and (b) State four types of mischief (c) are the points to prove mischief?

ANSWER:

Mischief defined: means whoever with intent to cause or knowing that he is likely to cause wrongful loss or damage to the public or to any person causes the destruction of any property or in the situation thereof as destroys or diminishes its value or utility or affects it injuriously.

Types of Mischief

- i. Mischief by killing maiming animals
- ii. Mischief by killing or maiming cattle
- iii. Mischief in relation to water supply
- iv. Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, channel etc.
- v. Mischief by inundation or obstruction to public drain
- vi. Mischief by fire relation electricity, telegraphs and telephones
- vii. Mischief by destroying or moving a public land mark
- ix. Mischief by fire, explosive with intent to cause damage.
- xi. Mischief by fire, explosive with intent to destroy house

Point to prove Mischief

- iii. That the thing in question was property
- That the accused cause its destruction or such change therein, or in the situation thereof and has destroyed or diminished its value or utility or affected it injuriously.
- That the accused did so intending or knowing that he was likely to cause loss or damage to the public or to any person.
- iv. That the loss or damage was wrongful.

QUESTION 25:

Define confession and admission

ANSWER:

Confession: is a voluntary statement made any time by a person charged with a crime admitting or suggesting the interference that he or she committed the crime

Admission is a disclosure or agreement of certain facts made by a person on a civil proceeding which facts more or less tell against such person.

QUESTION 26: Mention the two kinds of Driving License. Available and explain them?

ANSWER:

The two kinds of driving license are:

a. Private Driver's License

b. Professional Driver's License

a. Privation Driver's License: This authorizes the holder to drive at his

own pleasure but not as a paid or rewarded for so doing

b. Professional Drivers: is any driver who drives for gain or who is paid for driving or any person who takes driving as profession.

QUESTION 27: Explain what is meant by;

- i. Minor motor accident
- ii. Serious motor accident
- iii. Fatal Motor accident

ANSWER

Minor motor accident: This is an accident where there is no injury to persons in the affected vehicle, note that whether the vehicle damage to any degree, in so far as no bodily injury occurs it is called minor accident.

Serious motor accident: This is an accident where there is to either occupants of the affected vehicle or where a person or person is injured as a result of the accident.

Fatal motor accident: This is an accident where a person dies or persons die as a result of the accident.

QUESTION 28:

Mention the three categories of firearms

ANSWER:

there are three main categories of firearms namely;

- a. Prohibited fire arms
- (b) person fire arms
- (c) muzzle loading firearms

QUESTION 29

i. Under the prevention of Crimes Act defines the following terms;

- a. Criminal
- b. Habitual criminal
- c. Modus operand system
- d. Supervisee
- e. Modus Operand

ANSWER:

a. **Criminal:** Means a person who has been convicted of Crime

b. **Habitual Criminal:** Means a person who has been convicted for two or more times.

c. **Modus Operand System:** Means the system whereby criminals are grouped and classified, according to their methods of committing crimes.

d. **Supervisee:** Means a person who is sentenced to Police supervision.

e. **Modus Operand:** Means methods of operation.

QUESTION 30:

a. **Mention five crime prevention records.**

ANSWER

- a. **Five Crime Prevention Record** i. Album of Criminal
- ii. Register of habitual Criminal iii. Register of offenders
- iv. Duty Roster v. Station diary
- vi. Register of persons sentenced to police supervision

QUESTION 31:

State four principal methods of acquiring Nigerian citizenship

ANSWER:

Methods of acquiring Citizenship are: -

- a. By Registration b. By Naturalization
- c. By Marriage d. By Conquest of territory
- e. By Cession f. By Repatriation

Describe

a. **The Police Flag**

ANSWER: Description of:

Police Flag:

The Nigeria Police flag has three colours namely, blue, yellow and green

Nigeria's National Motto is **PEACE AND PROGRESS**

QUESTION 32: Define the Term "Arrest"

ANSWER: Arrest defined:

Arrest is the taking and restraining a person from his or her liberty in order that he or she shall be answerable to an alleged charge or suspected crime offence against him or her.

QUESTION 33:

a. **Define the term Exhibit**

b. **State four sources of Exhibit that come into police hands**

ANSWER:

a. Exhibit is defined as anything that is connected with the commission of an offence under investigation. Such things as sticks cutlasses, dagger, cheque leaf, vehicle, gun etc that connects any crime committed is what we call exhibits.

b. **Sources of exhibits are:**

- i. From scene of crime
- ii. From complainant
- iii. From suspect
- iv. From witness
- v. From stop and search
- vi. From search of accused house premises

QUESTION 34: Define the following terms to bring out the distinction between them.

- a. Suspect b. Convict
c. Accused d. Prisoner

ANSWER:

- a. A **Suspect** means any person who is alleged to have committed an offence and still under investigation (by the police)
- b. **Convict** means any person who has been found guilty by a court of competent jurisdiction of committing an offence and has been either sentenced to terms of imprisonment payment of fine, forfeiture of property etc.
- c. **Prisoner** means a person who has been arrested and confined either in a police cell or prison custody or (ii) any person whose freedom is deprived for the time being based on allegation of having committed an offence is a prisoner.
- d. **Accused** means a person who is standing trial before a court in a criminal charged.

QUESTION 35

What is a Case-file?

What are the contents of a Case-file?

ANSWER: (a) A case file is a file, which contains all facts and evidences about a complaint made to the police, which has become a subject of investigation.

QUESTION 36: Contents of a case file are:

1. A case file jacket
2. Content or index to case file
3. Extract from crime diary Police investigation or inter report
4. Minute sheets
5. Statement of complainant(s)
6. Statement of suspects witness(s)
7. Statement of complainants witness(es)
8. Application for bail, bond, witness summons, exhibits etc.

QUESTION 37

What is a statement?

What is the purpose of taking statement?

ANSWER: A Statement is the story of how a particular incident carried reduced into writing by the maker.

QUESTION 38 The purpose of statements are:

- i. elicit all the facts from the suspects or witnesses
- ii. To convey relevant information to the authorities to help about a Particular case.
- iii. To facilitate the examination of witness or accused persons in
- iv. To justify police action
- v. To keep permanent record of all the facts

QUESTION 39:

The Police currently has 12 zones each headed by an Assistant Inspector General of Police. Name the zones, their headquarters and states

Forming he zones.

ANSWER

| Zone | Headquarter | State Forming the Qrts |
|---------|-------------|------------------------------|
| Zone 1 | kano | Kano, Kastina Jigawa |
| Zone 2 | Lagos | Lagos, Ogun |
| Zone 3 | Yola | Adamawa, Gombe, Taraba |
| Zone 4 | Makardi | Benue, Nasarawa, Plateau |
| Zone 5 | Benin | Edo, Delta, Bayesa |
| Zone 6 | Calaba | Cross River, Akwilbom |
| Zone 7 | FCT Abuja | FCT Abuja, Niger, Kaduna |
| Zone 8 | Lokoja | Kogi, Kwara, Ekiti |
| Zone 9 | Umuahia | Enugu, Abia Imo, Anambra |
| Zone 10 | Ssokoto | Sokoto, Zamfara, Binio-Kebbi |
| Zone 11 | Oshogbo | Osun, Ondo, Oyo |
| Zone 12 | bauchi | Bauchi, Yobe, Borno |

QUESTION 40

WHAT IS UNLAWFUL ARREST

ANSWER

An unlawful arrest is any arrest made by police or private person when the act or omission committed by the person arrested constitutes no offence whatsoever



NIGERIAN POLICE RANKS

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | |
| INSPECTOR GENERAL | DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL | ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL | COMMISSIONER | |
| | | | | |
| DEPUTY COMMISSIONER | ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER | CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT | SUPERINTENDENT | DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT |
| | | | | |
| ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT | SUB-INSPECTOR | CONFIRMED INSPECTOR | CHIEF INSPECTOR | SERGEANT MAJOR |
| | | | | |
| SERGEANT | CORPORAL | CONSTABLE | RECRUIT | |

Police Recruitment