**POLI 101: Introduction to Politics**

**Chapter 4 Multiple Choice Questions**

**Answered by: Yousef AlRasheed - @y0us3f**

**Thanks to everyone who helped.**

**If you find any mistake please email me the correct answer**

**Gust0011973@gust.edu.kw**

Identify the correct choices:

1. Usually unitary systems of government have power balanced between the capital and the states/provinces:
2. true
3. false
4. federal systems of government are usually preferred by states with diverse ethnic, cultural, religious and linguistic groups:
5. true
6. false
7. What process shifts some powers from the central government to component units, as seen in Britain’s recent policies toward Scotland, Wales, and North Ireland?

a. decentralization

b. centralization

c. federalize

d. devolution

e. regionalization

4. Which of the following is an example of a unitary state?

a. Canada

b. US

c. Brazil

d. India

e. Bangladesh

5. Which of the following *is not* one of Aristotle’s types of governments?

a. oligarchy

b. military dictatorship

c. democracy

d. monarchy

e. polity

6. Which of the following is *not* a working monarchy?

a. Jordan

b. Saudi Arabia

c. Morocco

d. Kuwait

e. Britain

7. Aristotle warned that the best form of government, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, could easily devolve into its corrupt form, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. democracy; tyranny

b. democracy; oligarchy

c. polity; oligarchy

d. monarchy; tyranny

e. polity; democracy

8. Which of the following is a symbolic monarchy?

a. Morocco

b. France

c. Jordan

d. United Kingdom

9. Most contemporary countries are considered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which simply means that it is a political system without a monarch.

a. oligarchies

b. democracies

c. states

d. republics

e. polities

10. What type of system has its power centralized in the nation’s capital and administrative subdivisions have little autonomy?

a. federal

b. confederal

c. regional

d. unitary

11. In the U.S. federal system, which of the following issue areas does the central government control?

a. education, police, and foreign policy

b. education, foreign policy, and defense

c. monetary policy, education, and foreign policy

d. monetary policy, education, defense policy, and police

e. foreign policy, defense, and monetary policy

12. Which of the following is a product of a single-member district electoral system?

a. parties that splinter frequently

b. unstable government

c. extremist political parties

d. high voter turnout

e. two major parties

13. Which of the following *is not* a result of proportional representation electoral systems?

a. unstable governing coalitions

b. low voter turnout

c. multiple competitive parties

d. diverse, and even extremist, parties

e. coalition government

14. Which of the following is viewed as a disadvantage of proportional representation electoral systems?

a. party splintering

b. low voter turnout

c. multiple parties

d. coalition government

e. dominance of two major parties

15. In a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the government owns little or no industry and redistributes little in the form of welfare programs.

a. welfare state

b. anti-welfare state

c. laissez-faire system

d. statist system

e. socialist system

16. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system practices state ownership and redistributes *extensive* welfare benefits, while a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ state owns little or no industry but does redistribute wealth to those that are in need.

a. welfare; socialist

b. socialist; welfare

c. socialist; statism

d. statism; socialist

e. welfare; laissez-faire

17. Which economic system is characterized by government ownership of industry but little redistribution of wealth?

a. statism

b. socialism

c. communism

d. welfare state

e. laissez-faire

18. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a government structure that is usually sovereign and powerful enough to enforce its writ.

a. nation

b. state

c. civic association

d. political institution

e. federation

19. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a population with a sense of cohesiveness based on a shared history and culture and, sometimes, a common language.

a. state

b. nation

c. federation

d. political community

e. society

20. What type of states have essentially no national government and are home to warlords, militias, and/or drug cartels that do as they wish without interference from the state?

a. effective states

b. weak states

c. failed states

d. weak democracies

e. authoritarian states

21. What type of states lack the ability to prevent lawlessness, drug trafficking, corruption, poverty, and separatist movements due to the fact that they collect a limited amount of taxes and natural resource revenues are kept rather than redistributed in the form of public goods?

a. effective states

b. authoritarian states

c. weak states

d. failed states

e. high capacity states

22. Modern nations are defined by citizens’ loyalty to ----- and -----:

a. government and culture

b. national parliament and military

c. national flag and national anthem

d. Economic prosperity and employment opportunities

1. Historically, most of the time states created nations.
2. True
3. False
4. A weak state is characterized by the collapse or near collapse of its governmental structure.
5. True
6. False
7. Only democracies, and not dictatorships, build fragile institutions.
8. True
9. False
10. Confederations hardly exist in history while examples of stable federations are also rare.
11. True
12. False
13. In a laissez-faire system the government controls most of the industries but provides citizens with maximum social benefits
14. True
15. False

28. Which of the following is a disadvantage of single-member district electoral systems?

a. Government does not accurately reflect most public opinion

b. Government is unstable

c. Multiple parties compete and splinter

d. Produce extremist parties

e. Coalition governments

29. What type of system concentrates power in the subnational component parts (states, provinces, etc.), which means they can override the center?

a. federal

b. unitary

c. confederal

d. devolved

e. regional

30. What process shifts some administration functions from the central government to lower levels (subnational units such as states or provinces)?

a. devolution

b. decentralization

c. centralization

d. federalization

e. confederalism

31. Which of Aristotle’s forms of government is ruled by a few individuals pursuing their own self-interest?

a. monarchy

b. aristocracy

c. polity

d. tyranny

e. oligarchy

32. Aristotle’s type of monarchical government is found in countries like

1. Canada
2. Sri Lanka
3. Kuwait
4. Argentina

33. Until recently, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were examples of what Aristotle called oligarchy

1. Qatar and Kuwait
2. Egypt and Libya
3. Bangladesh and Canada
4. France and Germany

34. In a presidential run-off electoral system, candidates keep contesting until one of them wins

1. A plurality of the votes cast
2. A simple majority of the votes
3. Two-thirds of the votes
4. None of the above

35. Which of the following electoral systems the US, Canada or India follow?

1. Run-off system
2. Proportional representation system
3. Single-member district system
4. A & B

36. Which of the following is not an element of a state?

1. Population
2. Territory
3. Gover nment
4. Foreign trade missions
5. Federal systems of government work better in culturally and ethnically homogenous countries:
6. True
7. False
8. Indian and American political systems are similar in that they both have unitary systems of government.
9. True
10. False
11. Single-member district electoral systems produce truly democratic representations.
12. True
13. False
14. Proportional representation electoral systems encourage political unity and solidarity:
15. True
16. False