

POL228 List of Questions

Latex formatted questions may not properly render

Q1 Which research approach focuses upon philosophy, values and norms?

- ☒ normative and empirical approach
- ☐ comparative method
- ☐ institutional approach
- ☐ deductive approach

Q2 What is characterized by an empirical approach based on the comparative method?

- ☐ policy
- ☒ comparative politics
- ☐ comparative analysis
- ☐ politics

Q3 What approach to political inquiry focuses on the formal structures and agencies of government?

- ☐ descriptive approach
- ☒ institutional approach
- ☐ scientific approach
- ☐ behavioural approach

Q4 What is the biggest threat to the independence of the judiciary in Sub-Saharan Africa?

- ☐ constitutional safeguards
- ☒ politicization of the judiciary
- ☐ prompt remuneration
- ☐ reinforced independence

Q5 In which country did the National Assembly use its power to petition the president to request the removal of three High Court Judges?

- ☐ Tanzania
- ☐ Zambia
- ☐ Nigeria
- ☒ Malawi

Q6 Which country in sub-saharan Africa respects in theory and practice the constitutional and legal guarantees of the independence of the judiciary?

- ☐ Malawi
- ☒ South Africa
- ☐ Nigeria
- ☐ Togo

Q7 Which country has the constitutional monarch experienced relentless assault on the independence of the judiciary__

- ☐ canada

- ☐ Swaliland
- ☐ Cameroon
- ☐ Ghana

Q8 The independence of the judiciary in sub-saharan Africa is characterised by all except__

- ☐ weak and inadequate constitutional guarantees
- ☐ lack of commitment by political leaders
- ☐ weak institutions
- ☐ active judiciary

Q9 Judicial independence as a concept presupposes__

- ☐ court litigation
- ☐ court process
- ☐ court indispensability
- ☐ court autonomy

Q10 The unjust and oppressive laws enacted and used by government over its opponents is known as__

- ☐ rule by force
- ☐ rule by law
- ☐ rule of law
- ☐ rule of oppression

Q11 The existence of just laws which makes the legal system predictable refers to__

- ☐ legislation
- ☐ fairness
- ☐ rule of law
- ☐ justice

Q12 The rule-adjudication department of the government refers to the__

- ☐ legislature
- ☐ judiciary
- ☐ ombudsman
- ☐ people

Q13 A centralized administrative system that administers the activities of government refers to__

- ☐ government
- ☐ civil service
- ☐ institutions
- ☐ ministries

Q14 The machinery of government is comprised of all of the following except__

- ☐ executive
- ☐ legislature
- ☐ judiciary

- ☐ institutions

Q15 In which system of government are the ministers of the executive branch drawn from the the legislature as well as accountable to it?

- ☐ parliamentary system
- ☐ presidential system
- ☐ unitary system
- ☐ republican system

Q16 All of the following are structures of institutions of political system except__

- ☐ interest groups
- ☐ political parties
- ☐ legislatures
- ☐ community assemblies

Q17 In which system of government is the legislature formally supreme?

- ☐ bicameral system
- ☐ presidential system
- ☐ parliamentary system
- ☐ mixed system

Q18 Which model of government is characterized by a fair blend of the features of both the parliamentary and presidential system?

- ☐ Semi presidential system
- ☐ presidential system
- ☐ federal system
- ☐ consociational system

Q19 Which among these was NOT among the writers of the 'Federalist Papers' which faulted the American confederation?

- ☐ A. Hamilton
- ☐ G. Washington
- ☐ John Jay
- ☐ J. Madison

Q20 What is the starting point for drawing up a classificatory scheme?

- ☐ criterion
- ☐ identification
- ☐ mapping
- ☐ classification

Q21 The classification of ideological societies is dependent on__

- ☐ ownership and nature of the relations of production
- ☐ private ownership and political stability
- ☐ industrialization and ownership
- ☐ mixed ownership and industrialiation

Q22 One of these institutions is not of great importance for democracy_____.

- ☐ electoral
- ☒ functional
- ☐ systemic
- ☐ political party system

Q23 Exceptional and untypical issues in comparative research are addressed by__

- ☒ a deviant case study
- ☐ a survey
- ☐ a hypothesis
- ☐ a sample study

Q24 Which research method in comparative politics investigates an issue with significance beyond its boundaries?

- ☐ scientific
- ☐ comparative
- ☒ case study
- ☐ methodological

Q25 A social instrumentality for the attainment of community goals is the ____institution.

- ☐ civil
- ☐ social
- ☒ Political
- ☐ economic

Q26 The research methodthat best suit the comparative method is ____

- ☒ case study
- ☐ survey
- ☐ content
- ☐ empirical

Q27 Societies classified as capitalist, socialist, or mixed economy are premised on__realm.

- ☐ political
- ☒ ideological
- ☐ human
- ☐ economic

Q28 The following features were used to classify societies into developed and developing except__

- ☒ production
- ☐ literacy
- ☐ industrialization
- ☐ level of income

Q29 Regimes may be classified as all of the following but_____.

- ☐ democratic
- ☐ authoritarian
- ☐ developmental
- ☒ totalitarian

Q30 The rule by many for the common good is_____

- ☐ oligarchy
- ☐ communism
- ☒ polity
- ☐ monarchy

Q31 Comparative politics is linked to_____

- ☐ Dahl
- ☒ Aristotle
- ☐ Rousseau
- ☐ Plato

Q32 The rule by one for the common interest of all citizens refers to__.

- ☐ democracy
- ☒ monarchy
- ☐ oligarchy
- ☐ Aristocracy

Q33 Informal institutions exert great influence on decision-making through all of the following input functions except__

- ☐ political socialization
- ☐ communication
- ☐ interest ◆?? articulation and interest-aggregations
- ☒ interest ◆?? evaluation and interest-aggregations

Q34 All of the following constitute corrupt regime types except__

- ☒ monarchy
- ☐ tyranny
- ☐ oligarchy
- ☐ mob rule

Q35 All of the following constitute good regime types except__

- ☐ polity
- ☐ monarchy
- ☐ aristocracy
- ☒ tyranny

Q36 A structure of a political system precludes_____

- ☒ statutory institutions
- ☐ bureaucracies
- ☐ courts

- ☐ executive

Q37 In which regime type was there a division between good and corrupt rulers?

- ☐ Putnam's
- ☒ Aristotle's
- ☐ Hutigton's
- ☐ Plato's

Q38 A corrupt government rules in the interest of those who compromise the __ authority.

- ☐ sovereign
- ☒ dominant
- ☐ public
- ☐ federal

Q39 Ruling in the common interest of all citizens of a polity is the bane of __

- ☐ a democracy
- ☐ a regime
- ☒ a good government
- ☐ a good constitution

Q40 One of these scheme of regime types was derived out of the analysis of the Constitution_____

- ☐ Huntington's classificatory scheme
- ☐ Galtung's classificatory scheme
- ☒ Aristotle's classificatory scheme
- ☐ Putman's classificatory scheme

Q41 The classification of ideological societies is dependent on__

- ☒ ownership and nature of the relations of production
- ☐ private ownership and political stability
- ☐ industrialization and ownership
- ☐ mixed ownership and industrialiation

Q42 One of these institutions is not of great importance for democracy_____.

- ☐ electoral
- ☒ functional
- ☐ systemic
- ☐ political party system

Q43 Exceptional and untypical issues in comparative research are addressed by__

- ☒ a deviant case study
- ☐ a survey
- ☐ a hypothesis
- ☐ a sample study

Q44 Which research method in comparative politics investigates an issue with significance

beyond its boundaries?

- ☐ scientific
- ☐ comparative
- ☒ case study
- ☐ methodological

Q45 A social instrumentality for the attainment of community goals is the ____ institution.

- ☐ civil
- ☐ social
- ☒ Political
- ☐ economic

Q46 The research method that best suits the comparative method is ____

- ☒ case study
- ☐ survey
- ☐ content
- ☐ empirical

Q47 Societies classified as capitalist, socialist, or mixed economy are premised on __ realm.

- ☐ political
- ☒ ideological
- ☐ human
- ☐ economic

Q48 The following features were used to classify societies into developed and developing except __

- ☒ production
- ☐ literacy
- ☐ industrialization
- ☐ level of income

Q49 Regimes may be classified as all of the following but ____.

- ☐ democratic
- ☐ authoritarian
- ☐ developmental
- ☒ totalitarian

Q50 The rule by many for the common good is ____

- ☐ oligarchy
- ☐ communism
- ☒ polity
- ☐ monarchy

Q51 Comparative politics is linked to _____

- ☐ Dahl
- ☒ Aristotle

- ☐ Rousseau
- ☐ Plato

Q52 The rule by one for the common interest of all citizens refers to __.

- ☐ democracy
- ☐ monarchy
- ☐ oligarchy
- ☐ Aristocracy

Q53 Informal institutions exert great influence on decision-making through all of the following input functions except __

- ☐ political socialization
- ☐ communication
- ☐ interest ☒ articulation and interest-aggregations
- ☐ interest ☒ evaluation and interest-aggregations

Q54 All of the following constitute corrupt regime types except __

- ☐ monarchy
- ☐ tyranny
- ☐ oligarchy
- ☐ mob rule

Q55 All of the following constitute good regime types except __

- ☐ polity
- ☐ monarchy
- ☐ aristocracy
- ☐ tyranny

Q56 A structure of a political system precludes ____

- ☐ statutory institutions
- ☐ bureaucracies
- ☐ courts
- ☐ executive

Q57 In which regime type was there a division between good and corrupt rulers?

- ☐ Putnam's
- ☐ Aristotle's
- ☐ Hutigton's
- ☐ Plato's

Q58 A corrupt government rules in the interest of those who compromise the __ authority.

- ☐ sovereign
- ☐ dominant
- ☐ public
- ☐ federal

Q59 Ruling in the common interest of all citizens of a polity is the bane of __

- ☐ a democracy
- ☐ a regime
- ☒ a good government
- ☐ a good constitution

Q60 One of these scheme of regime types was derived out of the analysis of the Constitution _____

- ☐ Huntington's classificatory scheme
- ☐ Galtung's classificatory scheme
- ☒ Aristotle's classificatory scheme
- ☐ Putman's classificatory scheme

Q61 In which system of government does the legislature and the president have equal valid mandates from the public?

- ☐ the parliamentary system
- ☒ the presidential system
- ☐ the authoritarian system
- ☐ the political system

Q62 The dissolution of the legislative assembly in Niger in August 2009 was premised on__

- ☐ the executive being superior to the legislature
- ☐ the executive ignoring checks and balances
- ☒ the executive having enormous power in governance
- ☐ the absolute power of the executive

Q63 In which type of democracy is the legislature most often too weak to check the executive?'

- ☐ parliamentary democracy
- ☒ presidential democracy
- ☐ social democracy
- ☐ cabinet democracy

Q64 The existence of a legal and political relationship among two or more units of government that operate at different levels in a political structure refers to__

- ☐ socialism
- ☐ statism
- ☒ federalism
- ☐ centralism

Q65 What occurs when result obtained through the analysis of aggregate- level data are used to make inference about individual-level behavior?

- ☐ individual fallacy
- ☒ ecological fallacy
- ☐ aggregate-fallacy
- ☐ theoretical fallacy

Q66 Through what data can information on individual people in a comparative politics research be derived?

- ☐ empirical data
- ☐ ecological data
- ☒ Individual data
- ☐ group data

Q67 What crucial scientific principle is frequently violated by comparative politics?

- ☐ theory
- ☐ quantity
- ☒ selection
- ☐ survey

Q68 Which systems design is particularly well suited for research about area studies?

- ☐ Most dissimilar systems
- ☐ systems design
- ☐ Most different systems design
- ☒ Most similar systems design





Q69 Which system compares countries that do not share any common features apart from the political outcome to be explained?

- ☐ Most similar systems design
- ☒ Most different systems design
- ☐ Most systems design
- ☐ Most different systems design

Q70 Which of the following two primary methods are adopted when comparing few countries?

- ☐ most aligning systems design & most different systems design
- ☐ most similar systems design & most differing systems design
- ☒ most similar systems design & most different systems design
- ☐ most systems design & most different systems design

Q71 In comparative politics, the comparison of many countries is often referred to as__

- ☐ variable  ??motivated
- ☒ variable  ??oriented
- ☐ variable  ??aggregated
- ☐ variable  ??specific

Q72 What approach to political studies led to the introduction of logic in politics?

- ☐ historical
- ☒ Behavioural
- ☐ qualitative
- ☐ political

Q73 What is considered useful in comparative politics because they help us observe and analyze variations on a theme?

- ☐ theory
- ☐ generalizations
- ☒ paradigms
- ☐ phenomena

Q74 Which theory enables scholars to test on a macro level the micro level empirical generalizations and integrate existing body of knowledge?

- ☐ A middle range theory
- ☒ A general theory
- ☐ Democratic theory
- ☐ low range theory

Q75 In which system of government does an executive branch exists and presides separately from the legislature?

- ☐ unitary system
- ☐ consociational system
- ☒ a presidential system
- ☐ democratic system

Q76 What systems are identified by proportional representation?

- ☐ Presidential system
- ☐ parliamentary system
- ☐ federal system
- ☒ Consensus system

Q77 The British parliament is primarily established on ____.

- ☐ co-equal institutions
- ☐ disaggregate institutions
- ☐ mono institution
- ☒ dual institutions

Q78 In a parliamentary system of the Westminster model, those who constitute government are drawn from the ____

- ☐ pressure groups
- ☐ political parties
- ☒ legislature
- ☐ judiciary

Q79 The de facto chief executive and chief legislator as head of government is linked to ____.

- ☐ a federal system
- ☐ a presidential system
- ☐ a unitary system
- ☒ a parliamentary system

Q80 Following the development of nation-state and the growth in the size of the public sector, ____ ensued.

- ☐ organization
- ☐ civil service
- ☒ Bureaucracy
- ☐ public administration

Q81 In which system of government does the legislature and the president have equal valid mandates from the public?

- ☐ the parliamentary system
- ☒ the presidential system
- ☐ the authoritarian system
- ☐ the political system

Q82 The dissolution of the legislative assembly in Niger in August 2009 was premised on __

- ☐ the executive being superior to the legislature
- ☐ the executive ignoring checks and balances
- ☒ the executive having enormous power in governance
- ☐ the absolute power of the executive

Q83 In which type of democracy is the legislature most often too weak to check the executive?'

- ☐ parliamentary democracy
- ☒ presidential democracy
- ☐ social democracy
- ☐ cabinet democracy

Q84 The existence of a legal and political relationship among two or more units of government that operate at different levels in a political structure refers to __

- ☐ socialism
- ☐ statism
- ☒ federalism
- ☐ centralism

Q85 What occurs when result obtained through the analysis of aggregate- level data are used to make inference about individual-level behavior?

- ☐ individual fallacy
- ☒ ecological fallacy
- ☐ aggregate-fallacy
- ☐ theoretical fallacy

Q86 Through what data can information on individual people in a comparative politics research be derived?

- ☐ empirical data
- ☐ ecological data
- ☒ Individual data
- ☐ group data

Q87 What crucial scientific principle is frequently violated by comparative politics?

- ☐ theory
- ☐ quantity
- ☒ selection
- ☐ survey

Q88 Which systems design is particularly well suited for research about area studies?

- ☐ Most dissimilar systems
- ☐ systems design
- ☐ Most different systems design
- ☒ Most similar systems design

Q89 Which system compares countries that do not share any common features apart from the political outcome to be explained?

- ☐ Most similar systems design
- ☒ Most different systems design
- ☐ Most systems design
- ☐ Most different systems design

Q90 Which of the following two primary methods are adopted when comparing few countries?

- ☐ most aligning systems design & most different systems design
- ☐ most similar systems design & most differing systems design
- ☒ most similar systems design & most different systems design
- ☐ most systems design & most different systems design

Q91 In comparative politics, the comparison of many countries is often referred to as__

- ☐ variable ◆??motivated
- ☒ variable ◆??oriented
- ☐ variable ◆??aggregated
- ☐ variable ◆??specific

Q92 What approach to political studies led to the introduction of logic in politics?

- ☐ historical
- ☒ Behavioural
- ☐ qualitative
- ☐ political

Q93 What is considered useful in comparative politics because they help us observe and analyze variations on a theme?

- ☐ theory
- ☐ generalizations
- ☒ paradigms
- ☐ phenomena

Q94 Which theory enables scholars to test on a macro level the micro level empirical generalizations and integrate existing body of knowledge?

- ☐ A middle range theory

- ☐ A general theory
- ☐ Democratic theory
- ☐ low range theory

Q95 In which system of government does an executive branch exists and presides separately from the legislature?

- ☐ unitary system
- ☐ consociational system
- ☐ a presidential system
- ☐ democratic system

Q96 What systems are identified by proportional representation?

- ☐ Presidential system
- ☐ parliamentary system
- ☐ federal system
- ☐ Consensus system

Q97 The British parliament is primarily established on ____.

- ☐ co-equal institutions
- ☐ disaggregate institutions
- ☐ mono institution
- ☐ dual institutions

Q98 In a parliamentary system of the Westminster model, those who constitute government are drawn from the ____

- ☐ pressure groups
- ☐ political parties
- ☐ legislature
- ☐ judiciary

Q99 The de facto chief executive and chief legislator as head of government is linked to ____.

- ☐ a federal system
- ☐ a presidential system
- ☐ a unitary system
- ☐ a parliamentary system

Q100 Following the development of nation-state and the growth in the size of the public sector, ____ ensued.

- ☐ organization
- ☐ civil service
- ☐ Bureaucracy
- ☐ public administration