

Chapter 1

Twenty-Five Multiple Choice

1. Politics can be characterized as
  - A. the patterns of interactions between and among individuals and groups in a society.
  - B. voting and elections, and the campaigns that are involved in those elections.
  - C. the average level of education in a society.
  - D. an analysis of why people become unemployed in a depressed economy.

Answer: A

2. Area studies involves
  - A. an examination of the amount of room that individuals have to live in.
  - B. an examination of regional defense treaties in the international arena.
  - C. an examination of politics within a specific geographic setting.
  - D. an examination of the space under a curve in a specific mathematical analysis.

Answer: C

3. Normative inquiry
  - A. is based upon values, philosophies, or “shoulds.”
  - B. is based upon data and empirical observation in politics.
  - C. is based upon the number of individuals voting in a given election.
  - D. is based upon when in a nation’s history an event takes place.

Answer: A

4. Empirical inquiry
  - A. is based upon values, philosophies, or “shoulds.”
  - B. involves data and relies on measurement and observation.
  - C. is based upon the number of individuals voting in a given election.
  - D. is based upon when in a nation’s history an event takes place.

Answer: B

5. The *case study* method of inquiry
  - A. involves measurement and observation with sophisticated mathematical analysis of data.
  - B. involves police investigation of major social patterns of crime
  - C. involves the manipulation of variables, something that is difficult to do in real life.
  - D. involves the intensive study of individual political cases or situations.

Answer: D

6. The statistical method

- A. involves the intensive study of individual political cases or situations.
- B. involves the manipulation of variables, something that is difficult to do in real life.
- C. involves measurement and observation with sophisticated mathematical analysis of data.
- D. involves police investigation of major social patterns of crime

Answer: C

7. The experimental method of inquiry in social science involves

- A. scientists in laboratories.
- B. the intensive study of individual political cases or situations.
- C. a philosophical inquiry into values.
- D. the manipulation of variables, something that is difficult to do in real life.

Answer: D

8. The *most similar systems* research design

- A. takes neighboring political states and compares their similarities.
- B. takes two essentially similar cases and studies their differences.
- C. takes numerous similar nations and catalogues their similarities.
- D. takes two essentially different cases and studies their similarities.

Answer: B

9. A nation can be defined as

- A. a group of people who pay taxes to the same government.
- B. a group of people who agree to support a given candidate for elective office.
- C. a group of people with nothing in common but who live in close proximity to each other.
- D. a group of people with shared characteristics such as a shared language, history, or culture.

Answer: D

10. A state is
- A. an explicitly political entity, created and alterable by men and women, based upon accepted boundaries.
  - B. a unit on a map that dates back at least to the 1800's.
  - C. a group of people with shared language or cultural characteristics.
  - D. all of the above.

Answer: A

11. The concept of "sovereignty" refers to
- A. political power: having the ability to make final decisions regarding policy.
  - B. a state's being able to collect taxes.
  - C. an individual's right to vote for and serve in elective office.
  - D. relations between two different independent nations.

Answer: A

12. The idea of "legitimacy" suggests that
- A. one nation is afraid that its neighbor may attack it.
  - B. citizens of a state feel that they owe allegiance to a government.
  - C. individuals can run for office in open elections in which others can vote.
  - D. the political system has three branches of government: legislative, judicial, and executive.

Answer: B

13. A part of the border between the United States and Mexico
- A. runs through southern Utah.
  - B. involves a mountain range.
  - C. is regularly re-approved by popular vote.
  - D. is the Rio Grande River.

Answer: D

14. A case study of a nationalist movement within an established nation can be found in:
- A. Arizona
  - B. Sonora
  - C. Québec

D. Vermont

Answer: C

15. The concept of “*levels of analysis*” deals with
- A. the political system having three branches of government: legislative, judicial, and executive.
  - B. types of observations and measurements we use and the types of conclusions that we can draw from those observations and measurements.
  - C. an explicitly political entity, created and alterable by men and women, based upon accepted boundaries.
  - D. the practice of assuming that because political institutions or relationships work one way in stable Western democracies they must work the same way in all political systems.

Answer: B

16. *Individual* level data can be illustrated by
- A. the proportion of votes that a given political party receives.
  - B. the average number of years of education of citizens in a nation.
  - C. someone’s height.
  - D. the number of infant deaths per capita in a nation.

Answer: C

17. Ecological or Aggregate level data can be illustrated by
- A. the relationship between an individual and the environment.
  - B. statistical analysis of someone’s economic earning power.
  - C. the average number of years of education of citizens in a nation.
  - D. someone’s height.

Answer: C

18. Political ethnocentrism refers to
- A. the practice of assuming that because political institutions or relationships work one way in stable Western democracies they must work the same way in all political systems.
  - B. sets of political objects or concepts that are theoretically related to each other in an analytic way.
  - C. one political group evolving into a powerful force in a society.
  - D. ethnic minorities suffering from repression by other groups in the political system.

Answer: A

19. The concept of the political system refers to
- A. how elections take place within a nation-state.
  - B. the residency requirement that permits some individuals to vote in a nation while others cannot vote.
  - C. linkages between voters and their representatives.
  - D. sets of political objects or concepts that are theoretically related to each other in an analytic way.

Answer: D

20. Political systems can be said to be composed of numerous
- A. super-systems.
  - B. multilateral groups.
  - C. subsystems.
  - D. lakes and rivers.

Answer: C

21. A political input can be illustrated by
- A. political demands.
  - B. a law passed by a national legislature.
  - C. the way that decisions are made in a polity.
  - D. none of the above

Answer: A

22. Political *culture*
- A. involves the interaction of political institutions and patterns of behavior
  - B. sets of political objects or concepts that are theoretically related to each other in an analytic way
  - C. the patterns of interactions between and among individuals and groups in a society
  - D. involves the cognitions, feelings, and evaluations of the citizens of a nation

Answer: D

23. *Globalization* refers to
- A. the constant increase in the temperature of the polar ice pack
  - B. the phenomenon of increasingly common and important linkages between and among