

Fundamentals of Political Science

Political Science · Answer Key · 10 Questions

1. What type of political system allows citizens to elect representatives to make laws and policies on their behalf?

A) Direct democracy

B) Representative democracy

C) Absolute monarchy

D) Autocracy

2. In a government based on the separation of powers, which branch is primarily responsible for interpreting laws?

A) Executive branch

B) Legislative branch

C) Judicial branch

D) Administrative branch

3. What is the term for a formal, legal change or addition made to a nation's constitution?

A) Veto

B) Amendment

C) Bill

D) Statute

4. Which international organization was established in 1945 to maintain global peace and foster international cooperation?

A) World Trade Organization

B) European Union

C) United Nations

D) NATO

5. What political concept refers to the supreme authority of a state to govern itself without external interference?

A) Federalism

B) Sovereignty

C) Pluralism

D) Imperialism

6. Which branch of government is responsible for executing and enforcing laws passed by the legislature?

- A) Judicial branch
- B) Legislative branch
- C) Executive branch**
- D) Electoral branch

7. What is the primary function of a legislature in a democratic government?

- A) Making and passing laws**
- B) Interpreting the constitution
- C) Commanding the armed forces
- D) Resolving civil disputes

8. What term describes a political system where power is constitutionally divided between a central national government and regional state governments?

- A) Unitary system
- B) Federal system**
- C) Totalitarian system
- D) Confederate system

9. In political science, how is an 'oligarchy' defined?

- A) Government ruled by a single hereditary monarch
- B) Government ruled by a small, powerful group of people**
- C) Government ruled directly by all voting citizens
- D) Government ruled strictly by religious leaders

10. What is the term for the legal power of a court to determine whether a law violates the constitution?

- A) Legislative veto
- B) Judicial review**
- C) Executive privilege
- D) Filibuster