Political Science Essentials for Young Scholars

Political Science · Answer Key · 18 Questions

1. Which document, signed in 1215, established the principle that everyone, including the king, is subject to the law?

A) The Magna Carta
B) The Declaration of Independence
C) The U.S. Constitution
D) The Bill of Rights

2. What is the term for a government where power is held by a single person who has absolute control, often through force?

A) Democracy
B) Autocracy
C) Oligarchy
D) Republic

3. In the Australian Parliament, who is the presiding officer of the House of Representatives?

A) The Prime Minister
B) The Governor-General
C) The Speaker
D) The Opposition Leader

4. What type of government system involves a division of power between a central national government and regional state governments?

A) Unitary
B) Federal
C) Confederate
D) Totalitarian

5. Which international organization was established in 1945 to promote peace and cooperation among countries?

A) The Red Cross
B) The European Union
C) The United Nations
D) The World Bank

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6. In a parliamentary system, what is the role of the 'shadow cabinet'?

A) To assist the government
B) To advise the military
C) To scrutinize the government's policies
D) To interpret the constitution

7. What does the term 'suffrage' specifically refer to in political science?

A) The right to run for office
B) The right to vote
C) The process of drafting laws
D) The freedom of speech

8. Which branch of government is responsible for interpreting laws and determining if they are constitutional?

A) Legislative
B) Executive
C) Judicial
D) Bureaucratic

9. What is a 'bicameral' legislature?

A) A legislature with only one house
B) A legislature with two houses
C) A legislature controlled by one party
D) A legislature that meets every two years

10. The concept of 'separation of powers' is most commonly associated with preventing what?

A) Excessive taxation
B) The concentration of absolute power
C) Rapid economic growth
D) Public protest

11. What is the formal process by which a country's constitution is changed or added to?

A) Legislation
B) Amendment
C) Executive Order
D) Referendum

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12. In the context of government, what is a 'veto'?

A) A request for a vote
B) A constitutional right to reject a proposal
C) A legal challenge to a law
D) The process of electing a leader

13. Which political ideology advocates for the state to play a major role in the economy to achieve social equality?

A) Capitalism
B) Socialism
C) Libertarianism
D) Anarchism

14. What is an 'ambassador' in international politics?

A) A foreign spy
B) A diplomat sent to represent their country in another nation
C) The leader of a trade union
D) A soldier stationed abroad

15. Which term describes a political system where citizens elect representatives to make decisions on their behalf?

A) Direct Democracy
B) Representative Democracy
C) Monarchy
D) Theocracy

16. What is the main function of the 'executive branch' of a government?

A) To pass new laws
B) To enforce and implement laws
C) To resolve legal disputes
D) To audit tax records

17. What is meant by the term 'sovereignty' in political science?

A) The right to free speech
B) The authority of a state to govern itself
C) The ability to borrow money
D) The power of the military

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18. In many countries, what is the document that outlines the fundamental principles and laws of the state?

A) The Manifesto

B) The Constitution

C) The Statute Book

D) The Treaty

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