Foundations of European Politics - A Comparative Approach 1st edition De Vries Test Bank

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Chapter 2: Democratic Politics

Test Bank

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 01
1) Which of the following statements about rationality as used in political science is FALSE?
Feedback: Page reference: 2.1 A Model of Democracy: The Median Voter
***a.** It assumes that all actors seek to maximise their own personal economic wealth.
b. It assumes that individuals have transitive preferences over a set of outcomes.
c. It assumes individuals strive to attain their most preferred outcome, contingent on what others do.
d. It is best viewed as a subset of human behavior that may help us understand and predict behavioural regularities in certain contexts.

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 02
2) In a spatial model of politics, what is the winset of the status quo?
Feedback: Page reference: 2.4 Multi-dimensional politics
a. The median voter position.
b. The current policy in place.
c. The actors known as the veto players.
***d.** The policy alternatives that can beat the status quo.

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 03
3) What does Condorcet's paradox suggest?
Feedback: Page reference: Box 2.1 Case Study: Cyclical Majorities in Politics
a. We can easily aggregate group preferences to determine social choices.
b. Individuals can never make rational decisions.
***c.** Just because individuals may hold rational preferences over out-comes, it does not mean that groups of rational individuals must.
d. All electoral systems lead to the same result.

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 04
4) The median voter theorem says that . . .
Feedback: Page reference: 2.1 A Model of Democracy: The Median Voter
***a.** When a set of individuals hold single-peaked preferences over outcomes in a unidimensional policy space, a majority of these individuals will support the policy preference of the median voter.
b. Groups are incapable of majoritarian decisions.
c. When a set of individuals hold single-peaked preferences over outcomes in a unidimensional policy space, there will never exist a fair and consistent voting outcome.
d. All electoral systems lead to the same result.

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 05
5) What is the difference between the concepts of congruence and responsiveness?
Feedback: Page reference: 2.1 A Model of Democracy: The Median Voter
a. Congruence refers to policy, while responsiveness refers to the position of the median voter.
***b.** Congruence refers to the overlap between policy and the median voter's position, while responsiveness refers to shifts in policy and position.
c. Congruence is generally regarded as positive, while responsiveness is harmful to a political system.
d. Congruence refers to a system that imposes decisions on voters, while responsiveness refers to a system that listens to the demands of the voters.

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