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Chapter 2: Developing Research Ideas and Hypotheses

1. Thompson and Lougheed (2012) were interested in gender differences in undergraduates' use of Facebook so they asked college students at their university to answer questions about their use of the site. Later researchers were interested in whether the results that Thompson and Lougheed obtained would be similar for those on other campuses as well as those who were of different ages than typical undergraduates. What were these later researchers attempting to do?
   a. * extend the external validity of Thompson and Lougheed's work
   b. extend the internal validity of Thompson and Lougheed's work
   c. extend the validity of the independent variable in Thompson and Lougheed's work
   d. extend the validity of the dependent variable in Thompson and Lougheed's work

2. Researchers can use statistical procedures to combine the results of multiple studies on the same topic. This technique allows researchers to determine, statistically, what conclusions can be made overall. What is this technique called?
   a. descriptive statistics
   b. explanatory descriptors
   c. * meta-analysis
   d. transformative analysis

3. Steinka-Fry, Tanner-Smith, and Grant (2015) wanted to investigate whether an intervention targeting college students turning 21 reduced the amount of 21st birthday drinking. They found nine research studies on this topic and they combined the results from these nine studies to determine that overall, although those who received the intervention had a slightly lower blood alcohol content than those who did not, there was no difference in the amount of alcohol consumed. What kind of study did Steinka-Fry et al. do?
   a. descriptive statistics
   b. explanatory descriptors
   c. * meta-analysis
   d. transformative analysis

4. Uller and Johansson (2003) were interested in investigating "mate-poaching." They had female undergraduates interact with two men, one of whom was randomly assigned to wear a wedding ring. Parker and Burkley (2009) were also interested in the phenomenon of mate-poaching although instead of relying on live interactions, they had undergraduates view a photo of someone of the opposite sex who was represented as either single or in a romantic relationship. Both sets of researchers studied the same phenomenon, but they studied it differently. What was different?
   a. * The research teams varied the independent variable differently.

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b. The research teams measured the dependent variable differently.
c. Parker and Burkley didn't expect to find evidence of mate poaching.
d. Uller and Johansson didn't expect to find evidence of mate poaching.

5. Winstock, Griffiths, and Stewart (2001) were interested in examining drug use patterns among those who frequent dance clubs in the United Kingdom. To collect data on this topic, they put an anonymous questionnaire about drug use in a dance music magazine. Over a thousand people choose to answer the questionnaire and send it in. Ramsey et al. (2001) wanted to investigate the same topic, but chose to use an "empty your pockets" technique at a London dance club. Both sets of researchers studied the same phenomenon, but they studied it differently. What was different?
   a. The research teams varied the independent variable differently.
   b. * The research teams measured the dependent variable differently.
   c. Ramsey et al. were not concerned with internal validity.
   d. Winstock et al. were not concerned with internal validity.

6. Sometimes research is conducted to test a particular theory. If more than one theory is proposed to explain a phenomenon, scientists will prefer the theory that makes the fewest assumptions and explains the data in the simplest terms. In other words, scientists prefer a theory that is
   a. concrete.
   b. meta.
   c.* parsimonious.
   d. simplistic.

7. The research methodology textbook by Heath (2018) is appropriately classified as a(n)
   a. meta-source.
   b. primary source.
   c. * secondary source.
   d. tertiary source.

8. Which of the following is most likely a primary source?
   a. an encyclopedia
   b. * a journal article
   c. a review article
   d. a textbook

9. A journal article that provides the complete research report of a series of research studies would be considered a
   a. meta-source
   b. * primary source
   c. secondary source
   d. tertiary source

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10. Which of the following techniques serves to broaden a search for psychological literature in PsycINFO?
    a. restrict your search to "Academic Journals"
    b. * truncation
    c. use the Boolean operator "and"
    d. use a population limiter

11. What is the term for a one-paragraph summary of a journal article?
    a. * abstract
    b. digest
    c. gist
    d. synopsis

12. When you are writing a manuscript, where do you develop your rationale for doing your particular research project?
    a. discussion
    b. * introduction
    c. method
    d. results

13. Clark and Hatfield had research assistants approach students of the opposite sex on campus and randomly ask one of three questions: "Would you go out tonight?," "Will you come over to my apartment?," or "Would you go to bed with me?" They did this test three times. Why? And what did they find?
    a. * They were attempting to expand the external validity of the work, and the results were basically the same each time.
    b. They were attempting to expand the internal validity of the work, and the results were basically the same each time.
    c. They were attempting to expand the external validity of the work, and the results changed only after AIDS became a risk of unprotected sex.
    d. They were attempting to expand the internal validity of the work, and the results changed only after AIDS became a risk of unprotected sex.

14. Each entry in PsycINFO includes information for a particular source. Which information is going to be most helpful when deciding whether to read the article?
    a. * the abstract
    b. the name or names of the author or authors
    c. the title of the journal
    d. the year of publication

15. Which section of a manuscript contains information regarding the steps taken to ensure participants are treated ethically in a research study?
    a. abstract
    b. discussion
    c. introduction

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d. * method

16. Hypotheses are often generated from
    a. our expectations.
    b. our results.
    c. practical problems.
    d. * theory.

17. Which of the following is NOT a valid statement about theories?
    a. Theories should be testable.
    b. Theories should be parsimonious.
    c. Theories should help generate predictions for research.
    d. * Theories should explain phenomena in as complex a manner as possible.

18. When doing a search in PsycINFO on dating behavior, why did the author of your textbook recommend not truncating "dating" into "dat?"
    a. because "dat" is not a real word
    b. because truncation cannot realistically be used with PsycINFO
    c. because "dat" would only generate hits regarding "date," "dates," and "dating"
    d. * because "dat" would generate "hits" with the word "data" in them

19. You can usually assume that a source is a primary source if it has which of the following sections?
    a. abstract
    b. discussion
    c. introduction
    d. * method

20. Which of the following is a necessary feature of a hypothesis?
    a. The hypothesis should be stated after a study is conducted.
    b. * The hypothesis should be stated before a study is conducted.
    c. The hypothesis should be stated as something you know will occur.
    d. The hypothesis must be agreed upon by three scholars before being put forth.

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Chapter 2: Analysing the EU

Question 1

According to the paradigm of pluralism

a. Democracies should actively promote the development of interest groups.
b. All interests that exist in society will organize themselves into groups that seek to affect decision-making.
c. Interest groups make use of several tactics to influence decision-making.
d. Interest groups seek to influence decision-making by lobbying several levels of government at the same time.

Question 2

In Chapter 1 it was shown that the European Social Fund was incorporated into the EEC treaty due to pressure from Italy. This is an example of

a. Functional spillover.
b. Political spillover.
c. Cultivated spillover.
d. Neo-functionalism

Question 3

Which of the statements below forms part of the theory of supranational governance?

a. Most power in the EU is located with the supranational bodies such as the Commission, Court of Justice and the European Central Bank.
b. Member states are firmly in charge of the pace of integration.
c. Integration is solely the result of functional spillover.
d. The pace of integration varies between different policy-areas.

Question 4

The fact that not all EU-member states recognize Kosovo's independence is an example of:

a. Neo-functionalism

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b. Intergovernmentalism
c. The logic of integration
d. The logic of diversity

Question 5

Which of the following insights is not associated with Multi-Level Governance?

a. Subnational levels of government directly access the EU level of policy making to wield influence
b. The national level of government is increasingly dependent upon other levels of government
c. Decision-making authority has been dispersed over several levels of government.
d. The power of national governments to influence integration has increased over the last decades.

Question 6

Which of the statements below best characterizes the Comparative Politics approach to studying the EU.

a. The EU is organized in the same fashion as national political systems, and hence operates in the same way.
b. The only way to understand the functioning of the EU is to compare it to other federal states such as the U.S.A. or Germany.
c. To understand the EU it is best to compare it to other international organisations such as the WTO or the UN.
d. Because the EU shares many of the characteristics of national political systems, comparing it to those systems yields valuable insights into its functioning.

Question 7

To which approach belongs a study that analyzes the voting behaviour of members of the European Parliament?

a. Legislative politics
b. Executive politics

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c. Political party studies

d. Comparative federalism

Question 8

Which of the features below do functionalism and neo-functionalism share?

a. European integration is the only way to secure world peace.

b. Economic forces drive the integration process.

c. Integration processes have their own self-sustaining dynamic.

d. Functional needs are an important driver of cooperation between nation states.

Question 9

The notion of path dependency is most commonly associated with:

a. Rational choice institutionalism.

b. Historical institutionalism.

c. Sociological institutionalism.

d. Comparative federalism.

Question 10

The claim that major decisions in the European Council can only be made if there is prior agreement between the French president and the German chancellor best fits which theory?

a. Multi-Level Governance.

b. Intergovernmentalism.

c. Neo-functionalism.

d. Comparative federalism.

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Chapter 2: Analysing the EU

Question 1

According to the paradigm of pluralism

Democracies should actively promote the development of interest groups.

All interests that exist in society will organize themselves into groups that seek to affect decision-making.

Interest groups make use of several tactics to influence decision-making.

Interest groups seek to influence decision-making by lobbying several levels of government at the same time.

[See page 33]

Question 2

In Chapter 1 it was shown that the European Social Fund was incorporated into the EEC treaty due to pressure from Italy. This is an example of

Functional spillover.

Political spillover.

Cultivated spillover.

Neo-functionalism

[See page 35-36]

Question 3

Which of the statements below forms part of the theory of supranational governance?

Most power in the EU is located with the supranational bodies such as the Commission, Court of Justice and the European Central Bank.

Member states are firmly in charge of the pace of integration.

Integration is solely the result of functional spillover.

The pace of integration varies between different policy-areas.

[See page 36-37]

Question 4

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The fact that not all EU-member states recognize Kosovo's independence is an example of:

Neo-functionalism

Intergovernmentalism

The logic of integration

The logic of diversity

[See page 38]

Question 5

Which of the following insights is not associated with Multi-Level Governance?

Subnational levels of government directly access the EU level of policy making to wield influence

The national level of government is increasingly dependent upon other levels of government

Decision-making authority has been dispersed over several levels of government.

The power of national governments to influence integration has increased over the last decades.

[See page 43]

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Because the EU shares many of the characteristics of national political systems, comparing it to those systems yields valuable insights into its functioning.

[See page 44-45]

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Question 7

To which approach belongs a study that analyzes the voting behaviour of members of the European Parliament?

Legislative politics

Executive politics

Political party studies

Comparative federalism

[See page 45-46]

Question 8

Which of the features below do functionalism and neo-functionalism share?

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Economic forces drive the integration process.

Integration processes have their own self-sustaining dynamic.

Functional needs are an important driver of cooperation between nation states.

[See page 33-35]

Question 9

The notion of path dependency is most commonly associated with:

Rational choice institutionalism.

Historical institutionalism.

Sociological institutionalism.

Comparative federalism.

[See page 42]

Question 10

The claim that major decisions in the European Council can only be made if there is prior agreement between the French president and the German chancellor best fits which theory?

Multi-Level Governance.

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Intergovernmentalism.

Neo-functionalism.

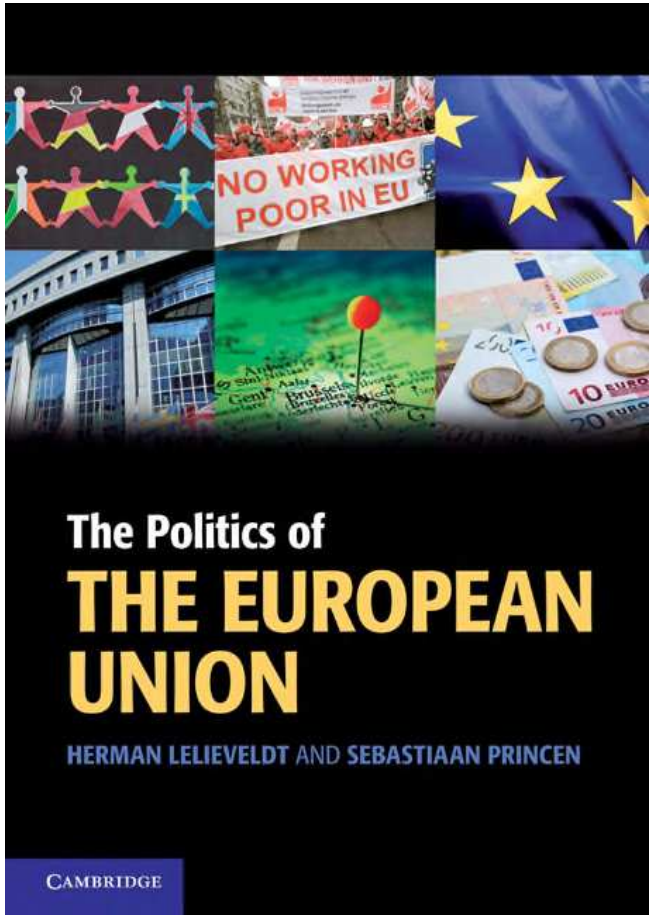
Comparative federalism.

[See page 37-38]

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Clicker Slides for



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Information

- These slides contain powerpoint formatted Multiple Choice questions for *The Politics of the European Union.*

- The slides can be used in conjunction with the TurningTechnologies Clicker hardware and software and have encoded correct answers to questions. See www.turningtechnologies.com for info and software to use these slides.

- Note that the amenability of questions to be used in a clicker context may vary, as these questions were originally developed without the purpose of using them in a clicker context.

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1-1 What has been the major reason that it took until 1973 before Denmark, the UK and Ireland joined the EC?

a) They only applied for membership at the end of the 1960s. 0%

b) Citizens of France rejected the admission of these member states in a referendum. 0%

c) French President De Gaulle repeatedly blocked the process, by vetoing the application of the UK twice. 0%

d) The citizens of the applying member states rejected their countries application in referenda 0%

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1-2 Which of the following requirements is **not** part of the Copenhagen Criteria?

a) A well-functioning market economy 0%

b) Stable political institutions that foster democracy and respect human rights 0%

c) Adoption of the Euro as a currency upon becoming a member of the EU. 0%

d) The institutional capacity to work toward political, economic and monetary union 0%

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1-3 Which of the following features distinguishes supranational organizations from intergovernmental organisations?

a)	In intergovernmental organisations member states retain their full sovereignty, whilst in supranational organisations they don't.	0%
b)	Supranational organizations only focus on a limited number of policy-areas, while international organisations encompass all policies.	0%
c)	Supranational organizations are allowed to directly tax the citizens of the member states, whilst intergovernmental organisations are not allowed to do so.	0%
d)	Intergovernmental organizations only allow national governments as members, whilst supranational organisations can also be formed by regional or local governments.	0%

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1-4 Which organisation was founded in 1949 to maintain and develop rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms?

a) European Council 0%

b) Western European Union 0%

c) United Nations 0%

d) Council of Europe 0%

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1-5 Which important judicial principle was established in the case Van Gend en Loos v. Nederlandse Administratie der Belastingen?

a) Supremacy 0%
b) Mutual recognition 0%
c) Judicial activism 0%
d) Direct effect 0%

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1-6 Which of the following countries was not part of the 2004 ‘Big Bang’ enlargement?

a) Slovenia 0%

b) Bulgaria 0%

c) Cyprus 0%

d) Poland 0%

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1-7 Which of the treaties below is currently no longer in force?

a) TFEU: Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union 0%

b) TEU: Treaty on European Union 0%

c) Euratom: European Atomic Energy Community 0%

d) ECSC: European Coal and Steel Community 0%

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1-8 Which of the following statements best characterizes the relation between the Treaty of Lisbon and the Constitutional Treaty?

a) They are the same. 0%

b) The Lisbon Treaty was amended by the member states and subsequently renamed into Constitutional Treaty. 0%

c) The Constitutional Treaty was amended by a constitutional convention and renamed Lisbon Treaty. 0%

d) The Lisbon Treaty entered into force after minor adjustments were made to the Constitutional Treaty 0%

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1-9 Which of the statements below best characterizes the role of treaties in the integration process?

a) The different treaties have merely formalized and rubberstamped forms of cooperation between the member states. 0%

b) Formal treaty changes have been the major and sole drivers of the European integration process. 0%

c) Over time the impact of subsequent treaty changes on European integration has become smaller and smaller. 0%

d) Formal treaty changes are an important, but not the only driver of European integration 0%

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1-10 What was the major reason for the EU to admit so many Central and Eastern European Countries at the same time?

a) Their large populations would open up a large market for producers to sell their products to. 0%

b) Their relative affluence would make it beneficial for the EU to let them join. 0%

c) Accepting these countries as new member states was seen as an important means to guarantee political stability. 0%

d) High levels of unemployment in these countries would yield an easy supply of labour for the old member states. 0%

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2-1 According to the paradigm of pluralism

a) Democracies should actively promote the development of interest groups. 0%

b) All interests that exist in society will organize themselves into groups that seek to affect decision-making. 0%

c) Interest groups make use of several tactics to influence decision-making. 0%

d) Interest groups seek to influence decision-making by lobbying several levels of government at the same time. 0%

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2-2 In Chapter 1 it was shown that the European Social Fund was incorporated into the EEC treaty due to pressure from Italy. This is an example of

a) Functional spillover 0%
b) Political spillover 0%
c) Cultivated spillover 0%
d) Neo-functionalism 0%

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2-3 Which of the statements below forms part of the theory of supranational governance?

a) Most power in the EU is located with the supranational bodies such as the Commission, Court of Justice and the European Central Bank. 0%

b) Member states are firmly in charge of the pace of integration. 0%

c) Integration is solely the result of functional spillover. 0%

d) The pace of integration varies between different policy-areas. 0%

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2-4 The fact that not all EU-member states recognize Kosovo's independence is an example of:

a) Neo-functionalism 0%
b) Intergovernmentalism 0%
c) The logic of integration 0%
d) The logic of diversity 0%

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2-5 Which of the following insights is **not** associated with Multi-Level Governance?

a) Subnational levels of government directly access the EU level of policy making to wield influence — 0%

b) The national level of government is increasingly dependent upon other levels of government — 0%

c) Decision-making authority has been dispersed over several levels of government. — 0%

d) The power of national governments to influence integration has increased over the last decades. — 0%

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2-6 Which of the statements below best characterizes the Comparative Politics approach to studying the EU.

a) The EU is organized in the same fashion as national political systems, and hence operates in the same way. 0%

b) The only way to understand the functioning of the EU is to compare it to other federal states such as the U.S.or Germany. 0%

c) To understand the EU it is best to compare it to other international organisations such as the WTO or the UN. 0%

d) Because the EU shares many of the characteristics of national political systems, comparing it to those systems yields valuable insights into its functioning. 0%

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2-7 To which approach belongs a study that analyzes the voting behaviour of members of the European Parliament?

a) Legislative politics 0%

b) Executive politics 0%

c) Political party studies 0%

d) Comparative federalism 0%

2-8 Which of the features below do functionalism and neo-functionalism share?

a) European integration is the only way to secure world peace. 0%

b) Economic forces drive the integration process. 0%

c) Integration processes have their own self-sustaining dynamics 0%

d) Functional needs are an important driver of cooperation between nation states. 0%

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2-9 The notion of path dependency is most commonly associated with:

a) Rational choice institutionalism 0%
b) Historical institutionalism 0%
c) Sociological institutionalism 0%
d) Comparative federalism 0%

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2-10 The claim that major decisions in the European Council can only be made if there is prior agreement between the French president and the German chancellor best fits which theory?

a) Multi-Level Governance 0%
b) Intergovernmentalism 0%
c) Neo-functionalism 0%
d) Comparative federalism 0%

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3-1 The primary purpose of the EU's institutional framework is

a) To maximize effectiveness 0%

b) To maximize the influence of member states 0%

c) To ensure transparency 0%

d) To balance different interests 0%

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3-2 Which of the following bodies is not an institution?

a) Court of Justice 0%

b) European Parliament 0%

c) Economic and Social Committee 0%

d) European Central Bank 0%

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3-3 How are decisions to be made in the European Council?

a) By consensus, except when the Treaty provides differently 0%

b) By a simple majority vote, except when the Treaty provides differently 0%

c) By a qualified majority vote, except when the Treaty provides differently 0%

d) Always by qualified majority vote 0%

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3-4 Who chairs the meetings of the General Affairs Council?

a) The president of the European Council 0%

b) The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy 0%

c) The President of the Commission 0%

d) The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the member state holding the EU presidency. 0%

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3-5 Which is not a task of the European Council?

a) Adopting legislating 0%

b) Providing political direction 0%

c) Appointing the Commission president 0%

d) Appointing the members of the executive board of the ECB 0%

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3-6 Why have the terms of the Commission and the EP been aligned since 1999?

a) To allow the EP to appoint the members of the Commission — 0%

b) To increase the efficiency of EU-decisionmaking — 0%

c) To allow candidates to run for Commissioner and MEP at the same time. — 0%

d) To give a newly elected EP greater control over the composition of the Commission — 0%

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3-7 Which of the following powers does the EP not have?

a) Submit oral and written questions. 0%

b) Challenge executive decisions in court. 0%

c) Dismiss individual members of the Commission. 0%

d) Modify Community legislation. 0%

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3-8 Which of the statements below about the judges of the Court of Justice is false?

a) Judges are appointed for a six-year term — 0%

b) There are as many judges as there are member states — 0%

c) The European Parliament needs to confirm the nomination of judges by the Council — 0%

d) Advocates-General assist the Court in making its judgments. — 0%

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3-9 In 1996 Denmark, Germany and France brought a case before the Court of Justice in which they challenged the decision of the Commission to include Feta as a product with a protected designation of origin in Regulation 1107/1996. This case is an example of

a) Action for Annulment 0%

b) Infringement procedure 0%

c) Reference for a preliminary ruling 0%

d) Judicial activism 0%

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3-10 Which of the following labels for national political systems best characterizes the EU as a political system?

a) Presidential system 0%
b) Parliamentary system 0%
c) Majoritarian system 0%
d) Consensual system 0%

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4-1 A Regulation

a)	is not legally binding	0%
b)	needs to be transposed into member state law	0%
c)	always concerns individual cases	0%
d)	is directly applicable in the member states	0%

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4-2 Which of the following statements on the Community method of decision-making is correct?

a) The Community method was only used before the Treaty of Lisbon, when the European Community still existed — 0%

b) In the Community method, the EU's supranational institutions play an important role — 0%

c) In the Community method, member state governments play a central role — 0%

d) The Community method is used predominantly for sensitive issues — 0%

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4-3 At what points during the ordinary legislative procedure can a proposal be rejected?

a) After the second reading in the EP; when the conciliation committee does not reach agreement within the specified deadlines; and when either the EP or the Council does not approve the outcome of the conciliation procedure within the specified deadlines. 0%

b) After the first reading in the Council; after the second reading in the Council; and when either the EP or the Council does not approve the outcome of the conciliation procedure within the specified deadlines. 0%

c) After the second reading in the European Parliament or the Council; when the European Commission does not approve amendments made by the Council or the EP; and when either the EP or the Council does not approve the outcome of the conciliation procedure within the specified deadlines. 0%

d) When the European Commission does not approve amendments made by the Council or the EP; when the conciliation committee does not reach agreement within the specified deadlines; and when either the EP or the Council does not approve the outcome of the conciliation procedure within the specified deadlines. 0%

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4-4 Which of the following statements about the differences between the first and the second reading in the ordinary legislative procedure is not correct?

a) In the second reading, an absolute majority of votes in the EP is needed to adopt amendments to the proposal — 0%

b) In the second reading, the EP cannot adopt completely new amendments to the proposal — 0%

c) In the second reading, all decisions in the Council of Ministers are taken by unanimity — 0%

d) In the second reading, time limits apply to decision-making in the EP and the Council — 0%

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4-5 Which of the following statements is a correct statement about informal processes of decision-making under the ordinary legislative procedure?

a) In practice, the President of the European Commission determines much of the outcome of decision-making procedures. 0%

b) Informal processes of decision-making are mainly important during the third reading of the ordinary legislative procedure. 0%

c) The conciliation committee is an example of an informal decision-making body. 0%

d) Negotiations between the Council and the EP keep often take place before official decisions are taken. 0%

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4-6 For what types of issues is a special legislative procedure, rather than the ordinary legislative procedure, likely to be used?

a) For issues that raise subsidiarity concerns — 0%

b) For issues that touch upon national sovereignty — 0%

c) For issues that do not require democratic legitimation — 0%

d) For issues that do not require quick decision-making — 0%

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4-7 In the Treaty of Lisbon, a new system of qualified majority voting was adopted. Which statement about this new system is correct?

a)	In the new system, proposals can be adopted with the support of less than half of all member states	0%
b)	In the new system, a decision can be blocked by any group of member states that represents at least 25% of the EU's population	0%
c)	In the new system, a proposal is adopted if it is supported by at least 50% of all member states representing at least 50% of the EU population	0%
d)	In the new system, the voting weight of each member state equals the population size of that member state	0%

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4-8 The subsidiarity principle, as it is defined in EU law, implies that

a) EU legislation should delegate tasks to the lowest possible governmental level. 0%

b) Municipalities and regions should play an active role in formulating EU policies. 0%

c) The EU is only allowed to adopt legislation if the objectives of that legislation can be reached better by the EU than by the member states. 0%

d) Member state governments may ignore EU legislation if they believe that it does not fit well into their national policies. 0%

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4-9 When does the ‘orange card’ procedure apply under the subsidiarity check?

a) When more than one quarter of all member state parliaments submit a reasoned opinion against a proposal. 0%

b) When more than one third of all member state parliaments submit a reasoned opinion against a proposal. 0%

c) When more than half of all member state parliaments submit a reasoned opinion against a proposal. 0%

d) When a qualified majority of all member state parliaments submit a reasoned opinion against a proposal. 0%

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4-10 In which areas is the Open Method of Coordination most widely used?

a) Economic policy, health, and education. 0%

b) Economic policy, environmental policy, and health. 0%

c) Environmental policy, gender equality, and education. 0%

d) Foreign policy, economic policy, and health. 0%

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5-1 Which of the following indicators is not a measure of public opinion?

a) The percentage of people that trust members of the EP. 0%

b) The total number of Irish being in favour of the Lisbon Treaty. 0%

c) The average support amongst members of the EP for enlarging the EU. 0%

d) The number of Cypriots that do not want Turkey as a new member of the EU. 0%

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5-2 Which best characterizes support for the EU?

a) In all member states support for the EU has steadily declined over the last decades. 0%

b) Support for the EU varies both between member states and between different time periods. 0%

c) Support for the EU is consistently higher in older member states compared to younger member states. 0%

d) In all member states support for the EU has been steadily on the rise over the last decades. 0%

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5-3 Why is it somewhat puzzling that turn-out for EP elections has shown a steady decline since 1979?

a) In the same period turn-out for elections at the national level has increased — 0%

b) In the same period, people's interest in the EU has increased — 0%

c) In the same period the number of member states has risen from 9 to 27 — 0%

d) In the same period the powers of the EP have increased dramatically — 0%

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5-4 Which of the statements below is **not** correct?

a) If people support involvement of the EU in areas like taxation and spending, they are also likely to support EU involvement in areas such as environmental protection and fighting terrorism — 0%

b) Citizens of the old member states are more supportive of accepting new member states than citizens of the new member states — 0%

c) Catholics are more supportive of the EU than Protestants — 0%

d) A greater percentage of citizens supports EU involvement in fighting crime than in fighting unemployment — 0%

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5-5 Which of the following is **not** a prediction of second-order national elections theory?

a) Turn-out at EP elections will be lower than at national elections. 0%

b) Votes for parties are primarily determined by EU issues. 0%

c) Governing parties will tend to lose votes in EP elections. 0%

d) Smaller parties will win in EP elections. 0%

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5-6 Which of the following statements about referenda on the EU is correct?

a) All member states have at least once held a referendum concerning the EU — 0%

b) Switzerland was on the brink of becoming member of the EU twice, but its accession was vetoed by its population both in 1997 and 2001. — 0%

c) Because they are formally not binding, governments have tended to fully ignore the outcomes of consultative referenda — 0%

d) All of the countries that were part of the 2004 enlargement, have sought popular approval of their accession through a referendum — 0%

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5-7 Imagine two member states on the eve of EP elections. In member state A all the parties that take part in national elections also take part in the EP elections. In member state B there is in addition also a new Eurosceptic party taking part. Which of the following predictions will most likely be correct?

a) Turn-out in member state A will be higher than in member state B — 0%

b) Turn-out in member state B will be higher than in member state A — 0%

c) Pro-European parties in member state A will loose relatively more votes than those in member state B — 0%

d) Pro-European parties in parties in member state B will loose relatively more votes than those in member state A — 0%

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5-8 What is meant by the lack of a European public sphere?

a) The fact that citizens are not interested in the EU. 0%

b) The fact that EU-decision making is often taking place behind closed doors. 0%

c) The fact that citizens from different member states have considerably different views on the EU. 0%

d) The fact that there is no Europe-wide set of common issues around which the debate on the EU revolves. 0%

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5-9 What is the most important predictor of the way people vote in a national referendum on a matter that relates to the EU?

a) Their attitudes toward European integration 0%

b) Whether they support the governing party 0%

c) What they voted at the previous EP elections 0%

d) Cues from the media 0%

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5-10 Which of the following is **not** an indicator of the constraining dissensus?

a) The rise of support for Eurosceptic parties 0%

b) The emergence of Eurosceptic parties 0%

c) The growing importance of national identity when voting in elections 0%

d) The considerable levels of support for the EU among most citizens 0%

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6-1 What is the main difference between an interest group and a political party?

a) An interest group seeks to influence government decision-making and a political party does not 0%

b) An interest group sometimes tries to mobilize public opinion and a political party does not 0%

c) A political party competes in elections and an interest group does not 0%

d) A political party has individual members and an interest group does not 0%

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6-2 Which of the following statements on interest groups in the EU is correct?

a) Most lobby groups are represented by commercial lobbying consultants. 0%

b) The number of NGOs is similar to the number of interest groups representing business interests. 0%

c) European trade federations account for a bit over 50% of all EU interest groups. 0%

d) Many regional and local governments in the EU member states are actively lobbying the EU 0%

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6-3 The European Automobile Manufacturers' Association (ACEA) represents the European car industry; the European Consumers' Organisation (BEUC) represents national consumer organisations in Brussels. What types of interest groups are ACEA and BEUC?

a) ACEA is a European trade federation, BEUC is an NGO 0%

b) ACEA and BEUC are both European trade federations 0%

c) ACEA is an international organization, BEUC is a European trade federation 0%

d) ACEA is an European trade federation, BEUC is an international organization 0%

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6-4 Representatives of a major chemicals firm request a meeting with the minister of economic affairs of an EU member state in order to discuss a European Commission proposal on chemicals regulation. What type of lobbying is this?

a) Inside lobbying through a national channel 0%

b) Inside lobbying through a European channel 0%

c) Outside lobbying through a national channel. 0%

d) Outside lobbying through a European channel. 0%

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6-5 In a corporatist system of interest representation

a)	Interest groups compete with each other for access to government decision-making	0%
b)	Lobbying only takes place by corporate interests	0%
c)	Some interest groups have privileged access to government decision-making	0%
d)	Government and interest groups agree with each other on most issues	0%

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6-6 Which of the following statements on interest representation in the EU is correct?

a) The EU is characterized by a corporatist system of interest representation — 0%

b) The number of interest groups in the EU has gradually declined since the early 1990s. — 0%

c) The EU has a predominantly pluralist system of interest representation. — 0%

d) European Commission subsidies for NGOs have moved the EU towards a more corporatist system of interest representation. — 0%

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6-7 Which of the following are examples of corporatist arrangements in the EU?

a) The EESC, the CoR, and the Social Dialogue 0%

b) The EESC, the European Parliament, and the Social Dialogue 0%

c) The CoR, ETUC, and decision-making on agriculture 0%

d) The CoR, the European Parliament, and decision-making on agriculture 0%

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6-8 Which of the following statements on interest group strategies in the EU is correct?

a) Outside lobbying is more prevalent at the EU-level than within its member states — 0%

b) EU-related political protest is aimed equally often at member state governments and at the EU institutions — 0%

c) Generally speaking, in the EU outside lobbying is a more effective political strategy than inside lobbying. — 0%

d) Outside lobbying is used primarily for issues that arouse public sentiments. — 0%

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6-9 Which of the following factors does not account for the pattern of political protest at the EU-level?

a) The EU's political opportunity structure 0%

b) The financial resources of EU interest groups 0%

c) The difficulties of organizing cross-border political protest 0%

d) The issues that the EU predominantly deals with 0%

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6-10 Which of the following statements on the influence of interest groups in the EU is correct?

a)	Interest groups are more influential than member state governments in determining EU policies	0%
b)	Expertise and political support are two important resources that interest groups have to offer to EU policy-makers	0%
c)	Differences in political system hardly affect the opportunities for interest groups to influence political decision-making	0%
d)	Interest groups have most impact when an issue is dealt with in the European Council	0%

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7-1 Which three political groups have been represented in the European Parliament and its predecessors since 1953?

a) Christian Democrats, Socialists and Liberals — 0%

b) Conservatives, Communists and Liberals — 0%

c) Conservatives, Christian Democrats and Socialists — 0%

d) Christian Democrats, Socialists and Eurosceptics — 0%

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7-2 Which of the political groups listed below has the strongest Eurosceptic ideological orientation?

a) Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE) 0%

b) European Conservatives and Reformists (ECR) 0%

c) Europe of Freedom and Democracy (EFD) 0%

d) European United Left-Nordic Green Left (EUL/NGL) 0%

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7-3 Which of the following statements about political groups in the EP is correct?

a) A political group needs to consist of MEPs from at least one third of all EU member states — 0%

b) Only political groups can introduce legislative proposals — 0%

c) Political groups can only be formed on the basis of a shared political programme — 0%

d) Given the current distribution of seats, the support of at least three political groups is necessary to obtain a majority in the EP — 0%

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7-4 Since 1979, the cohesion of political groups in the EP

a)	Has decreased somewhat	0%
b)	Has increased	0%
c)	Has decreased sharply	0%
d)	Has remained stable	0%

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7-5 Which political cleavage is the most important determinant of voting behaviour in the EP?

a) The left-right cleavage 0%

b) The North-South cleavage 0%

c) The pro-/anti-EU cleavage 0%

d) The East-West cleavage 0%

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7-6 Which statement about coalition formation among political groups in the EP is correct?

a) Because the European Commission is not formed on the basis of EP elections, coalition formation plays no role in the EP — 0%

b) Voting coalitions in the EP form both on the basis of ideological affinities and around specific issues — 0%

c) Voting coalitions between political groups have only existed since the mid-1990s — 0%

d) Left-wing political groups in the EP always vote together — 0%

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7-7 Which statement about the development of European political parties is correct?

a) All existing European political parties date back to the 1970s — 0%

b) Before the first direct elections to the EP in 1979, European party federations were created in order to conduct a single European campaign — 0%

c) The Treaty of Maastricht provided for financial support for European political parties — 0%

d) The 2003 Party Regulation provided for a separation between European political parties and political groups in the EP — 0%

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7-8 Which two party families are not (yet) organized in an EU-level political party?

a) Regionalist parties and ex-communist parties 0%

b) Agrarian parties and ex-communist parties 0%

c) Agrarian parties and extreme-right parties 0%

d) Regionalist parties and extreme-right parties 0%

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7-9 What role outside the EP do European political parties **not** perform?

a) Organizing members of the Committee of the Regions into political groups — 0%

b) Supporting candidates from their member parties during national elections — 0%

c) Bringing together leaders of member parties on the eve of European Council meetings — 0%

d) Pushing for candidates from their political family to become President of the European Commission — 0%

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7-10 Which of the following functions is not performed by European political parties?

a) Aggregating interests 0%

b) Structuring the choice offered to voters 0%

c) Forming a liaison between the state and civil society 0%

d) Recruiting candidates for political office 0%

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8-1 Which policy area is an example of an area in which the EU is strongly involved?

a) Taxation 0%

b) Environmental policy 0%

c) Spatial planning 0%

d) Culture 0%

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8-2 Which policy area is an example of an area in which the EU is weakly involved?

a) Fisheries 0%
b) Development aid 0%
c) Health care 0%
d) Occupational health and safety 0%

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8-3 Which statement about the revenues of the European Union is correct?

a) Agricultural duties make up nearly half of the EU's revenues — 0%

b) Member state contributions based on GNI have become the most important source of revenue — 0%

c) Part of the EU's revenues is raised through an EU Value Added Tax (VAT). — 0%

d) The EU is not allowed to run a budget deficit of more than 10% of its total revenues. — 0%

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8-4 Which statement about the EU's expenditures is correct?

a) The EU spends about 80% of its budget on agriculture and regional policy combined — 0%

b) Administrative expenditures account for some 20% of the EU budget — 0%

c) The size of the EU budget is about 5% of European GNP — 0%

d) The EU is not involved in redistributive spending. — 0%

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8-5 Which of the following is an example of positive integration?

a) The ECJ's Cassis de Dijon ruling 0%

b) The abolition of customs duties between the EU member states 0%

c) A directive that sets EU-wide standards for car emissions 0%

d) The principle of mutual recognition 0%

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8-6 Which statement about the EU's regulatory output is correct?

a) Decisions make up the largest proportion of EU regulatory output — 0%

b) Directives tend to contain broader and more generally applicable norms than Regulations — 0%

c) Regulations tend to contain broader and more generally applicable norms than Directives — 0%

d) The EU's regulatory output has gradually increased since the mid-1990s. — 0%

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8-7 Which of the following is not one of the three Europeanization mechanisms discerned by Knill and Lehmkuhl?

a) Enforcing European policies 0%
b) Changing domestic opportunity structures 0%
c) Framing domestic beliefs and expectations 0%
d) Institutional compliance 0%

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8-8 According to the authors of the book, which of the following statements on the effect of the process of European integration is correct?

a) As a result of European integration, the role of the state has become similar in all EU member states — 0%

b) European integration has led to a race to the bottom in the field of environmental standards — 0%

c) European integration has forced member states to lower their taxes — 0%

d) Differences between member state policies have persisted despite the process of European integration — 0%

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8-9 Which of the following terms is **not** used to describe the possibility to adopt policies that apply to only part of the member states?

a) Variable geometry 0%
b) Partial integration 0%
c) Enhanced cooperation 0%
d) Europe à la carte 0%

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8-10 Who can submit a proposal for enhanced cooperation outside the field of the Common Foreign and Security Policy?

a) Any member state 0%

b) The group of member states that want to create a form of enhanced cooperation 0%

c) The European Commission or a group of member state 0%

d) Only the European Commission 0%

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9-1 Which statement about agenda-setting is correct?

a)	Agenda-setting is the process of determining which items are on the agenda of an official meeting	0%
b)	Keeping issues off the agenda is as much a political process as getting issues on the agenda	0%
c)	Politicians have little influence over which issues come onto the political agenda	0%
d)	Most of the time, the political agenda, the media agenda and the public agenda are identical	0%

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9-2 After the issue of global warming had received a lot of media attention as a result of activism by environmental advocates, it became an important issue on the EU agenda. In terms of Cobb, Ross and Ross' typology, this is an example of:

a) The outside initiative model 0%
b) The mobilization model 0%
c) The inside access model 0%
d) The advocacy model 0%

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9-3 Which of the following statements on agenda-setting in the EU is correct?

a) The mobilization model is the most common way in which issues reach the EU agenda — 0%

b) The inside access model is rare in EU agenda-setting processes — 0%

c) The outside initiative model is less common at the EU-level than within its member states — 0%

d) Agenda-setting on the issue of obesity in the EU is an example of the mobilization model — 0%

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9-4 Suppose an airport company wants the EU to adopt EU-wide standards for maximum noise levels around airports, because it fears that airlines may relocate flights from its airport to airports in member states with lower airport noise standards. What motive for bringing this issue to the EU agenda does the airport company have?

a) A universalistic motive, because it wants the EU to adopt the same standards for all EU citizens. 0%

b) An institutional motive, because it wants to protect its interests as a company. 0%

c) A political motive, because it wants to influence the political agenda. 0%

d) An economic motive, because it wants to protect its competitiveness vis-à-vis other airports. 0%

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9-5 What is a typical sequence in EU agenda-setting processes?

a) White paper → Green paper → Commission work programme — 0%

b) Green paper → White paper → Commission work programme — 0%

c) Commission work programme → Green paper → White paper — 0%

d) Commission work programme → White paper → Green paper — 0%

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9-6 Which of the following statements on issue framing is correct?

a) Issue framing determines which participants become involved in a political debate — 0%

b) Issue framing is a more effective strategy at the EU-level than within the member states — 0%

c) Issue framing is a less effective strategy at the EU-level than within the member states — 0%

d) Issue framing determines how an issue is discussed but not how much attention it receives — 0%

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9-7 What did Elmer Schattschneider mean by his dictum that ‘organization is the mobilization of bias’?

a) In agenda-setting processes, political actors need to organize in order to mobilize their supporters — 0%

b) Organizations tend to mobilize only people who are biased towards an issue — 0%

c) Because people are biased, they will only join organizations that confirm their ideas. — 0%

d) The receptiveness of a political system to certain issues is determined by its institutional set-up — 0%

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9-8 In the field of alcohol abuse policy, proponents of EU-wide policies have focused most of their efforts on the Commission's DG for Health and Consumer Protection. This is an example of:

a) Venue shopping 0%
b) Issue framing 0%
c) The creation of a policy window 0%
d) A focusing event 0%

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9-9 John Kingdon’s theory of agenda-setting discerns three streams of events. Which of the following is not included in one of those streams?

a) Political circumstances 0%
b) Problems 0%
c) Institutions 0%
d) Solutions 0%

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9-10 Which of the following statements about focusing events is correct?

a) A focusing event is a necessary condition for an issue to come onto the political agenda — 0%

b) A focusing event may affect political agendas because it increases the attention for a problem — 0%

c) The rise to power of Green parties in France and Germany during the 1990s is an example of a focusing event — 0%

d) A focusing event only leads to a policy window if it is accompanied by a change in government — 0%

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10-1 What is the relation between the three types of decision that Peterson discerned and the distinction between ‘high politics’ and ‘low politics’?

a) History-making decisions are high politics, policy-setting and policy-shaping decisions are low politics — 0%

b) History-making and policy-setting decisions are high politics, policy-shaping decisions are low politics — 0%

c) History-making decisions are high politics, policy-shaping decisions are low politics, policy-setting decisions can be either high or low politics. — 0%

d) All three types of decision can be either high politics or low politics, depending on the issue at stake. — 0%

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10-2 In terms of Peterson's typology, what type of decision is a decision to reduce energy use in the EU by 20% in the year 2020?

a) A history-making decision 0%
b) A policy-setting decision 0%
c) A policy-shaping decision 0%
d) A high politics decision 0%

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10-3 Suppose two member states need to agree on agricultural spending in the EU. Member state A would ideally like EU agricultural spending to be capped at € 40 billion a year, but is willing to accept any outcome up until € 46 billion, while member state B would ideally like agricultural spending to be at least € 50 billion a year but is willing to accept any outcome above € 44 billion. What is the zone of agreement in this example?

a) All outcomes below € 46 billion 0%

b) All outcomes above € 44 billion 0%

c) All outcomes between € 40 and € 50 billion 0%

d) All outcomes between € 44 and € 46 billion 0%

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10-4 During Council negotiations on a proposal for a Regulation, the German minister suggests to the Swedish minister that she will support Sweden on another proposal if Sweden supports Germany on this proposal. What type of bargaining tactic is this?

a) Coalition formation 0%
b) Persuasion 0%
c) Issue linkage 0%
d) Splitting through the middle 0%

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10-5 What is the main risk involved in challenging an opponent as a bargaining tactic?

a) The opponent's resolve may be greater than you assumed — 0%

b) The opponent may have exaggerated its demands to get more out of the negotiations — 0%

c) The opponent may form a coalition — 0%

d) The opponent may offer side payments to gain your support — 0%

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10-6 When is a ‘management of meaning’ tactic particularly useful during negotiations?

a) When the implications of a proposal are unclear — 0%

b) When the outcomes of the negotiations need to be ratified by each member state — 0%

c) When there is a lot of opposition against a proposal — 0%

d) When a proposal has significant financial consequences — 0%

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10-7 Which of the following is **not** a consequence of the large number of veto players in EU decision-making?

a) The large number of veto players makes it more difficult to reach an agreement — 0%

b) The large number of veto players requires institutions to take into account each other's positions — 0%

c) The large number of veto players has led to a culture of consensus and compromise — 0%

d) The large number of veto players has given more power to the European Commission — 0%

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10-8 Which statement on policy networks is correct?

a) The concept of policy network implies a low degree of conflict between political actors — 0%

b) Policy networks are composed of civil servants and interest group representatives — 0%

c) Policy networks include actors from different EU institutions — 0%

d) Policy networks are stable, long-term coalitions between actors — 0%

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10-9 Which statement on technocracy in the EU is correct?

a) Technocratic decision-making primarily plays a role in policy-setting decisions. 0%

b) Technocratic decision-making is primarily driven by expertise and operates on the basis of consensus. 0%

c) The ordinary legislative procedure is an institutionalized form of technocratic decision-making. 0%

d) The idea of technocratic decision-making arose within the European Union during the 1970s. 0%

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10-10 According to Fritz Scharpf's analysis, when is a joint-decision trap likely to occur in the EU?

a) When member state governments take decisions at the EU-level and member states can easily block a decision 0%

b) When both the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament are involved in EU decision-making 0%

c) When issues are decided on at lower levels of decision-making 0%

d) When issues are regulatory in nature 0%

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11-1 Transposition refers to the process of …

a) Turning EU regulations into national legislation — 0%

b) Turning EU directives into national legislation — 0%

c) Implementing rulings of the Court of Justice in a member state — 0%

d) Making EU decisions operational via implementing decisions — 0%

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11-2 The actions of the Commission to make Italy comply with the terms of the Waste Framework directive are an example of what Börzel has called:

a) A push factor 0%
b) A pull factor 0%
c) Push and pull factors 0%
d) Implementation deficits 0%

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11-3 Which of the following Comitology procedures also involves the EP?

a)	Advisory procedure	0%
b)	Management procedure	0%
c)	Regulatory procedure	0%
d)	Regulatory procedure with scrutiny	0%

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11-4 Which of the following is **not** a feature of the actual operation of Comitology?

a)	In Comitology deliberation and consultation are as important as monitoring national interests when making implementation decisions	0%
b)	The Council regularly overturns Comitology decisions because it disagrees with them	0%
c)	Very few Comitology decisions have to be referred to the Council	0%
d)	Comitology helps the Commission to assess the impact of implementation on member states	0%

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11-5 Which of the following practices is not reviewed by the Commission within the framework of competition policies?

a)	Cartels	0%
b)	Abuse of a dominant position	0%
c)	Deceptive advertising	0%
d)	Violation of state aid rules	0%

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11-6 Which of the following problems with the application of EU law is the most difficult to detect for the Commission?

a) Non-communication 0%

b) Incomplete transposition of directives 0%

c) Incorrect or no application of legislation 0%

d) Incorrect transposition of directives 0%

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11-7 If the Commission receives an unsatisfactory answer from a member state after it has sent a letter of formal notice, what is the next formal step it can take?

a) Refer the case to Court 0%

b) Ask the Court for a reasoned opinion 0%

c) Impose a fine on the member state until it receives a satisfactory answer 0%

d) Send a reasoned opinion to the member state 0%

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11-8 In a post litigation infringement proceeding

a)	The Commission brings a case to court if it believes a member state has violated legal obligations	0%
b)	The Commission issues fines to a member state that does not implement a ruling by the Court	0%
c)	The Commission asks the Court of Justice to impose a fine on a member state because the member state has failed to implement a ruling of the Court	0%
d)	Interested parties bring a case to the Court to be compensated for damages caused by a member state failing to properly implement legislation	0%

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11-9 Which of the following best describes the Meroni-doctrine:

a) Agencies are not allowed to have discretionary powers because they have not been granted these by the treaties — 0%

b) The Commission is allowed to grant agencies some discretionary powers — 0%

c) The Commission is allowed to grant agencies some discretionary powers, after approval by Council and EP. — 0%

d) In order to increase the credibility of agencies, it is necessary to give them the power to make regulatory decisions. — 0%

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11-10 Which of the following statements about preliminary rulings is correct?

a)	Because of their preliminary character national courts are not obliged to incorporate a preliminary rulings in their final judgments	0%
b)	Preliminary rulings are always the result of a request by a court from a member state	0%
c)	Only the highest level national courts are allowed to refer cases to the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling	0%
d)	The Court of Justice's Advocate-General's can issue preliminary rulings as a way to advise the Court in certain cases	0%

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12-1 Which statement about the internal sources of the EU's institutional and policy development is correct?

a) The EU's institutional and policy development has always been the result of external crises — 0%

b) The EU's institutional and policy development has always been driven by activism on the part of the EU's supranational institutions — 0%

c) Activism on the part of the EU's supranational institutions has grown in importance over the past two decades — 0%

d) The impact of activism by the EU's supranational institutions has relied on its acceptance by member state governments — 0%

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12-2 Which statement about the external sources of the EU's institutional and policy development is correct?

a) The European Commission is usually the first EU institution to formulate a response to major external crises — 0%

b) In the long run, major external crises have often led to a strengthening of the role of member state governments in the EU — 0%

c) In the long run, major external crises have often led to a strengthening of the EU's institutional framework — 0%

d) Overall, the impact of external crises in the EU's institutional and policy development is limited — 0%

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12-3 Which statement about the enlargement of the EU is correct?

a) Opposition to further enlargement is related more to debates on what constitutes ‘Europe’ than to the size of the EU as such — 0%

b) Enlargement is not likely to proceed any further after the 2004/2007 enlargement rounds — 0%

c) The objective of the EU is to include all European states in the foreseeable future. — 0%

d) Enlargement tends to lead to a weakening of the EU’s institutional and policy development. — 0%

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12-4 Some politicians have called for stronger accountability of EU agencies vis-à-vis the European Parliament in order to strengthen the democratic credentials of those agencies. This argument draws on the concept of

a) Input legitimacy 0%
b) Output legitimacy 0%
c) Direct democracy 0%
d) Independence 0%

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12-5 Which of the following findings can be used to support the claim that the EU suffers from a democratic deficit?

a) Many of the most controversial issues in politics are decided at the member state level. 0%

b) The role of the EP in EU decision-making has expanded over the past decades. 0%

c) EP elections tend to have a second-order character. 0%

d) Political elites in the EU have been confronted with a shift towards a ‘constraining dissensus’. 0%

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12-6 Which of the following findings can be used to support the claim that the EU conforms to democratic standards?

a) Most decisions in the Council of Ministers are effectively taken by civil servants at lower levels of decision-making — 0%

b) The cohesion of political groups in the EP has increased over the past decades — 0%

c) Citizens tend to be more sceptical of the EU than political elites — 0%

d) Political protest is much less common at the EU-level than within the member states — 0%

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12-7 In which of the following regards does the EU resemble a (proto-)state?

a) The central role of the Council of Ministers in decision-making. 0%

b) The supremacy of EU law over member state law. 0%

c) The use of unanimity voting in some policy areas. 0%

d) The implementation of EU law by the member states. 0%

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12-9 In which of the following regards does the EU resemble an international organization?

a) The central role of the European Commission in formulating legislative proposals. 0%

b) The use of qualified majority voting 0%

c) The wide range of policy areas under the EU's remit 0%

d) The absence of taxation at the EU-level 0%

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12-9 The concept of constitutional patriotism means that

a)	Allegiance to the EU should be based on the shared norms, values and procedures that underlie the EU	0%
b)	The primary allegiance of EU citizens should be to the constitution of their member state	0%
c)	The adoption of an EU constitution would inspire feelings of patriotism among EU citizens	0%
d)	Citizens tend to think that the constitution of their own country is better than the constitution of other countries	0%

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12-10 According to the authors of the book, what conclusion can be drawn on the EU as a political system?

a) The EU's political system is most similar to that of a state 0%

b) The EU's political system is most similar to that of an international organization 0%

c) Empirical research will resolve the existing fundamental debates about the nature of the EU 0%

d) Comparing the EU to other political systems leads to a better understanding of how the EU works 0%

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