

***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.