STUDENTS ARE REQUESTED, IN THEIR OWN INTERESTS, TO WRITE LEGIBLY.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This paper consists of Sixteen (16) pages.
2. Please ensure that you have all of them.
3. Read the instructions and the questions carefully.
4. Please answer all questions.
5. The questions must be answered on the computer answer sheet that accompanies this question paper.
6. Please use HB pencil to answer questions on the computer sheet.

1. The primary responsibility of the executive is to:
   (a) police the society
   (b) formulate laws
   (c) implement the laws of the country
   (d) adjudicate disputes
   (e) none of the above

2. International relations as a branch of political science is principally concerned about:
   (a) the study of power in the state
   (b) the study of the interaction between states
   (c) the study of political systems
   (d) the study of human development in many states
   (e) none of the above

3. ................. defined Politics as the “authoritative allocation of values”.
   (a) David Easton
   (b) John Bews
   (c) Aristotle
   (d) Gabriel Almond
   (e) Harold Lasswell

4. The traditional approach to political science is based on:
   (a) careful observation of behaviour
   (b) norms and values
   (c) quantification
   (d) verification
   (e) all of the above
5. Which of the following is a key characteristic of a state:
   (a) civil service  (b) national flag  (c) Military
   (d) sovereignty  (e) national anthem

6. The principal function of the legislature is:
   (a) to execute laws
   (b) to adjudicate on conflict
   (c) to make laws and policies
   (d) to manage foreign relations
   (e) all of the above

7. The executive arm of government is also usually referred to as:
   (a) the cabinet
   (b) the dressing board
   (c) the cupboard
   (d) the sideboard
   (e) all of the above

8. The theory of the state which holds that the state originated through conquest and coercion is:
   (a) social contract theory  (b) divine theory  (c) evolutionary theory
   (d) traditional theory  (e) force theory

9. One of the factors that limit the exercise of a state’s sovereignty is:
   (a) Globalisation
   (b) international laws
   (c) protection of human rights
   (d) influence of powerful nations
   (e) none of the above

10. The ability of a state to influence the behaviour of others through co-option and attraction is known as:
    (a) Hard power
    (b) Soft power
    (c) authority
    (d) Sovereignty
    (e) none of the above

11. The primary responsibility of parliament is to:
    (a) police society  (b) make laws  (c) enforce the laws
    (d) implement the laws of the country  (e) run the country
12. Which of the following types of political culture is most suitable for liberal democracy:
   (a) passive  (b) subject  (c) participant
   (d) active  (e) parochial

13. Which of the following approaches argues for the application of scientific method to political inquiry:
   (a) traditional  (b) behavioural  (c) system analysis
   (d) structural functionalism  (e) class analysis

14. The electorates constitute one of the following:
   (a) institutional sovereign
   (b) constitutional sovereign
   (c) normative sovereign
   (d) popular sovereignty
   (e) all of the above

15. The primary motive of a capitalist is:
   (a) philanthropy  (b) recruitment  (c) profit making
   (d) building of factories  (e) contesting for election

16. One of the four Marxian historical stages is:
   (a) Totalitarianism  (b) Fascism  (c) Liberalism
   (d) Anarchism  (e) Feudalism

17. Anarchism believes that the state and all its institutions are essentially:
   (a) brutish and short  (b) evil and unnecessary  (c) creative and useful
   (d) minimal and maximal  (e) capitalist and democratic

18. The pattern of orientations to political objects such as parties, government, the constitution, expressed in beliefs, symbols and values is referred to as:
   (a) political ideology  (b) political socialisation  (c) political culture
   (d) political philosophy  (e) political government

19. The process by which people acquire their beliefs and values and through which these are passed on from generation to generation is known as:
   (a) political network  (b) political association  (c) political socialisation
   (d) political community  (e) political experimentation
20. In a multi-party system, there are generally two categories of political party:
   (a) ruling party and the opposition parties
   (b) Democratic Party and the Republican Party
   (c) legislative party and executive party
   (d) government party and the provincial party
   (e) ANC and DA

21. A main aim of a political party in a democratic state is:
   (a) To debate and pass bills in the parliament
   (b) (b) To challenge the government
   (c) To articulate interests of the masses
   (d) To win elections and control state power
   (e) To contest elections

22. *Politis* is a Greek word used to describe anything concerning one of the following:
   (a) democracy
   (b) state affairs
   (c) political affairs
   (d) civil liberties
   (e) all of the above

23. In a parochial political culture, the interest of citizens in the politics of the state can be considered:
   (a) High  (b) Moderate  (c) Low  (d) Mixed  (e) Non-existent

24. One of the following theorists defined politics as “who gets what, when and how”:
   (a) Karl Marx  (b) Gabriel Almond  (c) Harold Lasswell
   (d) David Easton  (e) Francis Fukuyama

25. The institutional approach to political science emphasises one of the following for the study of politics:
   (a) formal structures
   (b) Norms and Values
   (c) Historical Events
   (d) Social Classes
   (e) None of the above
26. ……………… approach to political science emphasises careful observation of individual behavior in political analysis:
   (a) Traditional approach
   (b) Behavioral approach
   (c) Class analysis approach
   (d) Institutional approach
   (e) None of the above

27. The “Input” functions of a political system according to Structural Functionalism consist of the following:
   (a) political socialization and recruitment
   (b) interest articulation
   (c) interest aggregation
   (d) Political communication
   (e) All of the above

28. ………………… defines the state as essentially an expression of class relationships generated by the particular mode of production:
   (a) Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
   (b) Aristotle
   (c) Jean Bodin
   (d) Harold Laski
   (e) none of the above

29. The functions of the legislature as a branch of the government include the following:
   (a) to make laws and policies for national needs
   (b) to oversee executive action
   (c) to determine public expenditure
   (d) all of the above
   (e) none of the above

30. The functions of the executive branch of government include the following:
   (a) responsible for the enforcement of law and ensuring peace
   (b) adjudicate on disputes
   (c) manages the foreign relations of a state
   (d) A, B, & C
   (e) A & C
31. The idea of the state according to divine theory includes the following:
   (a) the state is God’s creation
   (b) the king is God’s appointed agent
   (c) state emerged as a result of force
   (d) A & B only
   (e) all of the above

32. The idea of the state in the social contract theory includes the following:
   (a) The state merged because of slow historical evolution
   (b) The state emerged because of conquest
   (c) The state is a human creation based on conscious agreement
   (d) A, B, & C
   (e) all of the above

33. Any of the following can challenge the exercise of sovereignty by a state:
   (a) globalization
   (b) influence of powerful nations
   (c) international agreements
   (d) A & B only
   (e) A, B & C

34. One of the following cannot be considered as part of the sources of a state’s soft power:
   (a) diplomacy
   (b) culture
   (c) military strength
   (d) sports
   (e) political values

35. The “absoluteness” of a state’s sovereignty suggests that the sovereignty of a state is:
   (a) powers of a state cannot be restricted
   (b) the state cannot be subjected to another law
   (c) the state must command absolute respect from its citizens
   (d) the state has independence over external control
   (e) all of the above

36. One of the following philosophers popularised the concept of sovereignty:
   (a) Jean Bodin
   (b) Karl Marx
   (c) Gabriel Almond
   (d) Abraham Lincoln
   (e) Adam Smith

37. One of the following philosophers defined the concept of power as “the general capacity of a state to control the behavior of others”:
   (a) Jean Bodin
   (b) Karl Marx
   (c) KJ Holsti
   (d) Adams Smith
   (e) none of the above
38. …………………………….. is the type of authority that relates to obedience based on an individual’s personal charisma:
   (a) traditional authority
   (b) customary authority
   (c) legal-rational authority
   (d) charismatic authority
   (e) none of the above

39. The following are some of the functions of political ideology in a state:
   (a) legitimation of leadership
   (b) facilitation of conflict management
   (c) promotion of social coherence among people
   (d) creation of a framework for government’s decisions
   (e) all of the above

40. One of the following states cannot be considered a developed state:
    (a) United States of America  (b) Canada  (c) Australia
    (d) Rwanda  (e) Japan

41. One of the following states can be considered as a developed state:
    (a) Nigeria  (b) Zimbabwe  (c) United Kingdom
    (d) China  (e) India

42. One of the following states is a good example of a federal state:
    (a) South Africa  (b) Nigeria  (c) Great Britain
    (d) Ghana  (e) India

43. One of the following states is an example of a unitary state:
    (a) United States of America  (b) Nigeria  (c) South Africa
    (d) Australia  (e) none of the above

44. One of the following states leads in the promotion of capitalism in the world:
    (a) United States of America  (b) China  (c) South Africa
    (d) South Korea  (e) France

45. One of the following philosophers is associated with the socialist/communist ideology:
    (a) Abraham Lincoln  (b) Aristotle  (c) Karl Marx
    (d) Jean Bodin  (e) Adam Smith
46. One of the following states is an example of communist states in recent times:
   (a) Nigeria
   (b) Canada
   (c) North Korea
   (d) Iran
   (e) United States of America

47. One of the following philosophers is associated with the capitalist ideology:
   (a) Adam Smith
   (b) Karl Marx
   (c) Friedrich Engels
   (d) Gabriel Almond
   (e) David Easton

48. The type of constitution that permits easy amendment and review is known as:
   (a) Flexible Constitution
   (b) Rigid Constitution
   (c) Presidential Constitution
   (d) Parliamentary Constitution
   (e) None of the above

49. One of the major advantages of globalization is that:
   (a) it promotes international capitalism
   (b) it promotes cultural imperialism
   (c) it facilitates transnational spread of ideas
   (d) it has increased global productivity
   (e) none of the above

50. The dimension of globalisation that relates to the increasing awareness of the environmental interdependence of the units of the world is:
   (a) ecological globalisation
   (b) economic globalisation
   (c) cultural globalisation
   (d) political globalisation
   (e) all of the above

51. The branch of government responsible for the settlement of conflict is:
   (a) The executive
   (b) the judiciary
   (c) the legislature
   (d) the judiciary and executive
   (e) all of the above

52. The current Secretary General of the United Nations is:
   (a) Jacob Zuma
   (b) Julius Malema
   (c) Kofi Annan
   (d) Ban Ki-moon
   (e) Barack Obama
53. The __________________________ is legally (de jure) supreme in Britain:
   (a) Prime Minister   (b) Queen   (c) Parliament
   (d) Cabinet         (e) Constitution

54. The ruling party in Britain is:
   (a) The Labour party
   (b) The Green Party
   (c) The Scottish Nationalist Party
   (d) The Conservative Party
   (e) A Conservative - Liberal Democratic party coalition

55. In South Africa the highest court on the land is the:
   (a) High Court       (b) Constitutional Court
   (d) Labour Court     (e) Small Claims Court
   (c) Supreme Court of Appeal

56. General elections in South Africa are held every:
   (a) four years       (b) two years
   (d) ten years       (e) three years
   (c) five years

57. In USA, the two major political parties are the:
   (a) ruling party and opposition party
   (b) democrats and republican
   (c) ANC and DA
   (d) labour party and conservative party
   (e) green party and social democratic party

58. Under a __________________________ state, power is dispersed between the national government and the constituent states:
   (a) unitary           (b) parliamentary
   (d) presidential      (e) developed
   (c) federal

59. The legislative capital of South Africa is located in:
   (a) Tshwane         (b) Bloemfontein
   (d) Pretoria        (e) Johannesburg
   (c) Cape Town

60. The South African National Assembly comprises:
   (a) legislature and judiciary
   (b) the senate and house of representatives
   (c) house of representatives and senate house
   (d) national assembly and national council of provinces
   (e) house of lords and house of commons
61. The British political system is often referred to as:
   (a) Minister          (b) Westminster          (c) Westminster
   (d) Prime Minister    (e) Southminster

62. Britain is:
   (a) A colonial state
   (b) A federal state
   (c) A unitary state
   (d) An imperialist state
   (e) None of the above

63. The head of government in Britain is:
   (a) The Lord Chancellor
   (b) The Queen
   (c) The Crown Prince
   (d) The Prime Minister
   (e) The President

64. The policy of Apartheid formally began in:
   (a) 1955
   (b) 1994
   (c) 1948
   (d) 1952
   (e) 1910

65. Cabinet consists of:
   (a) Speaker of Parliament, President and Ministers
   (b) President, Deputy President, and Ministers
   (c) President, Deputy President and judges
   (d) President, judges and Members of Parliament
   (e) Judges, Police and Civil Servants

66. During apartheid................was supreme:
   (a) Constitution
   (b) National Party
   (c) Parliament
   (d) President
   (e) AWB
67. A concept is said to be contested because:
   (a) there is no generally accepted meaning
   (b) it cannot be defined
   (c) it has a universally accepted meaning
   (d) the meaning is obscure
   (e) it is not ideological

68. Pressure groups exist primarily to:
   (a) strengthen representation
   (b) promote debate and discussion
   (c) contest state power
   (d) exercise oversight over government
   (e) influence government policy

69. The three arms of government are:
   (a) national, provincial and local
   (b) executive, legislature and judiciary
   (c) president, cabinet and directors-general
   (d) Armed forces, Intelligence Services and bureaucracy
   (e) President, Premiers and ministers

70. The Freedom Charter was adopted in:
   (a) 1955    (b) 1976    (c) 1994    (d) 1990    (e) 1912

71. The Prime Minister of Britain is:
   (a) Nick Clegg
   (b) Prince Harry
   (c) David Cameron
   (d) Margaret Thatcher
   (e) none of the above

72. The most recent election in Britain was held in:
   (a) May 2011
   (b) May 2014
   (c) May 2015
   (d) May 2013
   (e) May 2010
73. The ruling party in Britain is:
(a) The Labour party
(b) The Green Party
(c) The Scottish Nationalist Party
(d) The Conservative Party
(e) A Conservative - Liberal Democratic party coalition

74. ------------------ is the state that intervenes in economic life with the specific purpose of promoting industrial growth and economic development:
(a) Minimal
(b) Developmental
(c) Social democratic
(d) Totalitarian
(e) Collectivised

75. --------------- focuses on politics within countries (often grouped into world regions) and analyzes similarities and differences between countries.
(a) Public Administration
(b) International Relations
(c) Domestic Politics
(d) Comparative Politics
(e) Political Philosophy

76. Consociational democracy seeks to:
(a) create stability and prevent conflicts
(b) establish a ruling elite
(c) establish a social conscience
(d) implement the laws of the country
(e) ensure minimal citizens’ participation

77. Representative democracy is also referred to as:
(a) direct democracy
(b) indirect democracy
(c) active democracy
(d) inactive democracy
(e) none of the above

78. Identify the thesis and anti-thesis in a capitalist mode of production
(a) Feudal lords and serfs
(b) Slaves and slaves owners
(c) Bourgeoisie and proletariat
(d) Capitalist and Socialist
(e) none of the above
79. Which of the following countries operates a presidential system?
   (a) South Africa
   (b) United Kingdom
   (c) United States
   (d) all of the above
   (e) none of the above

80. Which of the following countries has unwritten constitution:
   (a) South Africa
   (b) United States
   (c) United Kingdom
   (d) none of the above
   (e) all of the above

81. Classless society exists in:
   (a) Communalism
   (b) Feudalism
   (c) Capitalism
   (d) Socialism
   (e) Communism

82. The following are some of the functions of political ideology in a state:
   (a) legitimation of leadership
   (b) facilitation of conflict management
   (c) promotion of social coherence among people
   (d) creation of a framework for government’s decisions
   (e) all of the above

83. Which of the following is not part of David Easton’s intellectual foundation stones:
   (a) Qualification
   (b) Techniques
   (c) Verification
   (d) Values
   (e) None of the above

84. In a participant political culture, the interest of citizens in the politics of the state can be considered:
   (a) High       (b) Moderate       (c) Low       (d) Mixed       (e) Non-existent

85. One of the following American Presidents defined democracy as “government of the people by the people and for the people”:
   (a) Roosevelt
   (b) Jefferson
   (c) Lincoln
   (d) Washington
   (e) Obama
86. Which of the following states does not operate a unitary system?
   (a) China  
   (b) South Africa  
   (c) United States  
   (d) United Kingdom  
   (e) None of the above

87. The main aim of an interest group is one of the following:
   (a) To debate and pass bills in the parliament  
   (b) To challenge the government  
   (c) To articulate interests of the masses  
   (d) To win elections and control state power  
   (e) To organize riots

88. Which of the following types of political culture is most suitable for authoritarian regimes?
   (a) passive  (b) subject  (c) participant  (d) active  (e) parochial

89. Public administration as a branch of political science is principally concerned about:
   (a) the study of power in the state  
   (b) the study of the interaction between states  
   (c) the study of political systems  
   (d) the study of human development in many states  
   (e) the role of the bureaucracy

90. ------------------ is the single most important and basic unit of politics:
   (a) Government  
   (b) Citizens  
   (c) State  
   (d) Territory  
   (e) Sovereignty

91. Which country has the largest economy in Africa:
   (a) South Africa  
   (b) Nigeria  
   (c) Zimbabwe  
   (d) Egypt  
   (e) Algeria

92. Which country is the largest democracy in Africa:
   (a) South Africa  
   (b) Nigeria  
   (c) Zimbabwe  
   (d) Egypt  (e) Algeria
93. The Cold War began in:
   (a) 1900  
   (b) 1910  
   (c) 1915  
   (d) 1930  
   (e) 1945

94. One of the following state can be considered as a soft power state:
   (a) South Africa  
   (b) Libya  
   (c) Zimbabwe  
   (d) North Korea  
   (e) Cuba

95. ____________________ are the bearers & promoters of political ideologies:
   (a) Nationalists  
   (b) Interest groups  
   (c) Governments  
   (d) Political Parties  
   (e) Capitalists

96. The economic sphere of liberalism is:
   (a) Fascism  
   (b) Socialism  
   (c) Communism  
   (d) Capitalism  
   (e) Imperialism

97. Saint Simon and Robert Owen are proponents of
   (a) Fascism  
   (b) Socialism  
   (c) Communism  
   (d) Capitalism  
   (e) Imperialism

98. ____________________ is an example of a two party state:
   (a) South Africa  
   (b) Nigeria  
   (c) China  
   (d) France  
   (e) United Kingdom

99. ____________ is an example of a one party state
   (a) South Africa  
   (b) Nigeria  
   (c) China  
   (d) France  
   (e) United Kingdom
100.  ---------- is an example of a dominant party state

   (a) South Africa
   (b) Nigeria
   (c) China
   (d) France
   (e) United Kingdom

End``