

ENGLISH SECTION- SELECTED POLITICAL STUDIES- FIRST YEAR

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Please choose the correct answer

- 1- Anarchists believe that government is something
A) good B) evil C) respectable
- 2- an agreement of a particular kind, is the definition of
A) consensus B) society c) authority
- 3- Political analysis typically deals with:
A) generalization B) specification C) notification
- 4-have a particular importance for students of politics:
A) Concepts B) language C) meaning
- 5- Using concepts in politics is morethan in history
A) Larger B) specific C) general
- 6- concepts such as freedom, democracy andhave different meanings to different people:
A) citizen B) justice C) law
- 7- the ability to think or act as on wishes is
A) justice B) freedom C) law
- 8- political concepts are usually entwined with ideological:
A) principals B) views C) beliefs
- 9- presidency does not refer to any specific:
A) person B) president C) position
- 10- Political concepts are often the subject of:
A) change B) debate C) alteration
- 11- there arereasons to explain the importance of politics:
A) 1 B) 2 C) 3

- 12- a general idea about something usually expressed in a single word or short phrase, is the definition of:
 A) concept B) word C) idea
- 13- presidency refers to a set of ideas about the organization of executive:
 A) view B) belief C) power
- 14- concepts are the building blocks of human:
 A) culture B) power C) knowledge
- 15- concepts formation is the essential step in the process of:
 A) reasoning B) analysis C) explaining
- 16- civil society is usually regarded as an essential feature of
 A) democracy B) dictatorship C) autocracy
- 17- concepts in politics are general because they refer to a number of:
 A) ideas B) subjects C) objects
- 18 -normative concepts are often described as:
 A) values B) facts C) norms
- 19 -an example of a concept which is both normative and descriptive is:
 A) law B) Power C) authority
- 20 The ideal type of concepts was first introduced by:
 A) Weber B) Kant C) Smith
- 21- power, justice and freedom are examples of:
 A) Normative concepts B) Contested concepts C) descriptive concepts
- 22- The goal of political correctness is to develop bias-free:
 A) state B) society C) terminology
- 23- A concept is a generalabout something usually expressed in a single word or short phrase
 A) View B) idea C) analysis
- 24- individualism is viewed as the opposite of:
 A) Consensus B) equality C) Collectivism
- 25- Politicians usually use language to their views
 A) Explain B) manipulate C) analyse
- 26- The right to influence the behaviour of others, is the definition of
 A) law B) power C) authority

27- there are two types of consensus: procedural and
A) normative B) substantive C) descriptive

28- The principle of uniform apportionment, is the definition of:
A) equality B) justice C) freedom

29- the idea of contested concepts was first suggested by
A) Gallie B) Waltz C) Ball

30- The ability to influence the behaviour of others, is:
A) power B) authority C) law

31- political concepts are.....with ideological beliefs
A) entwined B) accompanied C) contradicted

32- There are three types of authority: traditional, charismatic and
A) normative B) legal C) descriptive

33- a civil society is distinguished from the
A) world B) state C) Nation

34- conservatives see authority as something
A) healthy B) evil C) bad

35- political concepts are valid only in terms of the in which they are employed
A) context B) society C) view

36- political concepts have changed because of the emergence of
A) ideologies B) norms C) culture

37- descriptive concepts refer to

A) values B) facts C) norms

38- concepts are thewith which we think, argue and analyse
A) way B) tools C) process

39- political correctness has been advocated by

A) feminists B) conservatives C) anarchists

40- a society governed by law under the authority of a state, is the definition of
A) local society B) international society C) civil society