POLITICAL THEORY AND IDEOLOGIES - PRACTICE TEST | NEW BRUNSWICK POLITICAL SCIENCE 120 · UNIT A · 25 QUESTIONS

Political Theory and Ideologies — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **Political theory studies ideas about power, authority, justice and the proper role of**

A government

B business

C families

D schools

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Liberalism values individual freedom, equality before the law and limited**

A trade

B government

C religion

D monarchy

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **Classical liberalism emphasizes free markets, private property and individual**

A duties only

B traditions

C rights

D equality of outcome

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **Conservatism values tradition, stability, gradual change and respect for established**

A institutions

B revolutions

C equality of outcome

D direct democracy

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **Socialism values collective ownership or control of major means of production and greater economic**

A equality

B freedom for markets

C tradition

D private property only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **Social democracy combines democratic politics with a welfare state and regulated**

A communism

B capitalism

C fascism

D anarchism

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **Communism, as developed by Marx, aims for a classless society with common ownership of the means of**

A consumption

B government

C production

D land only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **Fascism is an authoritarian ideology emphasizing nationalism, strong leadership and suppression of**

A trade

B religion

C industry

D opposition

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **Anarchism rejects the state and argues society can organize through voluntary**

A cooperation

B hierarchy

C monarchy

D force

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **Libertarianism emphasizes minimal government and maximum individual**

A equality

B liberty

C security

D tradition

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **Democracy means rule by the people, usually through free elections and protection of**

A property only

B tradition

C rights

D majority rule only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **Direct democracy lets citizens vote directly on laws, while representative democracy elects**

A judges

B officials

C monarchs

D representatives

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **The social contract theory says government legitimacy comes from the consent of the**

A governed

B governor

C army

D church

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **John Locke argued for natural rights to life, liberty and**

A equality

B property

C security

D happiness only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **Thomas Hobbes argued people give up some freedom to a sovereign to escape a state of nature that is nasty, brutish and**

A long

B peaceful

C short

D rich

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Jean Jacques Rousseau wrote about the general will and the social**

A market

B state

C church

D contract

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Passage One: Ideologies

Use this reading for questions 17 to 18.

Political ideologies offer different answers to who should hold power and how wealth should be shared. Liberalism stresses individual freedom, socialism stresses economic equality, and conservatism stresses tradition and gradual change.

17 **According to Passage One, liberalism values individual freedom and equality before the law, while socialism values greater economic**

A equality

B freedom for markets

C tradition

D nationalism

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **According to Passage One, conservatism stresses tradition and gradual**

A revolution

B change

C equality

D markets

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **Political ideology is a set of beliefs about how society should be organized and**

A traded

B educated

C governed

D taxed only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Left wing politics generally favours greater equality and government action, while right wing politics generally favours tradition, order and free**

A equality

B revolution

C collective ownership

D markets

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **Populism appeals to ordinary citizens against elites, often claiming to speak for the true**

A people

B state

C market

D church

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Nationalism is loyalty to a nation, which can unite people but can also create tension with other**

A families

B nations

C cities

D provinces

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Feminism as a political theory analyzes gender inequality and advocates for gender**

A tradition

B hierarchy

C equality

D separation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **Environmentalism in politics argues for protecting nature and living within ecological**

A markets

B borders

C traditions

D limits

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **Utilitarianism judges policies by whether they produce the greatest happiness for the greatest**

A number

B few

C state

D market

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1.	A	**10.**	B	**19.**	C
2.	B	**11.**	C	**20.**	D
3.	C	**12.**	D	**21.**	A
4.	A	**13.**	A	**22.**	B
5.	A	**14.**	B	**23.**	C
6.	B	**15.**	C	**24.**	D
7.	C	**16.**	D	**25.**	A
8.	D	**17.**	A		
9.	A	**18.**	B		

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