International Political Systems — 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 **The United States has a presidential system, where the president is both head of state and head of**

- A government
- B the Senate
- C the courts
- D Congress

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2 **The United States Congress consists of the Senate and the House of**

A Commons

B Representatives

C Lords

D Assembly

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3 **The United Kingdom has a parliamentary system, where the prime minister is head of government and the monarch is head of**

A government

B Parliament

C state

D the courts

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4 **In the United Kingdom, the House of Commons is the elected chamber, while the House of Lords is mainly**

A elected

B hereditary only

C provincial

D appointed

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5 **France has a semi presidential system, with both a president and a prime**

A minister

B monarch

C senator

D governor

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6 **Germany has a parliamentary system with a chancellor as head of**

A state

B government

C the Bundesrat

D the courts

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7 **In Germany, the Bundestag is the federal parliament elected by**

A states only

B parties only

C voters

D the president

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8 **Proportional representation aims to allocate seats in proportion to votes won by each**

A party

B candidate

C region

D province

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9 **A two party system is dominated by two major parties, while a multiparty system has several parties sharing**

A power

B votes

C seats only

D media

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10 **Authoritarian systems concentrate power, limit political freedoms and often control the**

A economy only

B media

C military only

D courts only

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11 **A dictatorship is rule by one person or a small group without free**

A taxes

B armies

C elections

D trade

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12 **China is governed by the Communist Party, with the president as head of**

A government only

B the army only

C the courts

D state

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13 **Russia has a president with strong powers, alongside a prime minister and a parliament called the**

A Duma

B Bundestag

C Knesset

D Diet

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14 **Japan has a parliamentary system with a Diet, an emperor as ceremonial head of state and a prime minister as head of**

A state

B government

C the courts

D the army

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15 **India is the worlds largest democracy, with a parliamentary system, a president as head of state and a prime minister as head of**

A the courts

B the army

C government

D the states

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Passage Three: Presidential and Parliamentary Systems

Use this reading for questions 16 to 17.

In a presidential system, voters elect a president who heads the government separately from the legislature. In a parliamentary system, the prime minister heads the government and must keep the confidence of the legislature.

16 **According to Passage Three, the United States has a presidential system in which the president is head of state and head of government, while the United Kingdom has a parliamentary system with a prime minister as head of**

A state

B the courts

C the Senate

D government

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17 **According to Passage Three, in a parliamentary system the prime minister must keep the confidence of the**

A legislature

B president

C monarch

D courts

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18 **The European Union is a political and economic union of member states in**

A Asia

B Europe

C Africa

D North America

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19 **The European Parliament is directly elected by citizens of member**

A provinces

B cities

C states

D regions

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20 **NATO is a military alliance founded in 1949 for collective**

A trade

B health

C education

D defence

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21 **Under NATO, an attack on one member is considered an attack on**

- A all
- B its neighbours
- C its allies only
- D none

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22 **The United Nations Security Council can authorize peacekeeping missions and**

- A trade deals
- B sanctions
- C elections
- D treaties only

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23 **A veto in the Security Council is held by each of its five permanent**

- A states
- B regions
- C members
- D alliances

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24 **A confederation, in the international sense, is a union of states that keep most of their**

- A armies
- B taxes
- C courts
- D sovereignty

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25 **A federation, unlike a confederation, creates a central government with its own powers over**

A citizens

B states only

C trade only

D defence only

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ANSWER KEY

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

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