NOVA SCOTIA ADVANCED GLOBAL POLITICS 12 · UNIT D

Comparative Politics — Practice Test

Nova Scotia Advanced Global Politics 12 • 25 questions

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 **Comparative politics compares political systems across**

- A cities only
- B countries
- C families
- D companies

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **The United States is a federal presidential**

A monarchy

B republic

C parliamentary democracy

D theocracy

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3 **The president of the United States is both head of state and head of**

A parliament

B court

C government

D senate

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

- A Commons
- B Lords
- C Assembly
- D Representatives

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5 **The United Kingdom is a parliamentary constitutional**

- A monarchy
- B republic
- C dictatorship
- D theocracy

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6 **The British prime minister leads the government and sits in**

- A court
- B parliament
- C senate
- D military

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7 **France has a semi-presidential system with both a president and a**

- A king
- B senator
- C prime minister
- D governor

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8 **Germany is a federal parliamentary republic led by a**

A president only

B king

C emperor

D chancellor

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9 **China is governed by the Communist Party as a one-party**

A state

B democracy

C monarchy

D federation

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10 **Russia has a president with strong executive powers in a semi presidential**

A monarchy

B system

C parliamentary system only

D theocracy

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11 **India is the world's largest democracy by**

A land area

B wealth

C population

D army size

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12 **Japan is a parliamentary constitutional**

A republic

B dictatorship

C theocracy

D monarchy

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13 **Australia is a federal parliamentary constitutional**

A monarchy

B republic

C dictatorship

D empire

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14 **Brazil is a federal presidential**

A monarchy

B republic

C parliamentary democracy

D theocracy

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15 **South Africa is a parliamentary republic with a president elected by**

A direct popular vote

B monarch

C parliament

D military

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16 **A two-party system is dominated by two major**

A leaders

B courts

C armies

D parties

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17 **The United States and United Kingdom differ because the United States separates powers while the United Kingdom fuses executive and**

A legislative power

B judicial power only

C military power

D economic power

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18 **Proportional voting tends to produce more parties in parliament than first-past-the-post**

A monarchies

B systems

C dictatorships

D theocracies

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19 **Voter turnout varies across countries for reasons including registration rules competitiveness and**

A weather only

B population only

C political culture

D wealth only

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20 **Authoritarian regimes often restrict opposition media and**

A trade

B taxes

C sports

D civil liberties

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21 **Democratic backsliding is a gradual weakening of democratic institutions and**

A norms

B armies

C economies

D borders

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22 **A hybrid regime mixes democratic and authoritarian**

A parties

B features

C courts

D armies

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23 **Federal states like Canada Germany and Australia divide power between levels of**

A courts

B parties

C government

D cities

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24 **Unitary states like France Japan and the United Kingdom concentrate power in the central**

A provinces

B cities

C courts

D government

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25 **Comparing systems helps explain why similar problems produce different**

A policies

B languages

C climates

D geographies

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ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. D
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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