

MCQ's

Principles of Political Science

- 1) Germany's constitution of _____ is known as basic law.
a) 1954. b) 1956. c) 1949. d) 1946
- 2) Parliament having two chambers is known as _____
a) Bimodal. b) Bicameral. c) Bipolar. d) None of these
- 3) All are sources of power except
a) Legitimate b) Expert c) Durability d) Referent
- 4) The balance of payment is the value of what a country _____ compared with its _____
a) Exports, sources. b) Exports, imports. c) Imports, sources.
d) None of these
- 5) How many essentials are required to constitute a state?
a) 2. b) 3. c) 4. d) 6
- 6) In which form of government bicameralism is an essential feature
a) Federal. b) Presidential. c) Parliamentary. d) Unitary
- 7) Which one of the following is a feature of presidential system?
a) Separation of power. b) Biparty system. c) Supremacy of parliament. d) None of these
- 8) Who is the writer of book "Grammar" of Politics.
a) Jhon Loche. b) Robert Michels. c) C.Wright Mills. d) Harold J.Laski
- 9) The term state has often been confused with
a) Sovereignty. b) Association. c) Nation. d) Government
- 10) According to Plato population of the ideal state should consist of
a) 5000. b) 6000. c) 7000. d) 8000
- 11) Aristotle believed that state is originated as a result of
a) Social contract b) Force. c) Handiwork of god.
d) Expansion of families
- 12) Right to property is considered
a) Religious right. b) Economic right. c) Civil right.

d) Political right

13) In a secular state the religion

a) Of majority is promoted. b) Of minority is protected.

c) Of state is promoted. d) Has nothing to do with politics

14) Which of the following is an essential element of public opinion

a) Sense of common good. b) National thinking. C) Public issues

d) None

15) Which of the following is not related with liberalism

a) It stands for individual liberty. b) It has no faith in human reasoning

c) It stands for human freedom.

d) It stands on regular elections

16) Which one is known as positional power?

a) Legitimate power b) Referent power. c) Expert power

d) Reward power

17) Ability to affect others to get the outcomes one want is known as:

a) Coercive power. b) Legitimate power c) Hard power. d) Soft power

18) Max Weber explained how many types of political legitimacy:

a) 4. b) 3. c) 2. d) None

19) Which one of the type of legitimacy is not explained by Max Weber

a) Traditional. b) Coercive. c) Charismatic. d) None of these

20) The process in which countries form alliances to protect themselves is known as

a) Balance of payment. b) Balance of power. c) Band wagon.

d) None

21) Cabinet top executives are those which holds major ministries, while those who did not hold ministries are called

a) Cabinet minor executives b) Cabinet executives.

c) Backbenchers d) none

22) Islamabad is the _____ of Pakistan

a) Capital. b) Centre. c) Both d) None

23) 'Judge-made laws' are called

- a) Civil laws b) Criminal laws. c) Common laws. d) None of these
- 24) Use of public office for private gain is
a) Corporatism. b) Corruption. c) Both. d) None
- 25) Martial law occurs with the use of
a) Power. b) Authority. c) Both. d) None
- 26) Plato, a disciple of Socarates, in his book _____
Developed political percepts comprehensively.
a) Fundamental of political science. b) Foundation.
c) Republic. d) None of these
- 27) Who made a substantial contribution in the field of political science?
a) Greeks. b) French. c) Italian. d) Chinese
- 28) The word 'politics' was derived from _____ word polis
a) Italian. b) French. c) Chinese. d) Greek
- 29) The branch of politics which deals with economic issues is known as
a) Political crisis. b) Political economy. c) Political relation.
d) None
- 30) Types of sovereignty are
a) 2. b) 4 c) 3. d) 5
- 31) System of strict racial segregation formerly practised in
a) Germany. b) America. c) Korea. d) South Africa
- 32) Armed tension between US and soviet camps,1946-_____
a) 1949. b) 1959. c) 1969. d) 1989
- 33) Ideology founded by _____ to keep government out of economy
a) J. Laski. b)Max weber. c) August Comte. d) Adam Smith
- 34) Applying the same standards to all is known as_____
a) Equality. b) Consistency. c) Equity d) None
- 35) Laws of Roman Catholic Church based on
a) Italian. b) German. c) Roman. d) None

ANSWERS

1) c 2) b 3) c 4) b 5) c 6) a 7) a 8) d 9) a 10) a

11) b 12) c 13) d 14) a 15) b 16) a 17) c 18) b 19) b 20) b

21) c 22) b 23) c 24) b 25) c 26) c 27) a 28) d 29) b 30) b

31) d 32) d 33) d 34) b 35) c

THANK YOU