

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What are done to bills prior their becoming laws? <input type="text"/>	assent					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The construction of statements by researchers for the purpose of testing whether or not a certain relationship exists between two phenomenon refers to <input type="text"/>	hypothesis					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The major work of political philosophy known as a 'Theory of Justice' is associated with <input type="text"/>	John Rawls					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Who developed and popularized the principle of speration of powers? <input type="text"/>	Baron de Montesquieu	Montesquieu				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Mention the two broad categories of political participants according to Karl Deutsch's typology <input type="text"/>	politically relevant strata and elite strata	political strata and elite strata				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What is the transmission of the political culture of a group or the society to successive members of same called? <input type="text"/>	political socialization					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which concept encapsulates the nature of political and administrative behaviour in Africa? <input type="text"/>	neopatrimonial political culture	neopatrimonism				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process by which the scientist forms a theory to explain the observed facts is known as <input type="text"/>	induction					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The conception that "... in a war of all against all life is hardly worth living and was 'short brutish nasty and poor is associated with <input type="text"/>	Hobbes	Thomas Hobbes				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which arm of government considers and approves the national budget? <input type="text"/>	legislature					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The implication of the supremacy of the state is <input type="text"/>	it has absolute and perpetual power in its domestic use of power and authority					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A political culture which explains the political involvement of citizens or lack thereof in democratic states is conceived as <input type="text"/>	civic culture					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What is neither right nor wrong although more or less useful in political analysis? <input type="text"/>	definitions					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The right to make administer and enforce legally binding policies and rules on its citizens by a state refers to <input type="text"/>	authority					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The theory of civic culture was created by <input type="text"/>	Almond and Verba					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Political Culture Orientation entail: cognitive orientation Affective Orientation and <input type="text"/>	Evaluative Orientation	Evaluative				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What predispositions to political action are determined by such factors as tradition motives emotions and symbols? <input type="text"/>	Orientations					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to Almond and Verba(1956) the following: feeling of patriotism or alienation strong or weak democracy are known as <input type="text"/> _of political orientation	objects					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The support of a regime because of an emotional identification with the personality of the leader of the regime presupposes <input type="text"/>	charismatic	charismatic				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In which system of authority can rules be applied judicially and administratively? <input type="text"/>	legal-rational					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which type of power is obtained when an actor influences the behaviour of others without making explicit the expected behaviour? <input type="text"/>	Manipulation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which approach imposes standards of scientific rigor on not only empirical evidence but theory building in contrast to the legalistic and formal approach? <input type="text"/>	behavioural approach	Behaviourism				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which factors precipitated the emergence of the behavioural movement except <input type="text"/> _?	disconnect between traditional political science and political reality					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The pattern of individual attitudes and orientations toward politics among the members of a political system conceived as <input type="text"/>	Political Culture					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An explicit set of values that orients people in society in terms of what they can expect from government and what government should do for them and society refers to <input type="text"/>	ideology					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What is the possibility of imposing one's will upon the behaviour of other person? <input type="text"/>	Power					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The exogeneous strand of the rational choice Approach explores the effects of <input type="text"/>	institutions					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The uncovering of the laws of political behaviour and action is central to <input type="text"/>	Rational Choice Institutionalists	Rational Choice Institutionalism				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which approach investigates power and control as well as analyses elite and non-elite <input type="text"/> _differentiation?	Elite approach	Elite theory				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The attempt to apply the Classical Pluralism to Westminster-style democracies is <input type="text"/>	Corporatism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which approach maintains that the political system is hierarchically structured? <input type="text"/>	Pluralist Approach	Pluralism				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	How many classes did Marx argue that every society is interlocked in? <input type="text"/>	two- broad- classes					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	How power is distributed in Western democracies is the central question of <input type="text"/>	pluralism	group approach				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What did Marx claim was the foundation upon which the superstructure of culture law and government is erected? <input type="text"/>	economy					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Marx's position about materialism centred on the interpretation of <input type="text"/> _history	Human					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which approach in political science focuses on division of society into classes and how this social stratification determines social conflict and social change? <input type="text"/>	Class Analysis					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An inquiry that involves the emphasis of legal and formal refers to <input type="text"/>	formal-legal inquiry					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>The understanding that a political system is made up of institutions/structures is associated with</p> <input type="text"/>	Structural Functionalist Approach	Structural Functionalism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>Who pioneered the structural-functionalist approach?</p> <input type="text"/>	Gabriel Almond						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> <p>posited that the state has a 'monopoly of the legitimate use of physical force in enforcing its order within a given territorial area'</p>	Max Weber						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>Karl Marx advocated for two broad classes in a society namely</p> <input type="text"/> <p>and</p> <input type="text"/>	the class of those who own and control the means of production , the class of the have nots	the class of oppressors, the class of the oppressed					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>The quest for objectivity and neutrality in political analysis refers to</p> <input type="text"/>	value-free analysis						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>All the following are the goals of science except</p> <input type="text"/>	theories						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>In which country is the President chosen by the Knesset?</p> <input type="text"/>	Israel						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>What approach is an offshoot of systems approach?</p> <input type="text"/>	Structural Functionalist Approach	Structural Functionism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>The theory which aids the understanding of a political phenomena is regarded as</p> <input type="text"/>	descriptive models						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>According to David Easton politics is an output of the</p> <input type="text"/> <p>_system</p>	Political						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>The interactions in any society through which binding or authoritative allocations are made refers to</p> <input type="text"/> <p>_theory</p>	Systems						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The state exists to fulfill "the greatest happiness in the greatest number" was proposed by <input type="text"/>	Jeremy Bentham					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The concept of political representation which originated in England was precipitated by the force of the king by nobles to sign the <input type="text"/>	Magna Carta					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What are accepted bundle of meanings or characteristics associated with certain events processes and situations? <input type="text"/>	concepts					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Plato conceived elders as <input type="text"/> and younger men as <input type="text"/>	Guardians , auxiliaries					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The movement that is against dominance for quantitative and mathematical methodology in political science is <input type="text"/>	perestroika					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Who is the originator of Systems Analysis? <input type="text"/>	David Easton					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which form of government does the executive hold office for a fixed term and can be removed from office through a process of impeachment? <input type="text"/>	presidential	presidential system				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> is a concept for understanding the framing and structuring of knowledge production in the natural sciences	paradigm					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The behaviourists' over enthusiastic pursuit of quantitative and scientific techniques fostered <input type="text"/> _methodism	Sterile					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The critiqued about oversimplification of assumptions is reference to <input type="text"/>	Traditional approaches	classical approaches					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The query for the rigorous scientific approach to the study of political phenomena is associated to <input type="text"/>	behavioural Approach	Behaviourism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	State two features necessary in the pursuit of happiness as advocated by Plato and Aristotle <input type="text"/> _and <input type="text"/>	the conformity of ideas , actions with perfect goodness						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What essential feature is paramount in the analysis of constitutional and formal organizations? <input type="text"/>	the study of public law						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The concept of rule of law refers to <input type="text"/>	the supremacy of law						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The grouping of similarities and differences into sets is known as <input type="text"/>	classification						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What is the hall mark of descriptive-inductive approach <input type="text"/>	hyperfactualism	reverence for facts					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The descriptive-inductive formal-legal historical-comparative and political value features are linked to the <input type="text"/>	traditional institutional approach	classical institutional approach					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Theb study of political processes with focus on rules procedures and formal organizations of political systems as well as impacts is linked to <input type="text"/>	Institutional Approach	Institutionalism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The subject matter of the state its evolution organization and purpose has been the bane of <input type="text"/>	Normative approach						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The following books philosophically justified the alternative reformist movement in political science except <input type="text"/>	Great political Issues by Kremer					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which approach to the study of politics is concerned with the discovery and application of moral notions in political relations and practice? <input type="text"/>	Normative Approach	Normatism				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The devise of certain objective indices of a concept according to which they can be defined in such a way that the meaning is not distorted is conceived as <input type="text"/>	conceptization					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Semantic analysis is also known as <input type="text"/>	Empiricism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The empirical analysis is divided into two namely <input type="text"/>	deductive reasoning and inductive reasoning					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Empirical analysis seeks to identify <input type="text"/>	what is rather than what ought to be					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What is a unit that may serve as an abstraction or general notion? <input type="text"/>	theory					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Who is associated with the position that 'a state of nature is without civil government'? <input type="text"/>	Thomas Hobbes					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who formulated a theory of justice? -----	Peter Creft (1971)	peter hutinton(1972)	John Rawls (1971)	David Easton(1972)	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the major short falls of the Marxian conception of politics is its -----	failure to appreciate class organization for cohesion	failure to recognize that politics is also a process of cooperation and that most human interactions are not always conflictual	failure to recognize competing classes and interactions	failure to recognize the implication of politics on the two broad classes	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which approach in political science is rooted in the discovery and application of moral notions in the sphere of political relations and practice? -----	Institutional approach	classical approach	Normative approach	historical approach	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The sovereignty of a state presupposes -----	has perpetual power	has territorial power	a supreme law-making body within a particular territory	a government machinery	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The resort to force and violence and military conflict as politics by other means was propounded by the -----	nineteenth century prussian military strategist, Carl von Clausewitz	19th century military strategist Echevarria stoker	19th century military strategist Carl von Buvarría	19th century military strategist Crick Bernard	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ends of liberty and equality are -----	a theory of force	a theory of justice	a theory of variable	a theory of concepts	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is done to bills prior their becoming laws? -----	assence	assent	acess	adoption	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The construction of statements by researchers for the purpose of testing whether or not a certain relationship exists between two phenomenon refers to - -----	generalization	hypothesis	theories	analysis	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The major work of political philosophy known as a 'Theory of Justice' is associated with -----	Peter Rawls	Plato	John Rawls	Aristotle	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who developed and popularised the principle of speration of powers? -----	Addison-Wesley	Baron de Hutington	Baron de Montesquieu	Baron de Lois	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A science of politics has been critiqued as difficult because of the imposition of human -----	values	assumptions and norms	politics	behavioural	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The emphasis if empirical analysis is its concern with - -----	'what exists' rather than 'what ought to be'	what ought to be' rather than "what is'	'what is' rather than 'what ought to be'	'what is' rather than 'what to be'	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All of the following problems necessitated the re-orientation of the study of Political Science except - ----	inability to account for rise of Fascism,communism	discovery that skills of political science were not highly valued	historical modes of analysis	behaviouralism	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The process by which the scientist forms a theory to explain observed facts" is known as -----	theory	prediction	induction	behaviourism	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The conception that " ... in a war of all against all, life is hardly worth living and was 'short, brutish, nasty and poor is associated with -----	Plato	Hobbes	Montesquien	Bentham	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which arm of government considers and approves the national budget? -----	judiciary	executive	legislature	Central Bank	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The implication of the supremacy of the state is --- ---	it has absolute and perpetual power in its domestic use of power and authority	legitimate use of force	collective social activity	citizen and state cohesion	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The reformists in political science proposed the following except -----	promotion of interdisciplinary research	study of substantive problems	commitment to the study of different parts of the globe	commitment to the theoretical frameworks	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is neither right nor wrong although more or less useful in political analysis? -----	variable	predictions	definitions	concepts	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The right to make, administer and enforce legally binding policies and rules on its citizens by a state refers to -----	legitimacy	law	authority	consensus	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Through which political analytical method can the essence of freedom or democracy be valued? -----	philosophical analysis	normative analysis	naturalism	criterion analysis	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Man by nature is a political animal is credited to -----	Plato	Hutington	Aristotle	Dahl	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Thomas Hobbes supported monarchical sovereignty because of his claim that it keeps society -----	governable	stable	powerful	supreme	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who argued that any valid explanation of society and government must take account of the real nature of man? -----	Robert Dahl	Thomas Hobbes	Peter Ekeh	David Easton	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What concepts determine the theoretical literature of political representation? ---- --	congress and delegates	constituents and delegates	delegates and trustees	delegates and ambassadors	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are types of definitions in political science inquiry except -----	etymological	ostensive	stipulative	denotational	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The theory which deals with normative specifications of what and how policies ought to be is -----	normatively prescriptive	intensely prescriptive	aggregately prescriptive	descriptively prescriptive	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The state is sovereign because it is the ----- body within a particular territory.	revolutionary-law making	supreme law-making	social making	diffused	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following factors did not precipitate the emergence of the behavioural movement? ---- ---	disconnect between methodological pluralism and political reality	disconnect between traditional political science and political reality	disconnect between legitimacy and political reality	disconnect between traditional political science and objectivity	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which theory can be deduced from principles before being tested? -----	Deductive reasoning	paradigm reasoning	general reasoning	Explanation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which doctrine of science claims that there is no way we can know what is true among competing explanations of the world? - -----	classification	falsification	prediction	explanation	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Statements of universal uniformities that relate to all the cases of a particular phenomenon is known as -- ----	prediction	law	theories	explanations	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The focus on facts is the hallmark of the ----- approach.	Institutional	Historical	decriptive-inductive	formal -legal	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The approach to the study of the rules, procedures and formal organizations of the political system and their impact on political practice is conceived as ---- ---	behavioural	Normative approach	institutional	formal-legal	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The seperation of power which oscillates between the legislative,executive and the judicial is premise of -----	equality	liberty	consensus	freedom	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The evaluation of whether a government is fully democratic or less includes all the following except -----	Right to vote	free and fair elections	freedom of expressions	freedom of scrutiny of opponents	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The role of theory in political analysis is to -----	provide reason	give direction	give reliability	give data	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Marx argued that every society is interlocked in a --- --- struggle between__in society.	have-not -classes	two- broad-classes	three- broad -classes	haves class	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A ----- is a normative specifications of what and how policies ought to be.	variable	theory	concept	hypothesis	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What variable impacts on the relationship between the independent and dependent variables? -----	explanatory variable	independent variable	extraneous variable	independent variable	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are examples of variables except ----	prescriptive variable	extraneous variables	dependent variable	independent variable	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are variables except -----	dependent	independent	extraneous	ineluctible	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An inquiry that involves the emphasis of legal and formal refers to -----	legal-institutional Inquiry	normative/legal inquiry	formal-legal inquiry	informal/legal inquiry	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are the features of behaviouralism except ----	individual as the fundamental unit of analysis	scientific study	observable behaviour	institutions	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The reformists in political science proposed the following except ----	promotion of interdisciplinary research	study of substantive problems	commitment to the study of different parts of the globe	commitment to the theoretical frameworks	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	This posited that the state has a 'monopoly of the legitimate use of physical force in enforcing its order within a given territorial area': -----	Max Weber	Girth and Miels	Robert Dahl	Jean Bodin	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Karl Marx, there are two broad classes in a society namely ---- and ----	the 'have' and the 'have nots'	those who own and control the means of production (i.e. the class of oppressors, and the 'have nots' i.e. the class of the oppressed.	those who control production and the 'haves'	those who steer political activity and the 'have nots'	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The quest for objectivity and neutrality in political analysis refers to -----	value-free analysis	explanation analysis	prediction analysis	law	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All the following are the goals of science except ----	explanation	prediction	theories	laws	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In which country is the President chosen by the Knesset? -----	Australia	Israel	Ukraine	Malasia	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What basis has political science been said to be a discipline in a state of a flux? -----	ancient and civilized approaches	civilized and modern approaches	ancient and modern approaches	modern and logical approaches	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The theory which aids the understanding of a political phenomena, is regarded as -----	intensely prescriptive	aggregately prescriptive	descriptive models	normative specifications	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In political inquiry ----- are components of theories or explanations.	rigor	ideology	concepts	objectivity	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All of the following are popular concepts in political science except -----	democracy	state	development	organization	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The state exists to fulfill "the greatest happiness in the greatest number" was proposed by -----	John Rawls	Montesquieu	Jeremy Bentham	Osaghae Ehosa	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The concept of political representation which originated in England was precipitated by the force of the king by nobles to sign the -----	civil law	Magna Carta	representative law	parliamentary law	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What are accepted bundle of meanings or characteristics associated with certain events, processes and situations? - -----	operationalization	concepts	knowledge	phenomena	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Plato conceived elders as -- ---- and younger men as ---- --	aged and youths	Guardians and auxiliaries	guardians and personalities	philosophers and citizens	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The movement that is against dominance for quantitative and mathematical methodology in political science is -----	perestroika	glasnot	behaviouralism	positivism	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Plato, rulers must always -----	have authority	hold positions as rulers	act for the good of the commonwealth	possess wisdom	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which form of government does the executive who holds an office for a fixed term can be removed from office through a process of impeachment? -----	unitary	consensus	parliament	presidential	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The understanding of the framing and structing of knowledge production in the natural sciences is known as -----	pattern	paradigm	proposal	Probability	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All of the following were pioneering personalities in the Chicago school of Political Science except ---- ---	G. Almond	H. Lasswell	D. Truman	R.Dahl	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	No government was legitimate unless the people gave their consent to its authority through a -----	agreement	constitution	social contract	referendum	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who first used the term "political science"(Science politique)? -----	Montesquieu	Aristotle	jean Bodin	Robert Boyer	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Two of these constitute the the strands of the pursuit of happiness which Plato and Aristotle advocated for -----	the attainment of mere pleasure	the attainment of moral character and the facilitation of pleasure of citizens	the conformity of ideas and actions with 'perfect goodness'	the attainment of a disposition of virtue and the performance of virtuous actions.	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What essential feature is paramount in the analysis of constitutional and formal organizations? -----	the study of formalism	the study of institutions	the study of public law	the study of organizations	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The concept of rule of law refers to -----	the supremacy of legitimacy	the supremacy of law	the supremacy of legal inquiry	the supremacy of formal	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The grouping of similarities and differences into sets is known as -----	classification	variable	concept	theory	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these forces places constraints on what individual 'sovereign' states can independently do? -----	terrorism	market forces	globalization	traditional institutions	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The study of political science before the W.W 11 was all of the following except -----	behavioural	descriptive	unscientific	unreflectively reformist	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What gives direction to inquiry in political analysis? - -----	empiricism	process	theory	variable	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The subject matter of the state, its evolution, organization and purpose has been the bane of -----	institutional approach	Normative approach	traditional approach	variety approach	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following books philosophically did not justify the alternative reformist movement in political science? -----	Great political Issues by Kremer	return to reason by Toulmin	Making social science Matter by Flyvberg	Why social science fails by Flyvbjerg	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The stating of testable law like terms refer to -----	generalizations	concepts	theory	hypothesis	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

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