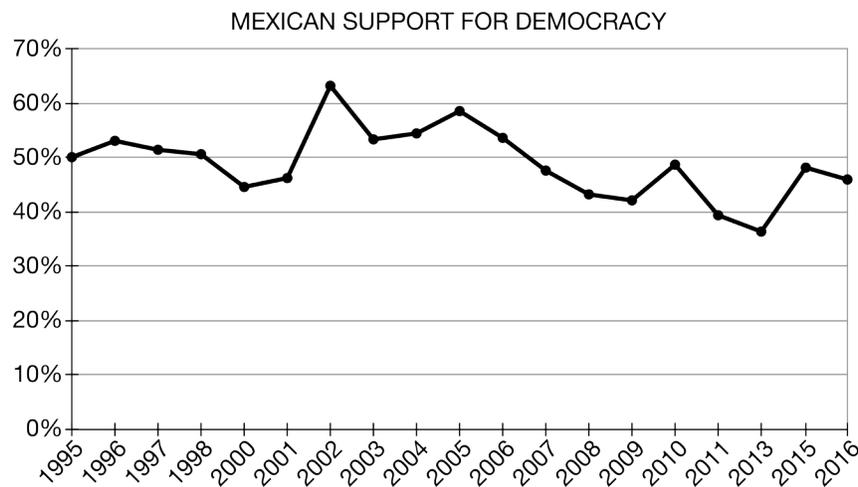


all questions

1. Which of the following caused the British government to establish a Supreme Court of the United Kingdom in 2009 ?
- (A) It was determined that a permanent legal body be established with jurisdiction to resolve disputes relating to devolution in Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.
 - (B) British citizens believed that the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) was not adequately strong.
 - (C) The House of Lords no longer wanted any legal authority because they saw it as an impediment to democratic development.
 - (D) British citizens supported the theory of parliamentary sovereignty, trusting judges more than Parliament.



Source: Latinobarómetro, 2018

2. Which of the following best explains the trend in the data between 2000 and 2005 ?
- (A) Mexicans' support for democracy peaked in 2002 as the country began to recover from the peso crisis and depression of the late 1990s.
 - (B) Mexicans' support for democracy collapsed in 2002 as opposition parties questioned the legitimacy of the elections of 2000.
 - (C) Mexicans' support for democracy collapsed in 2002 as scandals regarding connections between leaders of drug cartels and politicians discredited the ruling party.
 - (D) Mexicans' support for democracy peaked in 2002 soon after the PRI finally proved vulnerable to electoral loss and Mexicans became enthusiastic about the possibilities for change.
3. Which of the following best explains the trend in the data between 2005 and 2016 ?

all questions

- (A) Mexicans' support for democracy gradually rose as the government began to bring the drug cartels under control.
- (B) Mexicans' support for democracy gradually declined as Mexico's problems continued under governments run by different parties.
- (C) Mexicans' support for democracy gradually declined as the PRI's dominance over the presidency continued.
- (D) Mexicans' support for democracy gradually rose as new parties and coalitions entered the political scene to give the people more choices at the polls.
4. Which of the following best explains why, despite continued progress toward democratic consolidation, support for democracy in Mexico was roughly the same in 1995 and 2015 ?
- (A) Levels of political efficacy among citizens have increased rapidly during this time period and have caused more citizens to become involved in politics.
- (B) The political and economic realities of democratization are difficult and often not popular among citizens experiencing the transition.
- (C) The quality of Mexican presidents has increased over time, but so has inequality, which cancels out any gains in satisfaction.
- (D) Levels of corruption have been reduced dramatically through the democratization process, but citizens are still wary.
-
5. Which of the following is an accurate description of the difference between fascism and individualism?
- (A) Fascism is the belief in limited government intervention in the economy and society, and individualism is the belief in popularly elected presidents or prime ministers.
- (B) Fascism is the belief in the nationalization of major private industries, and individualism is the belief in the abolition of private property.
- (C) Fascism is the belief in an extreme nationalist ideology, and individualism is the belief that preserving individual freedom is more important than collective goals.
- (D) Fascism is the belief that income disparities should be reduced, and individualism is a philosophy that supports the rights of common people over government.

all questions

Candidate screening was part of the revolutionary system from the start. However, in the late 1980s, in the aftermath of the eight-year war and the death of the revolution's charismatic founder, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Guardians' Council assumed a more stringent scrutiny over aspiring candidates for both the Assembly of Experts and the parliament, or Majlis. In his two terms as president, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani strongly supported this shift, in hopes of diminishing the influence of leftist members of parliament who had opposed his efforts to spearhead post-war reconstruction. As with many episodes of Iranian politics, Rafsanjani's gambit came back to haunt him, and he himself was disqualified by the Guardians' Council for the 2013 presidential race.

The aggressive vetting of candidates on the basis of factional preferences has forced movements like Iran's reformist front to engage in creative tactics, such as expanding the pool of prospective candidates in hopes of overwhelming the review process and supporting a cross-factional list that includes candidates from Iran's moderate camp. This is one of the reasons for the steady increase in applicants to run for office. As the list of registered candidates grew late last year, some observers suggested that reformist forces were hoping to flood the system, assuming that the Guardians' Council would not disqualify all of their candidates.

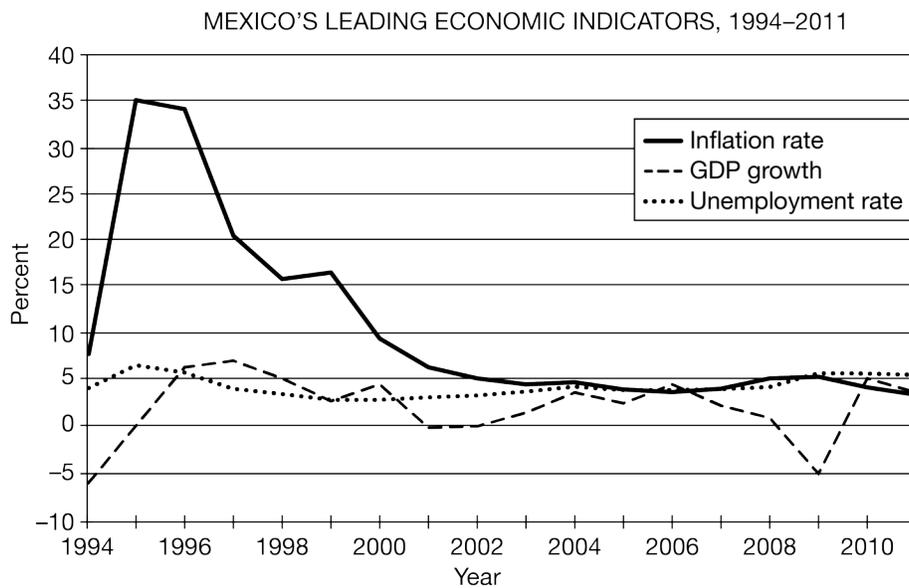
For the upcoming vote, applications for both ballots reached record highs—the pool of candidates for the Majlis elections more than doubled since 2012. At the same time, however, the percentage of those approved to run plummeted to record lows. Only 51.4 percent of Majlis candidates were approved (6,229 out of 12,123), the lowest rate of approval for these elections ever. The closest parallel was the 51.7 percent approval rate in the Islamic Republic's first Majlis election in 1980, when an open power struggle raged among the various groups within the revolutionary coalition.

Source: Emma Borden and Suzanne Maloney, "Iran's Guardians' Council has approved a record-low percentage of candidates." www.brookings.edu, 2016.

6. Which of the following is a potential implication of the "flood the system" strategy discussed by the authors in the passage for Iran's legislative system?
- (A) It has the potential to elect more reformers to political office.
 - (B) It has the potential to get all legislative candidates disqualified from running for office.
 - (C) It has decreased the number of candidates interested in running for political office.
 - (D) It seeks to increase the number of conservative candidates interested in running for public office.
7. Which of the following is an argument that the authors would make about elections in Iran, based on the passage?
- (A) The authors would argue that the oversight role of the Guardian Council ensures that democratic norms are upheld in Iran.
 - (B) The authors would argue that other branches of government are necessary to check the power of the Guardian Council.
 - (C) The authors would argue that the role that the Guardian Council plays in the Iranian electoral system prevents elections in Iran from being truly competitive.
 - (D) The authors would argue that the Guardian Council is a critical tool to ensure that the goals of the revolution continue to be met.
8. Which of the following expresses the role that the Guardian Council plays in Iran's electoral process, according to the passage?

all questions

- (A) The Guardian Council monitors all of the campaign fund-raising that political candidates must do when running for elected office in Iran.
- (B) The Guardian Council holds political debates so that the voting public can hear the views of the candidates that are running for political office in Iran.
- (C) The Guardian Council recruits candidates from a variety of political parties to ensure that a wide cross section of the population is represented in Iranian government.
- (D) The Guardian Council vets all of the candidates seeking political office in Iran to make sure that all candidates have proper qualifications.



www.oecd.org

9. Which of the following best explains the GDP growth patterns in Mexico between 1994 and 2010?
- (A) Most new jobs in Mexico were in the south, which resulted in internal migration and persistent economic decline.
- (B) Multinational corporations that were introduced in the early 1980s led to steady GDP growth with almost no fluctuation.
- (C) Democratization led to more government control of the economy, which caused the GDP to shrink.
- (D) New policies led to economic restructuring, which caused the economy to expand and contract.
10. Which of the following best explains the decreased rate of inflation from 1998 to 2011 in Mexico?

all questions

- (A) Neoliberal economic policies that removed barriers and restrictions on the economy led to a decreased inflation rate.
- (B) Economic barriers were put into place to discourage foreign investment, which resulted in a decreased inflation rate.
- (C) The decreased rate of inflation was a result of reforms promoted by social movements that put great pressure on the government.
- (D) Multinational corporations invested in southern Mexico and created jobs that led to a decreased inflation rate.

11. Which of the following best explains the unemployment rate in Mexico?

- (A) The unemployment rate has remained constant over time, which is due to the nationalization of all natural resources and implementation of higher tariffs.
- (B) The unemployment rate has remained steady over time, which is the result of continued economic growth and economic liberalization policies.
- (C) There has been a lack of government regulation, which led to a drop in the unemployment rate beginning in 2009.
- (D) There has been major internal migration, which led to a drastic increase in unemployment during the 1990s.

12. Which of the following explains why Iran and Mexico changed voting rules for women?

- (A) In a move to stop political unrest, the Iranian and Mexican governments banned women from voting in national elections.
- (B) In both Iran and Mexico, the governments changed the rules to allow women to vote because of international pressure.
- (C) In response to domestic political pressure, Iran implemented gender equity policies for voting and Mexico introduced gender quotas.
- (D) Because of religious beliefs in Iran and Mexico, women are now allowed to vote but cannot campaign or run for office.

| Country | Number of Chambers | Legislature Chooses Executive |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| China | 1 | Yes |
| Iran | 1 | No |
| Mexico | 2 | No |
| Nigeria | 2 | No |
| Russia | 2 | No |
| United Kingdom | 2 | Yes |

13. Which of the following pairs of countries have a parliamentary bicameral system?

all questions

- (A) China and Russia
 - (B) Nigeria and Mexico
 - (C) Iran and the United Kingdom
 - (D) China and Iran
14. Which of the following is an accurate description of a difference in the legislative structures of the countries?
- (A) In the United Kingdom, the upper house is not elected, while in Nigeria, the upper house is elected.
 - (B) In Iran, the Guardian Council supervises the legislature, while in China, the legislature oversees the Communist Party.
 - (C) In Mexico, the lower house is appointed, while in Russia, the lower house is elected.
 - (D) In Mexico, the Senate has the power to confirm all political appointments, while in the United Kingdom, the power to confirm appointments lies with the lower house.
15. Which of the following legislative functions is similar in Iran and Russia?
- (A) In both countries, the lower house approves bills from the upper house.
 - (B) In both countries, the legislature confirms presidential nominees to the Cabinet.
 - (C) In both countries, the legislature reviews and oversees the budget.
 - (D) In both countries, there is a dominant political party that controls the lower house.
-

Delivering our promise of a Scottish Parliament and Welsh Assembly has strengthened the [United Kingdom] not weakened it, and now, having defeated the force of conservatism in granting devolution, let us continue to defeat the separatism, which is just the forces of conservatism by another name.

And don't let the forces of conservatism stop devolution in Northern Ireland too.

Those who are addicted to violence. Those who confuse any progress with selling out. They shouldn't determine Northern Ireland's future.

Walk through Belfast. No armed soldiers.

Drive through it. No road blocks.

Source: Prime Minister Tony Blair's speech to the Labour Party Conference, September 28, 1999.

16. Which of the following later became an example of Tony Blair's reference to "defeat the separatism" referenced in the passage?
- (A) The 2009 creation of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom
 - (B) The 2010 budget austerity program
 - (C) The 2011 legislation to fix the term lengths of the House of Commons to five years
 - (D) The 2014 referendum on independence for Scotland
17. Which of the following can be inferred from Tony Blair's statements?

all questions

- (A) The support of separatist movements was a needed stance to take in order to help the United Kingdom's economy in the twenty-first century.
- (B) The decentralization of the national government's power is a political move that would allow the government to be differentiated from the main opposition party.
- (C) The creation of a regional parliament for England would help address the inefficiencies of the United Kingdom's unitary government.
- (D) The United Kingdom should withdraw from the European Union in order to gain more sovereignty in issues of trade and migration.
18. Which of the following best explains how Tony Blair's perspective relates to political beliefs?
- (A) The United Kingdom should dissolve into four different countries to increase political efficacy.
- (B) A strict unitary system in the United Kingdom would improve voter turnout.
- (C) Decentralizing governmental power should help the longevity of the United Kingdom's government.
- (D) Conservatives should be the majority party in the Scottish Parliament and Welsh Assembly to increase the representation of the middle class.



*In 2010 United States dollars.

Source: <http://www.oecd.org>

19. Which of the following statements about Chinese trade can be confirmed by the data in the line graph?
- (A) Imports remained the same between 2009 and 2010.
- (B) Imports increased between 2008 and 2009.
- (C) Exports remained the same between 2004 and 2005.
- (D) Exports decreased between 2008 and 2009.
20. Which of the following best describes the data in the line graph?

all questions

- (A) Chinese exports were worth over 1 trillion dollars in 2007.
- (B) Chinese exports were greater in 2003 than in 2009.
- (C) Chinese imports were almost worth 1 trillion dollars in 2002.
- (D) Chinese imports were greater than Chinese exports in 2010.

21. Which of the following best describes the data in the line graph?

- (A) There were twice as many exports as imports in China in 2003.
 - (B) Both exports and imports decreased between 2007 and 2008.
 - (C) Chinese exports quadrupled between 2007 and 2010.
 - (D) The value of Chinese exports was almost equal to the value of its imports in 2001.
-

[W]e distinguish two theories of what constitutes the goals of the Chinese regime as implemented in their censorship program, each reflecting a different perspective on what threatens the stability of the regime. First is a state critique theory, which posits that the goal of the Chinese leadership is to suppress dissent, and to prune human expression that finds fault with elements of the Chinese state, its policies, or its leaders. . . .

Second is what we call the theory of collective action potential: the target of censorship is people who join together to express themselves collectively, stimulated by someone other than the government, and seem to have the potential to generate collective action. In this view, collective expressions—many people communicating on social media on the same subject—regarding actual collective actions, such as protests, as well as those about events that seem likely to generate collective actions but have not yet done so, are likely to be censored. . . .

The evidence suggests that when the leadership allowed social media to flourish in the country, they also allowed the full range of expression of negative and positive comments about the state, its policies, and its leaders. As a result, government policies sometimes look as bad, and leaders can be as embarrassed, as is often the case with elected politicians in democratic countries, but, as they seem to recognize, looking bad does not threaten their hold on power so long as they manage to eliminate discussions associated with events that have collective action potential. . . . With respect to this type of speech, the Chinese people are individually free but collectively in chains.

Source: Gary King, Jennifer Pan, and Margaret E. Roberts, “How Censorship in China Allows Government Criticism but Silences Collective Expression,” *American Political Science Review* 107 (2): 326-43.

22. According to the passage, which of the following best describes why China engages in censorship?

- (A) To preserve control
- (B) To ensure prosperity
- (C) To protect the country against invasion
- (D) To promote transparency

23. According to the passage, what is the theory of collective action potential?

all questions

- (A) It states that the goal of Chinese leadership is to suppress dissent from any person or organization.
 - (B) It suggests that censorship targets people who join together to express their grievances collectively.
 - (C) It suggests that unregulated control of social media is the cause of most problems for the Chinese government.
 - (D) It states that there is no collective action problem or potential for protests in authoritarian countries such as China.
24. What is the authors' central claim in the passage?
- (A) China's leaders use censorship to block any criticism of the regime by ordinary people.
 - (B) China's leaders use censorship to block political speech by ordinary people but not nonpolitical speech.
 - (C) China's leaders use censorship to block efforts to organize ordinary people against the regime.
 - (D) China's leaders use censorship to block government officials from leaking state secrets.
-
25. Which of the following is an important cleavage common to both Mexico and China?
- (A) Urban and rural populations
 - (B) Special economic zones
 - (C) Access to education
 - (D) Population growth policies
26. Which of the following explain the effects of different party system between two countries studied in the AP Comparative Government and Politics course?
- (A) In the United Kingdom, single-member plurality districts have created a two-party system, whereas in Iran formal political parties do not exist.
 - (B) In Russia, the domination of one party leads to stable political leadership, whereas in China multiple parties have created a complex and competitive party system.
 - (C) In Mexico, a two-party system has emerged from single-member districts, whereas in Nigeria a proportional system has created a dominant party system.
 - (D) In Iran, a dominant party system is enshrined in the constitution, whereas in Nigeria thresholds are used to limit the number of political parties.
27. Which of the following is a properly matched comparison of Iran and Russia?
- (A) Iran is an illiberal democracy, while Russia is a democratic regime.
 - (B) Iran has universal suffrage, while the president of Russia is appointed by the legislature.
 - (C) Iran is a theocracy, while Russia has been classified as an authoritarian regime.
 - (D) A military government rules in Iran, while Russia is a one-party state that allows no other parties to compete.
28. Which of the following is a correct comparison of authoritarian and democratic regimes?

all questions

- (A) China allows for more freedom of the media, while Nigeria has more restrictions of the media.
 - (B) Russia has more arbitrary rules by the leadership, while Mexico has a defined rule of law.
 - (C) Iran has more civil liberties, while the United Kingdom has less competition in elections.
 - (D) China allows for more citizen participation in elections, while Mexico has less transparency in government decisions.
-

The Italian political scientist Sartori looked at the competition between parties for votes. . . . He argued that systems may be centrifugal so that the main competition is between parties for voters in the centre of the spectrum. [Other systems] are centripetal, in which parties move to the extremes of the spectrum to gain their voters there.

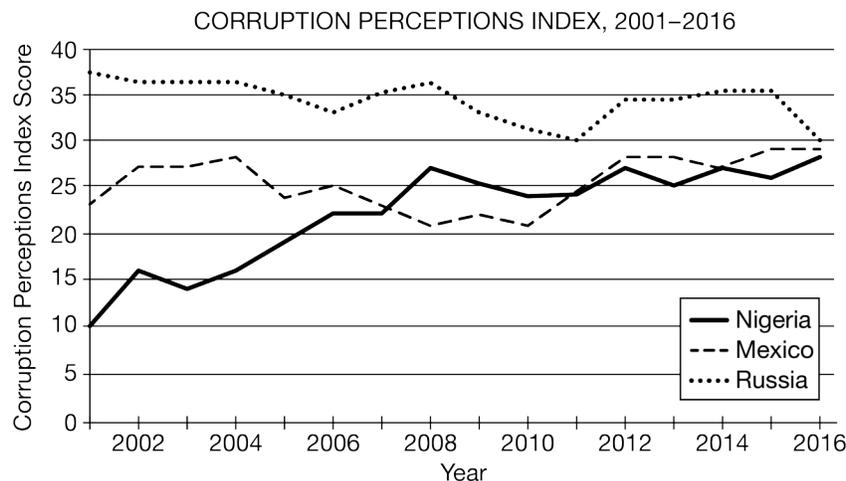
In systems where there are two main parties, one centre left and one centre right then the system is centripetal with the two parties adjusting their policies to compete for ‘floating voters’ in the centre ground. The political scientist Otto Kirchheimer called them ‘catch-all’ parties, losing clear ideological direction and promoting policies with popular appeal. In Britain, competition between the Conservative and Labour parties can be seen to have had this character with the two parties each claiming that they will be the best at running the economy rather than having sharply different approaches. They competed for floating voters and for votes from the centrist Liberal party. When Labour moved to the left for the 1983 election their heavy defeat pushed them back to the centre and the same happened, to a lesser degree to the Conservatives after the defeats in 1997, 2001 and 2005 when Cameron looked to change the party’s image. A change may have occurred since 2010 with the rise of UKIP and increased support for the Greens. Opinion pollsters have noted that there has been limited switching of voters between the two parties. Instead the main competition has been between the Conservative and UKIP on the one hand and between Labour, the Liberal Democrats and the Greens on the other. The system is tending to become centripetal.

Source: <https://www.britpolitics.co.uk/uk-elections-multi-party-systems-democracy>

- 29.** Which of the following best explains how centrifugal party systems in the United Kingdom affect constituency service?
- (A) Centrifugal party systems with single-member districts and two main parties provide voters with strong constituency service because there is one representative per district.
 - (B) Centrifugal party systems promote devolution, which provides voters with strong constituency service at the local level.
 - (C) Centrifugal party systems favor minor parties, which decreases constituency service from the main political parties and constituents in the political center.
 - (D) Centrifugal party systems with proportional representation and minor parties lead to less constituency service because minor parties do not generally provide service to constituents.
- 30.** Which of the following best explains how Sartori’s idea of centripetal party systems relates to the United Kingdom?
- (A) There is one dominant political party in the United Kingdom, which has caused the other parties to move to the political center.
 - (B) There has been an increase in support for minor parties, which has pushed the major parties away from the political center.
 - (C) UKIP and the Greens are popular centrist parties, which has made the major parties move toward the political center.
 - (D) A large number of voters have switched parties since 2000, which has caused the major parties to move away from the political center.
-

all questions

31. Which of the following features best explains why the United Kingdom has what Sartori calls a “centrifugal” party system?
- (A) There is one dominant political party in the United Kingdom.
 - (B) The United Kingdom is a unitary system with devolved regional powers.
 - (C) Members of Parliament are chosen through proportional representation.
 - (D) Single-member districts promote two centrist political parties.
-
32. Which of the following is a consequence of the establishment of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom in 2009?
- (A) The United Kingdom finally became a substantive democracy with a powerful system of judicial review over primary legislation.
 - (B) After the Supreme Court was established, justices began working on the legal groundwork for the British exit from the European Union, or Brexit.
 - (C) The United Kingdom is no longer bound by laws of the European Convention on Human Rights, at the insistence of British local judges.
 - (D) The doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty remains intact, which means the Supreme Court has limited powers and cannot overturn parliamentary legislation.
-



Source: Transparency International, 2016.

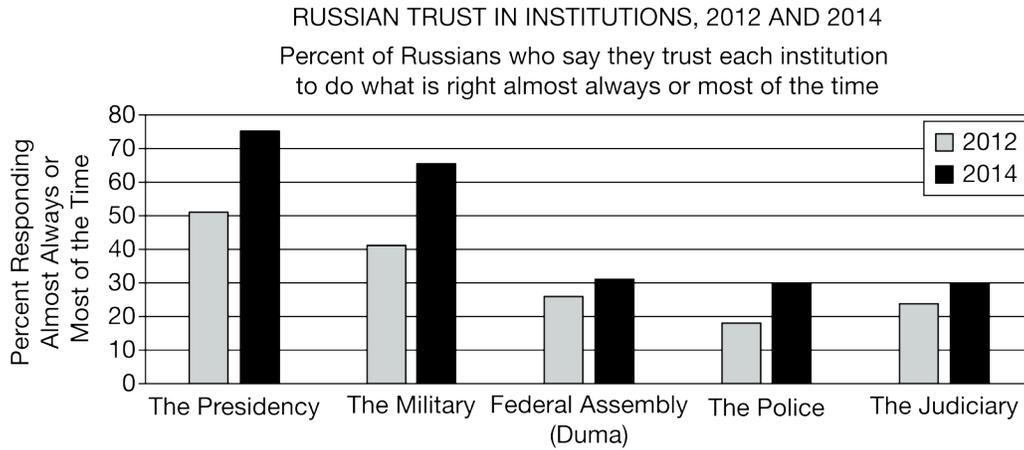
NOTE: 0 = total corruption and 100 = no corruption.

33. Which of the following is an implication of the data for regime type?
- (A) Democracies must work harder than authoritarian regimes to stop corruption.
 - (B) Illiberal democracies are more likely than democracies to develop policies that focus on reducing corruption.
 - (C) Corruption is a problem in both democratic and authoritarian regimes.
 - (D) Democratic regimes are more effective at controlling corruption because of the influence of religion in government.
-

all questions

34. Which of the following is an implication of the data for Nigeria?
- (A) Corruption will continue to get worse because most politicians refuse to see it as a major issue.
 - (B) Corruption is no longer an issue because the Nigerian military has arrested public officials accused of taking bribes.
 - (C) The government has curtailed corruption in many areas, but it still continues to be a major issue for policy makers.
 - (D) Citizen protests led to the eradication of governmental corruption in Nigeria.
35. Which of the following is an implication of the data for Mexico?
- (A) Organized crime and drug violence have fueled corruption in Mexico.
 - (B) President Nieto has been very successful in reducing corruption in Mexico.
 - (C) The government has been more successful at reducing corruption in the north than in the south.
 - (D) Citizen protests led to a large decrease in governmental corruption in Mexico.
-
36. Which of the following describes democratic consolidation in Mexico
- (A) The election of presidents from parties that opposed PRI dominance
 - (B) The elimination of political corruption from the executive branch
 - (C) The inability of criminal organizations to influence law enforcement agencies
 - (D) Government programs that greatly reduced income inequality levels
37. Which of the following best explains the status of media freedom in Iran?
- (A) Iranian clerics control all outlets and use various media platforms to deliver religious messages.
 - (B) The government controls the Internet but allows freedom of all other media sources because a free press is written in the constitution.
 - (C) There is some media censorship, but the government allows independent news sources as a way to maintain legitimacy.
 - (D) The government allows complete freedom of all media sources as a way to look more democratic to international organizations.
38. Which of the following is a difference between the legislative electoral systems in Mexico and Britain?
- (A) Members of the British House of Commons are elected in single-member districts, and members of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies are elected in single-member districts and through proportional representation.
 - (B) Members of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies are elected in single-member districts, whereas most members of the British House of Commons are elected in multimember districts.
 - (C) Members of the Mexican Senate are indirectly selected by political parties, whereas members of the British House of Lords are elected directly by the people.
 - (D) Members of the British House of Lords inherit their seats, and members of the Mexican Senate are appointed by state legislatures.

all questions



Source: The Associated Press-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research, 2014

39. Based on the data in the chart, which of the following would be an accurate conclusion regarding political legitimacy in Russia?
- (A) An event between 2012 and 2014 effectively increased the legitimacy of major governmental institutions in Russia.
 - (B) The military in Russia was likely to destabilize and challenge the legitimacy of the presidency in 2014.
 - (C) Lawmakers in Russia had more political legitimacy than the military in 2012 but not in 2014.
 - (D) Russians indicate that law enforcement officials had more legitimacy than the judiciary in 2012.
40. Which of the following occurred in Russia and most likely caused the change in the data from 2012 to 2014 ?
- (A) A new dominant party came to power in Russia.
 - (B) The economy of Russia suffered a significant decline because of a currency devaluation.
 - (C) Russian nationalism increased due to relations with neighboring countries.
 - (D) A prominent corruption trial resulted in the conviction of a top government official.
41. Which of the following best explains Russians' low levels of trust in some of the institutions listed on the chart?
- (A) There is more perceived corruption among Russian police than among the military.
 - (B) Elections for both the judiciary and representatives in the Duma are too competitive.
 - (C) Presidential and Duma political campaigns are highly polarizing.
 - (D) The military and the police have been important in maintaining rule of law in Russia.

all questions

The vibrant elections and long voter lines across the country in addition to high voter turnout in the presidential election and the high vote cast for the elected person are all clear signs of the success of the Islamic establishment in consolidating and establishing republicanism and the popular nature of this revolutionary establishment, and this is one of the most fundamental and important of numerous capabilities that our beloved Islamic country has, which makes achievement of the lofty goals of the revolution possible and heralds a bright future for the country and nation.

Source: Ayatollah Ali Khamenei's remarks during endorsement ceremony of Iran's twelfth president, August 5, 2017.

42. Which of the following concepts does Khamenei reference in the passage?
- (A) Federalism
 - (B) Authoritarianism
 - (C) Globalization
 - (D) Democratization
43. Which of the following best describes the speaker's perspective about the authority of Iran's government?
- (A) Election results are more important than Iran's theocracy as a source of authority.
 - (B) The leadership of Iran uses the revolution of 1979 and election results as a source of authority.
 - (C) The office of president should have more authority than the office of supreme leader in Iran.
 - (D) The regime will always support election results, even if those results lead to governmental instability.
-
44. Which of the following is a necessary part of a political system?
- (A) Governmental laws
 - (B) Historical tradition
 - (C) Religious leadership
 - (D) Common currency
45. Which of the following is an indicator of increased democratization in Nigeria?
- (A) Increased restrictions on civil liberties
 - (B) More limits on suffrage rights
 - (C) Greater difficulty for candidates to get their names on the ballot
 - (D) Greater transparency of election results

all questions

SEAT DISTRIBUTION IN RUSSIAN DUMA

| Legislative Seat Distribution, 1993 | | Legislative Seat Distribution, 1999 | | Legislative Seat Distribution, 2016 | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|---|-----|
| Liberal Democratic Party | 64 | Communist Party | 113 | United Russia | 343 |
| Russia's Choice | 64 | Unity | 73 | Communist Party of the Russian Federation | 42 |
| Communist Party | 42 | Fatherland – All Russia | 68 | | |
| Women of Russia | 23 | Union of Rightist Forces | 29 | Liberal Democratic Party of Russia | 39 |
| Agrarian Party | 37 | Zhirinovsky Bloc | 17 | A Just Russia | 23 |
| Yavlinsky-Boldyrev-Lukin | 27 | Yabloko | 20 | Other Parties | 3 |
| Party of Russian Unity and Accord | 22 | Our Home – Russia | 7 | Total Seats | 450 |
| | | Other Parties | 17 | | |
| Russian Democratic Reform Movement | 5 | Independents | 105 | | |
| Democratic Party | 14 | Vacant Seats | 1 | | |
| Civic Union | 10 | Total Seats | 450 | | |
| Other Parties | 6 | | | | |
| Independents | 130 | | | | |
| Vacant Seats | 6 | | | | |
| Total Seats | 450 | | | | |

Source: Centre for the Study of Public Policy, RussiaVotes.org, 2016

46. Which of the following best describes the trend in the data for Independents?
- (A) The number of Independents increased between 1993 and 2016.
 - (B) The number of Independents decreased between 1993 and 2016.
 - (C) The number of Independents remained constant between 1993 and 1999, then increased between 1999 and 2016.
 - (D) The number of Independents increased between 1993 and 1999, then decreased between 1999 and 2016.
47. Which of the following best describes the trend in the data for the Communist Party?
- (A) The Communist Party has consistently been one of the top three parties to receive seats in the Duma, and it was the largest party in 1999.
 - (B) Since 1993 the Communist Party has consistently been in government leadership as a coalition partner.
 - (C) The popularity of the Communist Party in Russia has declined over time, and so has the number of seats the party has in the Duma.
 - (D) The Communist Party is supported only by older people and people who do not like President Putin.

all questions

48. Which of the following best describes the trend in the data in the table?
- (A) There was a change from a single-party dictatorship to a multiparty democracy between 1993 and 2016.
 - (B) There was a decline in the number of parties in the Russian parliament between 1993 and 2016 and a shift to a dominant party.
 - (C) There was a shift from a more regionally diverse parliament to a more ideologically polarized legislature.
 - (D) There was a gradual increase in the number of democratic parties in Russia that were opposed to communism.
-
49. Which of the following is true of a presidential system?
- (A) Policy making is more efficient in a presidential system than in a parliamentary system.
 - (B) Cabinet members operate more independently of the legislature in a presidential system than in a parliamentary system.
 - (C) Through checks and balances, a president has more power over the legislature than does a prime minister in a parliamentary system.
 - (D) Unlike a prime minister, a president may be impeached by a vote of no confidence by a majority of the legislature.
-

The IMF's basic view of the necessary economic reforms [in Russia in the 1990s] was that it was important to move as quickly as possible with all the key changes, especially macroeconomic stabilization, liberalization, and privatization. The IMF recognized that many reforms would take years to complete, especially the construction of the legal infrastructure for a market economy, privatization and restructuring of large enterprises, and the creation of a market system for banking and finance. But this was not seen as a reason for postponing the main stabilization and liberalization measures, with some specific exceptions, such as gradually rather than suddenly raising the prices of public utilities and housing rents and reducing export taxes on energy and other basic imports. Thus IMF views were similar to those of Russian reformers and many foreign observers. As a consequence, the IMF was often in the position of endorsing policies proposed by reformers [in the Duma and elsewhere] with little need to push for major changes in them.

Source: <https://www.imf.org>.

50. Which of the following best explains the response of the Russian government to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) requirements as argued in the passage?
- (A) The Russian government refused to follow the IMF requirement for very gradual liberalization reforms.
 - (B) The Russian government requested the European Union to assist with the economic liberalization process.
 - (C) The Russian government aligned its views with the IMF, which made the economic liberalization process more expedient.
 - (D) The Russian government, under the advice of the IMF, rapidly raised rents, which caused protests in Moscow in other major cities.
51. Which of the following explains how the IMF affected the outcome of the Russian economic transition in the 1990s?

all questions

- (A) The IMF provided financial assistance to Russia, which influenced the types of restructuring Russia could undertake.
- (B) The IMF demanded that all reforms be finished within two years, which had a negative effect on the banking and finance sectors.
- (C) The IMF required the Communist Party to be completely dismantled before distributing funds to the Russian government.
- (D) The IMF called for Russia to be part of the European Union and join other international organizations.
52. Which of the following best explains how the IMF used its sovereign powers to influence Russia?
- (A) The IMF sent in peacekeeping forces to apply pressure on the Russian government to reduce tariffs.
- (B) The IMF required the privatization of industry and trade liberalization in exchange for economic assistance.
- (C) The IMF pressured policy makers to quickly raise housing rents, taxes, and the cost of public utilities.
- (D) The IMF forced the Russian government to privatize the oil industry and to join the World Trade Organization.
-
53. Which of the following accurately explains a common challenge for health services in both the United Kingdom and China?
- (A) Both countries have an aging population, so more governmental resources will be needed to deal with health issues.
- (B) The quality of health care is radically different in rural and urban areas in both countries.
- (C) The major political parties in both countries have called for the end of state-run health care systems.
- (D) Both countries have too many young people and have implemented policies aimed at lowering the population growth rates.
-

Oil provides rulers with a source of unaccountable power, perhaps the largest such source in the world. Outside of democracies, oil revenues flow to whichever regime or armed group controls the wells by force. These revenues allow leaders to dominate their people through coercion and patronage (as in Iran and Russia) and provide armed groups with the resources to wage civil war (as in Iraq and Yemen). They have also empowered regimes to indoctrinate their populations with intolerant ideologies . . . and to spread those ideologies worldwide. . . .

The unaccountable power of oil explains what the political scientist Michael Ross calls “the oil curse.” Oil states are 50 percent more likely to be authoritarian than are non-oil states, and between 1980 and 2013, oil-producing autocracies were four times less likely to transition to democracy than their non-oil-producing peers. . . . More than 50 percent of the world’s traded oil today comes from authoritarian or failed states. . . .

By taking a united, principled, and peaceful stand for the rights [of people to own their own resources in] oil-cursed countries, the West could counter the so-called Western imperialist narrative that extremist organizations have exploited to recruit followers. And such a stance may even encourage elites in oil-cursed countries to seriously pursue constitutional reforms.

Source: <https://www.foreignaffairs.com>

54. Which of the following is an implication of the author’s argument for international trade between Western countries and oil-rich countries?
-

all questions

- (A) Oil-rich countries should centralize control over natural resources to make oil production more efficient.
- (B) Oil-rich countries should nationalize oil resources to reduce political influence of foreign governments.
- (C) Western countries should promote direct investment and economic development in oil-rich countries.
- (D) Western countries should turn to alternative energy sources and not trade with oil-rich countries.
55. Which of the following is an outcome of the oil curse discussed in the passage?
- (A) Governmental corruption decreases.
- (B) Democratization occurs rapidly.
- (C) The state reduces all tariffs and trade barriers.
- (D) There is a lack of economic diversification.
56. Which of the following is an outcome of the oil curse discussed in the passage?
- (A) A large number of unemployed as domestic markets shift from oil to other industries
- (B) A decrease in disparity between richer and poorer people due to shared oil wealth
- (C) A lack of governmental accountability to citizens when not relying on citizens for taxes
- (D) An increased incentive to modernize the economy with help from foreign investment

| AGRICULTURE–SECTOR ECONOMY (AS PERCENT OF GDP), SERVICE–SECTOR ECONOMY (AS PERCENT OF GDP), AND LITERACY RATES IN SELECTED COUNTRIES | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| | Agriculture Sector Economy (as percent of GDP) | Service Sector Economy (as percent of GDP) | Literacy Rates (as percent of population) |
| China | 8.3 | 52.2 | 96.4 |
| Russia | 4.7 | 62.3 | 99.7 |
| Iran | 9.8 | 54.3 | 79.7 |
| Mexico | 3.9 | 64.0 | 94.5 |
| Nigeria | 21.6 | 60.1 | 59.6 |

Source: The CIA's World Factbook, 2017

57. Which of the following is illustrated by the data shown in the table?
- (A) The country with the highest literacy rate has the largest service-sector economy.
- (B) The country with the smallest agriculture-sector economy has the lowest literacy rate.
- (C) The country with the lowest literacy rate has the largest agriculture-sector of economy.
- (D) The country with the smallest service-sector economy has the highest literacy rate.
58. Which of the following is illustrated by the data shown in the table?

all questions

- (A) The country with the highest literacy rate has the largest agriculture-sector economy.
- (B) The country with the smallest agriculture-sector economy has the lowest literacy rate.
- (C) The country with the lowest literacy rate has the largest agriculture-sector economy.
- (D) The country with the smallest agriculture-sector economy has the highest literacy rate.
59. Which of the following is illustrated by the data in the table?
- (A) Mexico and Nigeria have the highest literacy rates.
- (B) Russia and China have the largest agriculture-sector economies.
- (C) Iran and China have the smallest service-sector economies.
- (D) Russia and Mexico have the lowest literacy rates.
-
60. Which of the following pairs of countries have nationalized oil resources but have recently allowed private companies to invest in oil extraction to increase production?
- (A) Mexico and Nigeria
- (B) Russia and Iran
- (C) The United Kingdom and Russia
- (D) Iran and China
61. Which of the following is an accurate description of the executive in Nigeria?
- (A) The Nigerian president has no power over the military.
- (B) The Nigerian president chooses the prime minister.
- (C) The Nigerian president is the head of state and conducts foreign policy.
- (D) The Nigerian president does not interact with the legislature.
62. Which of the following statements accurately compare the parliamentary systems of China and the United Kingdom?
- (A) The length of term for members of the National People’s Congress is two years, and the length of term for members of the House of Commons is seven years, and the longer term often leads to more issues of corruption.
- (B) The upper houses of parliament in China and the United Kingdom have significantly less power than the lower houses of parliament, which results in inefficient policy making for both countries.
- (C) Even though China and the United Kingdom have parliamentary systems, they differ in how they choose their leadership: there is little competition over the selection of China’s premier, while the selection of the United Kingdom’s prime minister is competitive.
- (D) The premier resolves domestic conflicts in China, and the monarch works closely with party leaders to resolve domestic conflicts in the United Kingdom, which implies that elected officials in both countries play less of a role in conflict resolutions.
63. Which of the following best explains different checks that legislatures have on the executive in the United Kingdom and Mexico?

all questions

- (A) In the United Kingdom the prime minister is from the minority party and must work to form a coalition to govern, while in Mexico the majority party controls the executive and has no need to form a coalition.
 - (B) Even though the United Kingdom and Mexico have different types of political systems, in both countries the legislature can be a powerful check on the executive.
 - (C) In the United Kingdom a majority vote in the cabinet forces the resignation of the prime minister, while in Mexico the government is less stable because the president can call for a vote of no confidence at any time.
 - (D) In the United Kingdom the legislature controls domestic policy with little input from the prime minister, while in Mexico the executive has full control over domestic policy resulting in a less powerful legislature.
64. Which of the following countries has had an opposition party win a democratic election to take over the top executive office in government?
- (A) Russia
 - (B) China
 - (C) Nigeria
 - (D) Iran
-

The growing importance of nongovernmental organizations, autonomous interest groups, and independent institutions, such as the Catholic Church, has altered, but not entirely eliminated, another traditional feature of Mexican politics prior to 2000, *corporatism*. . . . Perhaps no characteristic of the Mexican political system has undergone more change in the 1990s than corporatism. . . . This means that the government took the initiative to strengthen various groups, creating umbrella organizations to house them and through which their demands could be presented. The government placed itself in an advantageous position by representing various interest groups, especially those most likely to support opposing points of view. The state attempted, and succeeded over a period of years, in acting as the official arbiter of these interests. It generally managed to make various groups loyal to it in return for representing their interests.

The essence of the corporatist relationship is political reciprocity. In return for official recognition and official association with the government or government-controlled organizations, these groups can expect some consideration of their interests on the part of the state. They can also expect the state to protect them from their natural political enemies.

The political victory of the National Action Party in the presidential race of 2000, however, breaks down the linkages that make corporatism possible. The most important of these relationships was the ability of the Institutional Revolutionary Party to use the state to provide economic rewards to favored individuals and groups, especially by appointing them to political posts. . . .

Corporatist elements remain, however, especially in those states and municipalities where the PRI has retained control, thus providing at the state and local level a similar continuity it once guaranteed at the national level.

Source: Roderic Ai Camp, *Politics in Mexico: The Democratic Consolidation*, Oxford University Press, 2007, pp. 12-13.

65. Which of the following best explains how the change described by the author affects policy making in Mexico?
- (A) Greater competition among groups may lead to inconsistent policy making at times.
 - (B) Businesses will become more involved with developing national economic policies.
 - (C) Policy making among government officials will become more consensual but less transparent.
 - (D) Interest groups will have more stable and predictable relationships with the government.
66. Which of the following best explains an implication of the author's argument on Mexican officials' relationship with citizens?
-

all questions

- (A) State officials will continue to ensure that loyal citizens will remain influential in a pluralist system.
- (B) With the move from corporatism toward pluralism, state officials will have less control over the demands of groups in society.
- (C) Even though corporatism is diminishing in Mexico, the influence of interest groups in Mexican politics will remain constant.
- (D) Mexico will become less competitive on the world market because corporations are losing influence with the government.
-
67. Which of the following statements most accurately compares political socialization in two countries studied in the AP Comparative Government and Politics course?
- (A) The Chinese government applies more pressure to socialize citizens around conforming beliefs than does the Nigerian government.
- (B) Civic organizations play a primary role in socializing citizens in Russia but not in Iran.
- (C) In the United Kingdom citizens are primarily socialized through the monarchy, while in Mexico citizens are socialized primarily through the Catholic Church.
- (D) Political socialization tends to shift over the course of citizens' lives in China, while in Russia political socialization is a lifelong process of acquiring beliefs
68. Which of the following examples best illustrates a challenge to political socialization in the United Kingdom and Nigeria?
- (A) The monarchy was once the most important means of political socialization in both countries, but now it has little respect among the people.
- (B) Most civic organizations in both countries have strong political biases, so people are not able to receive neutral information to form their own opinions.
- (C) The Roman Catholic Church is an important institution of socialization in both countries, which creates a bias against people of other faiths.
- (D) People are socialized in both countries partly through the media, and there are several news sources that print influential stories that are biased.
69. In the United Kingdom, the government has maintained a free market system. In China, there has been a transition from a socialist model to a mixed system with elements of a free market model over the past few decades. Which of the following is the outcome of these policies?
- (A) The promotion of free market policies has empowered socialist groups and led to gains in national elections.
- (B) Increased competition has led to economic development in both countries, and the growth rates in China have been very high in recent decades.
- (C) In both countries, privatization policies have destabilized the dominant party system.
- (D) Political support for nationalist groups who oppose globalist economic policies and support strengthening the national culture has been undermined.
70. Which of the following best explains how President Vladimir Putin's policy in Ukraine sustains the political legitimacy of the Russian government?

all questions

- (A) Russians overwhelmingly support efforts by their military to reestablish the territories of the U.S.S.R.
 - (B) Putin is seen by many Russians as acting in opposition to foreign meddling in Russia's sphere of influence.
 - (C) Popular support of Russian oligarchs' political influence has surged due to Putin's actions regarding Ukraine.
 - (D) Opinion polls indicate that most Russians support a return of a Marxist command economy in Russia and neighboring countries.
71. Which of the following is an implication of political parties in both Iran and Russia?
- (A) A lack of political parties in both countries is a major contributor to voter apathy in national elections.
 - (B) Political parties in both countries have successful regional parties which formed to counter the dominant parties in each country.
 - (C) The irrelevance of the traditional left-right ideological spectrum has reduced the importance of political parties in both countries.
 - (D) There has been a left-right polarization in both countries caused by economic class cleavages.
72. Which of the following best explains how the government of the United Kingdom maintains political legitimacy despite the lack of a written constitution?
- (A) By national mandate, monarchy will be gradually phased out of power by elected representatives within the next two decades.
 - (B) A direct, popular election of the chief executive occurs every five years.
 - (C) There is public support of military leaders who take over political leadership in times of instability.
 - (D) There is a long-standing legal tradition of protecting civil liberties and representative government at the national level.
73. Which of the following events best explains how Nigeria's government maintained political legitimacy in 2015?
- (A) Nigeria ratified a new national constitution.
 - (B) The opposition party won the presidential election and took power peacefully.
 - (C) The government ceded all of its oil rents to the control of European oil companies.
 - (D) Violence between populations of different religions ceased after a governmental treaty between rival regions.
74. Which of the following accurately compares political ideologies?
- (A) Populism is a nationalist ideology that favors authoritarian rule, while neoliberalism is the belief in limited governmental intervention in the economy.
 - (B) Communism is the belief that government should play no role in the economy, while fascism is the extreme nationalist ideology that favors authoritarian rule and the rights of the ethnic majority over that of ethnic minorities and the political opposition.
 - (C) Individualism is the belief in individual civil liberties and freedom over government restrictions, while populism is a political philosophy that supports the interests and rights of the common people over that of the elites.
 - (D) Neoliberalism is the belief in the abolition of private property, while socialism is the belief in the nationalization of major private industries.
75. Which of the following best explains a major source of power for a president in a presidential system?

all questions

- (A) Legislatures often have no constitutional checks on a president's authority in a presidential system.
 - (B) In addition to serving as head of government, head of state, and commander in chief, a president often appoints people to several positions in all three branches of government.
 - (C) Presidents usually do not have term limits, but the legislative branch does, which gives the president the incumbency advantage.
 - (D) The president has fused powers and controls the executive and legislative branches.
76. Which of the following best explains why regional identities have led to independence movements in the United Kingdom but not in Mexico?
- (A) More extreme differences in the level of economic development between regions in the United Kingdom.
 - (B) A history of the regions' existence as separate states in the United Kingdom.
 - (C) More recent experience of civil war in the United Kingdom.
 - (D) A federal system that contains an explicit constitutional mechanism for secession in the United Kingdom.
77. Which of the following statements accurately describes Muslim populations in two AP Comparative Government and Politics course countries?
- (A) The Muslim population constitutes a large majority in Nigeria, while in China most Muslims live in southeastern provinces.
 - (B) The Muslim population in Russia mostly live in Siberia, while in Iran most of the population is Sunni Muslim.
 - (C) The Muslim population in Nigeria live in the south, while in Iran most of the population is Shia Muslim.
 - (D) The Muslim population in the United Kingdom lives mostly in London and other urban areas, while in China most Muslims live in western provinces.
78. Which best explains why Islam plays a larger role in the political culture of Iran than that of Nigeria, despite Muslims making up a majority of the population in both countries?
- (A) Unlike Nigeria's society, Iran's society is male-dominated and thus more compatible with an important political and public role for Islamic candidates.
 - (B) Candidates for Nigeria's legislature must be vetted by a council of clerics before they may run for office, while the members of Iran's legislature do not face any religious tests.
 - (C) Muslims in Nigeria make up the majority in only some of the states of the country, so different regions have different religious influences upon political culture, unlike Iran where Shia Muslims are a majority throughout the country.
 - (D) Iran is a theocratic regime while Nigeria is a democracy, so Nigeria's government denies religious candidates the opportunity to run for office, unlike in Iran where all candidates for office are vetted by the Guardian Council.
79. Which of the following sets the overall state agenda, serves as commander in chief, and appoints half the Guardian Council and all members of the Expediency Council in Iran?
- (A) The Assembly of Experts
 - (B) The prime minister
 - (C) The president
 - (D) The supreme leader

all questions

80. Which of the following accurately compares how party systems affect citizen participation in two countries studied in the AP Comparative Government and Politics course?
- (A) Single-member-district plurality elections in the United Kingdom limit citizen interest in participation by diminishing the number of parties, whereas in Nigeria, despite also having single-member-district plurality elections, there is an abundance of political parties from which citizens can choose.
- (B) In China, the Communist Party has limited citizen participation by remaining nontransparent and by not holding direct elections for members of the legislature, whereas Russia has a multiparty system that encourages citizens to participate at the local and national levels.
- (C) In the United Kingdom, citizens participate by directly electing the prime minister and the cabinet, whereas in Iran, citizens nominate presidential and cabinet nominees before they are vetted by the Guardian Council.
- (D) In China, citizens can run for office at the local level and can be members of political parties other than the Communist Party, whereas in Nigeria, citizens can be members of national parties only because there are no local parties.
81. Which of the following best explains why Russia puts limits on civil society organizations with foreign sponsorship?
- (A) Russian leaders are concerned that a vibrant civil society would promote democratization and liberalism by promoting organization and participation.
- (B) Russian leaders are concerned that foreign powers might use civil society organizations as large-scale tools of espionage.
- (C) Russian leaders are concerned that foreign corporations might slow the economic growth of Russia and weaken domestic productivity.
- (D) Russian leaders are concerned that contact with foreigners may accelerate Russia's "brain drain."
82. Russia's prime minister is primarily responsible for which of the following?
- (A) Serving as commander in chief of the armed forces
- (B) Conducting foreign policy
- (C) Appointing top ministers to the federal bureaucracy
- (D) Overseeing the civil service
83. Which of the following is the most substantial cause of the weak judiciary in Russia?
- (A) The Russian judiciary does not have the power of judicial review.
- (B) The Russian judiciary lacks a sufficient number of lawyers and judges, since most of them fell out of favor when communism collapsed.
- (C) The executive branch, which appoints judges, uses the courts to target opposition.
- (D) Most Russian judges oppose President Putin and consistently rule against his government.
84. Which of the following is often true about semi-presidential systems?

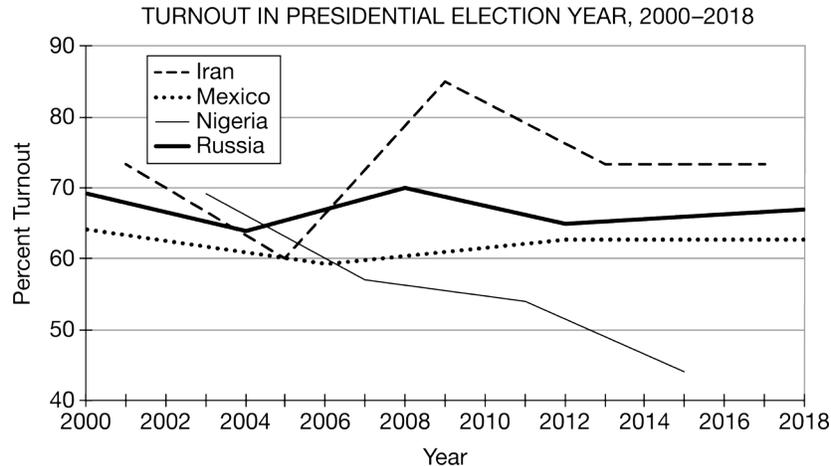
all questions

- (A) The president is normally not very strong and has no constitutional powers, which makes the prime minister more powerful in policy making.
 - (B) The prime minister usually controls foreign policy, which means the president focuses strictly on the domestic economy.
 - (C) Semi-presidential systems almost always have devolved unitary systems, which frequently results in a divided government.
 - (D) The president usually nominates the prime minister, which implies that the prime minister would support the president's policy agenda.
- 85.** Which of the following describes the Chinese government's policy regarding the development of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) ?
- (A) The Chinese government remained hands-off and had no control over the establishment of the SEZs.
 - (B) The Chinese government curtailed human rights abuses to promote the development of SEZs.
 - (C) The Chinese government stopped the development of SEZs to focus on a centrally planned economy.
 - (D) The Chinese government encouraged market-oriented economic reforms and promoted SEZs.
- 86.** Why is Nigeria more likely to have a separation of powers than China?
- (A) Separate branches in Nigeria prevent governmental power from residing in a small group of leaders.
 - (B) A separation of powers allows the Nigerian executive to more efficiently enforce the laws.
 - (C) Separate branches in Nigeria allow for more policies to be written by the legislative branch.
 - (D) Judiciaries are empowered to police their own rulings in the Nigerian system of separated powers.
- 87.** Which of the following pairs of countries uses only single-member districts in the electoral system for its legislature?
- (A) Iran and Mexico
 - (B) The United Kingdom and Nigeria
 - (C) Russia and Mexico
 - (D) Nigeria and Iran
- 88.** Followers of both socialism and communism are most likely to favor which of the following policy programs?
- (A) The protection of civil liberties
 - (B) The reduction of economic inequality
 - (C) The elimination of government intervention in economic markets
 - (D) The acquisition of colonies to gather resources and create new markets
- 89.** Which of the following statements correctly explains why Iran and China have different sources of authority?

all questions

- (A) In China, constitutional reforms devolved powers to regional governments, while Iran has transitioned into a multiparty republic from an authoritarian regime.
- (B) In China, the Communist Party controls the military, while Iran has an established theocracy in the executive branch.
- (C) In China, election rules favor one party in presidential elections, while the Iranian government operates according to a written constitution.
- (D) In China, there is an established theocracy in the executive branch, while Iranian election rules favor candidates from religious parties in presidential elections.
- 90.** Which of the following statements correctly explains why the United Kingdom and Nigeria have different sources of authority?
- (A) Federalism is a source of rules and authority in the United Kingdom, while Nigeria has transitioned from an authoritarian regime into a multiparty republic.
- (B) The Queen of England oversees the daily operations of the military in the United Kingdom, while Shariah law is used in all courts and the executive branch in Nigeria.
- (C) Election rules favor one party in elections in the United Kingdom, while the Nigerian government operates according to a written constitution.
- (D) Constitutional reforms devolved powers to regional governments in the United Kingdom, while election rules allow for a multiparty system in Nigeria.
- 91.** Which of the following best explains why Mexico and Nigeria have similar sources of authority?
- (A) Both transitioned into multiparty republics from authoritarian regimes.
- (B) Both have established theocracies in their executive branch leadership.
- (C) Both feature a ruling Communist Party that maintains regime stability.
- (D) Both maintain election rules that guarantee dominance by one party.
- 92.** Which of the following is crucial to a state's sovereignty?
- (A) A one-party or dominant party system
- (B) The presence of democracy with free and fair elections
- (C) The right and power to govern itself without outside interference
- (D) State control over all media outlets, including the Internet
- 93.** Which of the following is a difference between the parliamentary systems of China and the United Kingdom?
- (A) The House of Commons has no checks on the executive, but the National People's Congress has several checks on the executive.
- (B) The House of Commons has almost 3,000 members, and the National People's Congress has only 650 members.
- (C) The House of Commons features Question Time and gives members the chance to question the prime minister, which does not occur in the National People's Congress.
- (D) The House of Commons rarely questions the authority of cabinet members, but votes of no confidence are regularly called in the National People's Congress.

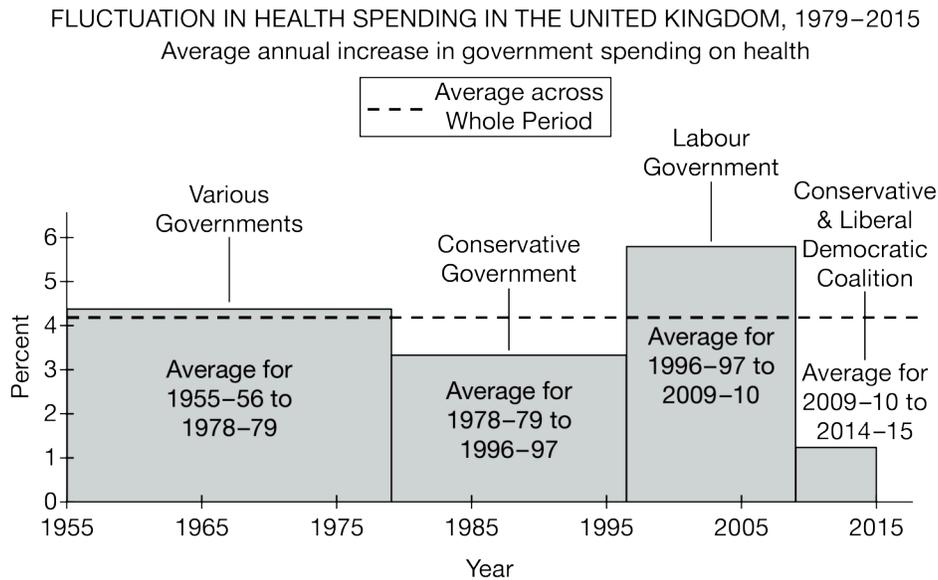
all questions



Source: Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, 2018.

94. Which of the following best explains the high turnout in Iranian elections in 2009?
- The Green Revolution had taken place during the 2005 election, and people were still inspired to participate.
 - There was intense political competition between President Ahmadinejad and reformist candidates, which increased turnout.
 - Before the election, the supreme leader publicly called on all citizens to vote for presidential candidate Mir-Hossein Mousavi.
 - The referendum on whether or not to nationalize the oil industry brought citizens to the polls.
95. Which of the following best explains why Nigeria's turnout is much lower than that of the other countries?
- In addition to logistical issues, Nigerians lack faith in the political system and are not encouraged to vote.
 - Nigerians have high levels of efficacy and do not believe it is necessary to vote in presidential elections.
 - International oil and gas companies paid millions of dollars to Nigerians so they would not vote in elections.
 - Nigeria's Boko Haram insurgency prevented many Nigerians from voting in the 2015 election, especially in large cities.
96. Which of the following best explains the level of turnout in an AP Comparative Government and Politics course country?
- Turnout in Iranian presidential elections is generally low because it is an authoritarian regime.
 - Although turnout in Russian presidential elections is relatively high, documented cases of voter fraud make the numbers suspect.
 - Turnout in Nigerian presidential elections has increased significantly due to a campaign to stop corruption.
 - Turnout in Mexican presidential elections has been significantly increasing over time because the government has a high level of legitimacy.

all questions



Source: www.bbc.co.uk

97. Which of the following is an accurate explanation of a limitation of the data in the graph?
- (A) Specific information for each year is lost by averaging data for each time period.
 - (B) The 2009–2015 period is labeled as a coalition government, but only the Conservatives were in power.
 - (C) The annual average increase in government spending on health across all time periods is too high.
 - (D) The BBC does not have access to all government spending on health, so the data are inaccurate.
98. Which of the following is a limitation of the data in the graph?
- (A) The data for the Conservative and Liberal Democrat coalition are artificially low and therefore invalid.
 - (B) The Labour government period is shorter than the Conservative government period, so no comparison is possible.
 - (C) The first data period is long and contains various governments, which makes it not very meaningful.
 - (D) The data do not take into account economic considerations, such as inflation and the fluctuation of the British pound.
99. Which of the following is an accurate explanation of a limitation of the data in the graph?
- (A) The data for the first period are not reliable because Conservative and Labour governments did not accurately keep track of spending.
 - (B) The data show only political parties as the source of variation in government spending on health and not other possible sources of the variation.
 - (C) The National Health Service was not founded until 1996, and it is impossible to compare pre-1996 data to post-1996 data.
 - (D) The Labour government sharply increased annual health spending for 5 years and decreased annual health spending for 9 years, but the average shows only the increase.

all questions

- 100.** Which of the following is an example of civil society changing in the United Kingdom?
- (A) Tony Blair seized the middle ground of British politics and moved the United Kingdom toward centrism.
 - (B) Trade unions became less influential with fewer resources after Thatcherism.
 - (C) Devolution created new regional parties, and people left the two main political parties.
 - (D) Several hereditary seats were eliminated after a reform to the House of Lords.
- 101.** What is a similarity between elections for the United Kingdom’s House of Commons and elections for the Nigerian House of Representatives?
- (A) Members are directly elected by plurality in single-member districts.
 - (B) A national congress selects members indirectly through a series of local and regional elections.
 - (C) Half of the members are directly elected from single-member districts and the other half are chosen through elections that use proportional representation with a threshold.
 - (D) Candidates are directly elected in single-member and multimember districts, which sometimes requires a second round of voting.
- 102.** Which of the following explains why, despite Mexico and Nigeria both being democracies, the number of women serving as representatives in the legislature differs in the two countries?
- (A) There is a cultural bias against women participating in politics in Nigeria that is not present in Mexico.
 - (B) Domestic political reforms in Nigeria have increased women’s political participation, while no reforms have occurred in Mexico.
 - (C) Revenues from oil in Mexico have been used to fund education classes for women running for office, while oil revenues in Nigeria fund only healthcare programs.
 - (D) There are gender quotas in Mexico to increase female representation in the legislature, but there are no quotas in Nigeria.
-

“Opposition parties joined in Parliament tonight to introduce a motion . . . that is believed likely to bring down the Labor Party government of Prime Minister James Callaghan and force a national election here by the beginning of May.

Callaghan made a desperate attempt to win more time by proposing first to the House of Commons and then to the nation on television this evening that a crucial parliamentary vote on limited home rule for Scotland, which Callaghan was almost certain to lose, be postponed for several weeks to discuss alternatives. . . .

Callaghan had been trying to delay the election until October, near the end of the Labor government's full five years in office, because union strife during the winter has left Labor well behind the Conservatives in public opinion polls. . . .

The prime minister, who has used a variety of delaying tactics and favors for some of the minority parties to stay in power this long, can count only on the 305 Labor members of Parliament plus a dwindling number of the contested Welsh and "Ulster votes".

From The Washington Post. © 1979 The Washington Post. All rights reserved

- 103.** The types of motions discussed in the passage are most common only in countries with
-

all questions

- (A) parliamentary systems
 - (B) unitary systems
 - (C) first-past-the-post electoral systems
 - (D) devolved systems
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104. Which of the following poses a threat to state sovereignty in the United Kingdom?

- (A) A trade war with the European Union
- (B) Sanctions imposed by the United Nations
- (C) Foreign direct investment and multinational corporations
- (D) Improving economic conditions throughout England