1 **Multiple Choice (20%)**: Choose the best answer, and write the answer in the blue examination book. Pay special attention to underlined words. 2 point each.

1 (     ) Which of the following statements about the American and British political systems is not true?
   A The U.S. is a federal republic, whereas the U.K. is a unitary constitutional monarchy.
   B The U.K. is an example of parliamentary-cabinet system, whereas the U.S. is an example of presidential-congressional system.
   C The British head of state -- the Monarch -- is a ceremonial figurehead.
   D Voters in the U.K. do not elect their head of government, whereas voters in the U.S. do.
   E Government powers in the U.K. are characterized by separation and checks and balances.

2 (     ) Since the 1970s, which of the following regions has achieved the fastest rate of economic growth?
   A Europe
   B Western Hemisphere
   C Africa
   D South Asia
   E East Asia

3 (     ) Which of the following countries has an unwritten (or, rather, un-codified) constitution?
   A China
   B France
   C Britain
   D USA
   E Iran

4 (     ) Which of the following is a federal state?
   A India
   B Australia
   C Mexico
   D Russia
   E All of above

5 (     ) Which of the following statements about the parliamentary government is incorrect?
   A Voters cast only one vote for national officials.
   B In a pure (Westminster) model, Cabinet ministers are concurrently members of the assembly.
   C In most parliamentary governments, except Israel, the head of government (prime minister) is appointed by the head of state, not elected by voters.
   D The head of state (monarch or president) is executive, rather than ceremonial.
   E The assembly can cause the government to fall by a vote of no-confidence, but the prime minister can also dissolve the assembly – a situation known as “mutual vulnerability.”

6 (     ) Which of the following statements about the assembly is accurate?
   A A majority of countries (71%) have bicameral, rather than unicameral, assemblies.
   B Usually in a bicameral assembly, the upper house is the “people’s house.”
   C Typically in a bicameral assembly, the upper house represents territory and the lower house represents people.
   D Almost invariably the lower house has more important powers (e.g., purse-string power) than the upper house.
   E C and D

7 (     ) Which of the following is an example of the dual-executive?
   A UK
   B France (Fourth Republic)
   C US
   D France (Fifth Republic)
8. Which of the following statements about the presidential government is incorrect?
A. The U.S. is a leading example, and this model is quite popular in Latin America.
B. The president can dissolve the assembly, and the assembly can remove the president.
C. The president "wields extraordinary powers under extraordinary limitations," according to President Kennedy.
D. The system is characterized by a separation of executive and legislative institutions (if not powers).
E. The president is chosen by popular elections.

9. According to __________, bureaucracy embodies rational-legal authority and is the hallmark of a modern society.
A. William Riker
B. Confucius
C. Karl Marx
D. Max Weber
E. Samuel Huntington

10. Which of the following forms of political violence has resulted in the highest casualty number in the 20th century?
A. war
B. terrorism
C. "establishment violence"
D. military coup
E. revolution

II Identification (10 %): Fill in the blanks in the blue exam book. 2 point each.
1. In the current French political system, when the president’s political party is not the majority party in the legislature, tensions can arise between the president and the prime minister, who is the leader of the majority party. This situation is called ____________.
2. ____________ refers to the notion that government power is limited by law. This is a key principle for all liberal democracies.
3. Name the three main types of chief executives: the ___________ system as found in the UK, the ____________ as found in the USA), and the ____________ system (e.g., France after 1958)

III Matching (10%): Match numbered set (1~5) with the lettered items that follow (A~E), and write the answers in the brackets. 2 points each.
1. ( ) Britain’s House of Lords
2. ( ) U.S. Senate
3. ( ) France
4. ( ) India
5. ( ) South Korea
   A. has experimented various political systems (republic, monarchy, parliamentarism, etc.) in its turbulent political history, before settling down on its current distinctive system.
   B. includes many hereditary members, who will soon be phased out.
   C. achieved rapid economic growth under military regime in the 1960s-70s.
   D. has a distinctive federal system based on “linguistic states.”
   E. has enormous powers, such as confirmation of key personnel and ratification of treaties.

IV ExplorIt Questions (10 %): Answer the following questions based on the ExplorIt outputs provided, and write your answers in the spaces where indicated. 2 points each.
[Questions 1~3 use Figure 1 and Table 1] In Figure1 and Table 1, M/F EDUC is “the average female years of schooling as a percentage of average male years,” and World.7 is “classification of countries into ‘seven worlds.’”
1. As a group, ________ have the lowest level of female educational opportunities.
2. Compare the means. Do women in the type of countries with the highest level female educational opportunities have about twice the opportunities than their counterparts in the type of countries with the lowest level of female educational opportunities? Circle one: Yes No
3. As a group, ________ have the widest variations in terms of female educational opportunities.
ANOVA: Means
Means, Standard Deviations and Number of Cases of Dependent Var: M/F EDUC. by Categories of Independent Var: WORLDS.7
Difference of means across groups is statistically significant (prob. 0.000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std.Dev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal Democracies</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>96.375</td>
<td>6.779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communist/P-Communist States</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>81.442</td>
<td>16.477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NICs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>83.065</td>
<td>20.330</td>
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<tr>
<td>LDCs</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>63.756</td>
<td>33.466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamic States</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>48.892</td>
<td>26.459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal States</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>49.071</td>
<td>22.572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro States</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>77.400</td>
<td>20.985</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Question 4-5 use Table 2] Table 2 lists the correlation coefficients between the dependent variable -- percentage of parliamentary seats held by women -- and three different independent variables: (1) percentage of population that is Muslim, (2) GDP per capita, and (3) birth rate (average number of births per 1,000 people).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Independent variable</th>
<th>r</th>
<th>Line Equation</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Missing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% MUSLIM</td>
<td>-0.417**</td>
<td>(Y = 13.321 – 0.107X)</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP/CAP</td>
<td>0.447**</td>
<td>(Y = 7.318 + 0.000X)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIRTH RATE</td>
<td>-0.460**</td>
<td>(Y = 19.776 – 0.334X)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Which independent variable is the best predictor of female presence in legislature?

6. Mali’s birth rate is 51.38 births per thousand (or 5.138%), but women hold only 2.3% of all parliamentary seats. What is the expected percentage of Mali’s parliamentary seats being held by women? __________ (rounded to one decimal point) [Hint: 2.3% is the observed, or actual, X value. Plug in the X value given in the question to get the Y value, which is the expected, or predicted, value]


V  **Essays (50 %):** Choose one essay. Write a clear, cogent, and well-organized essay (about 250 words in length). Your essays should be concise and to the point. It should answer all questions asked, and synthesize materials effectively (you may want to outline before writing and feel free to create tables or diagrams). Use the space below and on the back, if necessary.

1. Compare the three main types of political executives. Give examples. Discuss the key characteristics of how each system operates, and each system’s strengths and weaknesses. In your opinion, which system is best suited for the ex-communist countries, and the developing countries, respectively, given the challenges they face.

2. Compare the federal and unitary governments. Give examples. Discuss how each system works and each system’s strengths and weaknesses. Given the challenges facing the state – globalization that threatens the state’s sovereignty from above, demands for local rule and expression of various communities’ identities from below, is federalism the best answer? Or, can unitary state reinvent itself? How?

3. Discuss Robert Putnam’s “Bowling Alone” thesis. What does he talk about? What measures are used to denote the phenomenon he describes? What are the consequences for the worrying trends he talked about? In light of the tragedies of September 11, 2001, in your view, are there additional implications of his theory?

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