Why Central Asian social scientists argue about long-term effect of Soviet politics to national identity of Kazakhstan, pointing to ‘mankurtizatsiia’ of the nations?   
All of the mentioned

Who said that ‘Education is the most powerful weapon, which you can use to change the world?

Nelson Mandela

According to the International Energy Agency, in Kazakhstan what % of electricity generation did coal fuel in 2018?

70%

What did the trial of Adolf Eichmann, a German-Austrian SS-Obersturmbannführer, bring into light for many social scientists?

All the mentioned

Select the extract that defines the Politics of education:   
All the mentioned

What is Dhimmi? An obligation of the state to protect the non-Muslim subjects in occupied territories, including the individual's life, property, and freedom of religion and worship, and required loyalty to the empire, and a poll tax known as the jizya.

What is the humanist feminism political theory?

It argues that a new ideal of the human subject and a new set of values ought to be part of a collective political project seeking emancipation for both women and men

Aftermath of Kazakh Famine by late 1933, Soviet government renewed their efforts to bring limited numbers of refugees back to Kazakhstan. Where did they aim to settle them?   
Labor deficit regions

What is the Conservatism according to Utley (1989)? The highest virtue in politics is to resist change until change becomes inevitable, and then to concede to it with as little fuss and as much obeisance to tradition as possible

What is the name of the top-secret research centre at Semipalatinsk that was built on the edge of the polygon 60 km from ground zero? Semipalatinsk-21

What can be identified as the beginning of the nuclear arms race between the US and the Soviet Union? The Manhattan Project, The Trinity Test (July, 1945), Hiroshima and Nagasaki Bombings (August, 1945).

State the failures of Marxism   
All the mentioned

Based on ethnographic observations in Kazakhstan in 1988–89 by the Institute of Ethnography at the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, how many urban-dwellers in Kazakhstan had no command over Kazakh language?   
3/4

Name the major political ideologies nowadays:   
All the mentioned

To preserve a livable climate, greenhouse-gas emissions must be reduced to net zero by 2050. Many world governments committed to give up the use of fossil fuels and transit to the renewables. Where does Kazakhstan’s climate agenda stand in energy transition by 2050?

Around 50%

What was the main socio-political organization of Kazakh nomads? Division to triparty system of hordes (zhuz) and clans (ru)

What is the changing scope of governance by information technologies according to Rosenau & Singh (2002)? All the mentioned

What sector is responsible for almost three-quarters of the greenhouse emissions? Energy

What is the theory of recurrent cycles in Political Science? When monarchies degenerate into tyranny, tyrannies are overthrown by aristocracies, which degenerate into oligarchies, oligarchies degenerate into exploiting population, which overthrown by democracies, democracies degenerate into the intolerable instability of the mob rule, where powerful leaders establish themselves as monarchs.

What is globalization? The notion that the world is a single political, economic and social place.

Name the famous critic of Democracy who believed that it elects popular spinsters who are effective in manipulating popular opinion:   
Plato

What is the political institution? All the mentioned

Al-Farabi’s political philosophy identified the features, which can help in creating the project of a welfare state, where high morality of people and a religious head of that city play key roles. Name that work: The Virtuous City

It is well-established that education systems are among the most important agents of nation-building. What is the instrumental role of education in developing national identity and human resources according to Mochizuki (2019)? All the mentioned

According to Daron Acemoglu and James A. Robinson (2012) all institutions are created by? Society

According to Magno & Silova (2007) what notion is mostly received little attention in educational reforms of Central Asian countries?   
Gender equity

Select the political theorists of Social Contract? T. Hobbes and J. J. Rousseau

The word idéologie first made its appearance in French, when it was introduced by a philosopher, A.-L.-C. Destutt de Tracy. What historical event led to that?   
French Revolution

Shape of political and economic institutions… All the mentioned

What concept is at a core of the Marxist tradition?   
Exploitation of working class

What is the democratic form of government? It is a government in which all eligible citizens have an equal say in the decisions that affect their lives

Define the Monarchy: It is a form of government in which a state or polity is ruled or controlled by an individual who typically inherits the throne by birth and rules for life or until abdication.

Please, select the sequence of the development of Western political thoughts

Enlightenment, Anti-Enlightenment, Democracy

what are the forms of discrimination

**all of the above**

how many nuclear testin semipalatinsk polygon had been tested

**around 450**

Select the correct definition of the Cold War

**The rivalry between the US and the Soviet Union developed from the ceasefire lines of the Second World War,**

**Discrimination, in its modern usage, means treating someone unfairly or unfavorably and denying individuals or groups of people equality of treatment.**

What is considered as “the Fourth Estate”?

**Mass media**

Who is involved in formulating policy proposals in liberal democracies?

**Government, governmental agencies, legislators and executive branches, organizations and interest groups.**

What variant best describes the political institutions and economic incentives in Kazakhstan?

**All of the above**

According to the Akseleu Seidembekov, a Kazakh writer and an academic at the Institute of Literature at the Kazakh Academy of Sciences, what does the “mankurtizatsiia of the nations” mean?

**De-ethnicization, cultural amnesia, the loss of group solidarity symbolized by the Kazakh aul, the demise of the rich oral tradition of the nomads, and above all, the erasure of genealogy and memory which were so central to a nomadic identity**

What are the engines of globalization?

**All of the above**

What is globalization?

**The notion that the world is a single political, economic and social place.**

How many stages of overcoming oppression according to Watts and Abdul-Adil:

**Five: acritical, adaptive, pre-critical, critical, liberation.**

What does “collectivisation” mean?

**It is a policy pursued in the Soviet Union and most other communist countries, which refers to a process where private agricultural lands were seized by the state and transferred either to collective farms (kolkhoz in Russian) or state farms (sovkhoz).**

Mass belief system is closely connected to the…

**Ideology**

What were the basic objectives of Alash Orda according to Dave (2007)?

**All of the above.**

**Urgent land …**

What is “political participation”?

**Involvement in collective decision-making (extent to which citizens participate (or are allowed to participate) in the process of governing).**

A variety of conditions raise obstacles or create problems for the effective accomplishment of policy evaluation, such as:

**Uncertainty of policy goals, difficulty in determining causality, difficulties in data acquisition, official resistance, limited time perspective and evaluation lacks influence.**

Please select the correct sequence of policy-making stages according to Hague & Harrop (2015):

**Initiation, Formulation, Implementation, Evaluation, Review.**

**Implementation, Evaluation, Review, Initiation, Formulation.**

What does linguistic imperialism mean in the context of Kazakhstan under the Soviet Union?

**Showcase of successful modernization.**

What is “political oppression”?

**Creation of material, legal, military, economic, and/or other social barriers to the fulfilment of self-determination, distributive justice, and democratic participation of definite social groups.**

What aspects the study of public opinion focus to understand?

**All of the above**

What is the definition of public policy?

**Collective term for the objectives and actions of government.**

Corruption in politics

**Corruption undermines democratic institutions, slows economic development and contributes to governmental instability.**

What is political culture

**overall pattern in society of beliefs, attitudes and values towards the political system.**

What are the types of interest groups

**All of the above**

How many theoretical approaches to comparative politics

**Five**

What does '4 R's framework" created by Novelli, Cardozo and Smith about political economy of education in conflict- affected areas stand for? a. Redistribution, Recognition, Representation, Reconciliation

What is the definition of inclusive institutions? d. They create inclusive markets, which not only give people freedom to pursue the vocations in life that best suit their talents but also provide a level playing field that gives them the opportunity to do so.

According to Magno & Silva (2007) what notion is mostly received little attention in educational reforms of Central Asian countries? Gender equity

What is the Liberalism according to Alexander (2014)? c. It divides the world into three: into what is intrinsically necessary (the self), what is necessary to support that intrinsic necessity (a system of standards, rules, laws), and what is contingent (everything else, including all other beliefs, practices and institutions).

Name the forms of democratic political system: d. Direct and Representative.

What is the democratic form of government? a. It is a government in which all eligible citizens have an equal say in the decisions that affect their lives.

What political theory best describes a society where people give up individual freedom to do whatever they want in exchange for peace and protection? . Social Contract.

Define the non-democratic forms of government: a. All the mentioned

To whom does the phrase "Man is by nature a political animal" belong?

Aristotle

What are the main features of Theocracy? It is a form of government in which official policy is governed by immediate divine guidance or by officials who are regarded as divinely guided or is pursuant to the doctrine of a particular religion or religious group

Shape of political and economic institutions… All the mentioned

**1. What can be identified as the beginning of the nuclear arms race between the US and the Soviet Union?**a. Operation Pervaya Molniya in the Semipalatinsk Nuclear Test (August, 1949).  
b. Reagan's Star Wars Programme.

c. From the Period of 'Missile Crisis'.

d. **The Manhattan Project, The Trinity Test (July, 1945), Hiroshima and Nagasaki Bombings (August, 1945).**

**2. What were the basic objectives of Alash Orda according to Dave (2007)?**

a. The development of an educational infrastructure in the Kazakh language written in Arabic script.  
b. Urgent land reform (which necessitated an immediate end to Russian land confiscation and migration into the steppe, and a return of the confiscated land to previous owners).

**c. All of the above.**

d. Territorial autonomy for Kazakhs.

**3. How many nuclear tests in Semipalatinsk polygon had been tested by the Soviet government from 1949-1991?**a. Around 1000  
**b. Around 450**

c. Around 180 d. Around 50

**4. How many theoretical approaches to Comparative Politics according to Hauge et al (2019)?**a. One: cultural.  
**b. Five: institutionalism, rational choice, structuralism, cultural, interpretivism.**

c. Two: structuralism &amp; interpretivism.  
d. Four: institutionalism, structuralism, cultural, interpretivism.

**5. What is the policy convergence?**

a. Involvement in collective decision-making (extent to which citizens participate (or are allowed to participate) in the process of governing).  
**b. The tendency for policies in different countries to become more alike**c. Understanding politics through values, symbols, meanings, and expectations.

d. Lobbying for a definite policy adoption.

**6. What does “collectivisation” mean?**

a. Acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious groups.

b. Intentional act of removing by force or threat of force any national, ethnic, religious, racial, or socioeconomically homogeneous group from a specified area of land, usually within the borders of a sovereign state, up to and including genocide  
**c. It is a policy pursued in the Soviet Union and most other communist countries, which refers to a process where private agricultural lands were seized by the state and transferred either to collective farms (kolkhoz in Russian) or state farms (sovkhoz).**

d. Human relations where people fear what is not directly familiar to themselves and their normal experiences.

**7. Corruption in politics...**

a. Undermines democratic institutions, slows economic development and contributes to governmental instability  
b. Attacks the foundation of democratic institutions by distorting electoral processes  
c. Substantially hinders the rule of law, discourages foreign direct investments and small businesses

**d. All of the above**

**8. According to the Akseleu Seidembekov, a Kazakh writer and an academic at the Institute of Literature at the Kazakh Academy of Sciences, what does the “mankurtizatsiia of the nations” mean?**a. Mass illiteracy of Kazakhs

**b. De-ethnicization, cultural amnesia, the loss of group solidarity symbolized by the Kazakh aul, the demise of the rich oral tradition of the nomads, and above all, the erasure of genealogy and memory which were so central to a nomadic identity**c. Eradication of nomadism

d. The centrality of memory in the nomadic communities

**9. Strategic Defense Initiative of the Reagan’s administration during the Cold War, derisively nicknamed the “Reagan's Star Wars Programme” proposed to...  
a. Develop new nonnuclear weapon systems, such as kinetic energy weapons, directed energy weapons, and microwave energy weapons.**

b. Invade planets in a galaxy far, far away. c. Create robots analogous to R2-D2.  
d. Construct Death Star in the moon.

**10. Select the correct definition of the Cold War:**

a. Space race between the world nations.

**b. The rivalry between the US and the Soviet Union developed from the ceasefire lines of the World War II.**c. Arms race between the US, the Soviet Union and China.  
d. The rivalry between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union over the territory.

**11. What is globalization?**

a. Elimination of national borders and pursuit of cultural cleansing.

b. The notion to fight the climate change.  
c. It is the history of the USA’s unipolarity  
**d. The notion that the world is a single political, economic and social place.**

**12. What are the types of interest groups?**

a. Protective groups - work in the material interests of their members.  
b. Promotional groups - advocate ideas and policies of a more general nature. **c. All of the above.**d. Think-tanks - work to shape the policy debate through research.

**13. What variant best describes the political institutions and economic incentives in Kazakhstan?**a. Absence of quality economic diversification and political pluralism.  
b. Inherited highly centralized governance from the Soviet Union

**c. All of the above**

d. Highly extractive economic institutions that are “restricted from freely determining their structures”

**14. How many models of policy-making in general?**

a. One: rational (goals set before means).

**b. Three: rational (goals set before means), incremental (goals and means are considered together), and garbage can (goals are discovered through actions).**c. Two: incremental (goals and means are considered together), and garbage can (goals are discovered through actions).  
d. Two: rational (goals set before means), incremental (goals and means are considered together).

**15. What is “anti-Semitism”?**

a. Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group.

**b. A wide range of attitudes and expressions, from individual hostility to legal discrimination and violence against Jews as a group.**c. Intentional act of removing by force or threat of force any national, ethnic, religious, racial, or socioeconomically homogeneous group from a specified area of land.  
d. Aversion, bias, or discriminatory actions, attitudes, or beliefs directed toward individuals with non-heterosexual identities.

**16. What is considered as “the Fourth Estate”?**

a. Parliament

**b. Mass media**

c. Religious leaders d. People

**17. Due to governmental response to the crises and the World Bank investment, what part of the Aral sea’s water level is increasing?**

a. East  
b. South-West c. South  
**d. North**

**18. A definition of oppression as process is given by Mar'i (1988) is:**

a. Domination of a state, including territorial occupation, population settlement, and extraction of economic resources by the colonizing state.  
b. A form of government in which the ruler is an absolute authority, unrestricted by any other institution, such as churches, estates, a constitution, laws, or opposition.  
**c. Institutionalized collective and individual modes of behavior through which one group attempts to dominate and control another in order to secure political, economic, and/or social advantage.**d. Mass-killing events, such as genocidal policies against Native Americans in the United States (nineteenth century), Tutsis in Rwanda (1994), and Muslims in Bosnia (1992–1995).

**19. Mass belief system is closely connected to the...**

a. Infrastructure b. Geography  
c. Demography **d. Ideology**

**20. How many stages of overcoming oppression according to Watts and Abdul-Adil:**

a. Two: critical, liberation  
b. One: liberation  
**c. Five: acritical, adaptive, pre-critical, critical, liberation.** d. Four: acritical, adaptive, pre-critical, critical.

**21. Please select the statement that does NOT favour democracy**

1. Rule of majority can degenerate into the tyranny of the majority
2. **All the mentioned**
3. Democracy is ineffective unless voters educate themselves on governing decisions
4. Emotional manipulation of people’s minds, media misuse, brainwashing, propaganda

**22. What does linguistic imperialism mean in the context of Kazakhstan under the Soviet Union?**

a. Bilingualism of all Soviet people.

**b. Widening use of Russian in daily life, work and public and provoking negative stereotypes towards the Kazakh language**

c. Eradication of nomadism

d. Showcase of successful modernization.

**23. What is “political culture”?**

a. Cultural modernization in states.

**b. Overall pattern in society of beliefs, attitudes and values towards the political system.**

c. Involvement in collective decision-making (extent to which citizens participate (or are allowed to participate) in the process of governing).

d. The way people perceive their own culture.Yz

**24. What is the definition of public policy?**

**a. Collective term for the objectives and actions of government.**

b. Achieving net-zero emissions by 2050.  
c. Public rallies for governmental inaction.  
d. Ruling through hierarchical authority structures.

**25. What is the normative position in world politics?**

a. All of the above  
b. How the world ought to be and try to assist events to turn out that way. c. Seeing the world as it 'really is' rather than how we would like it to be. **d. Commitment to change the world, make the world a better place.**

**26. What is “political participation”?**

a. Participation in mass demonstrations.

b. Understanding politics through values, symbols, meanings, and expectations.

c. A form of government in which the ruler has absolute authority.

**d. Involvement in collective decision-making (extent to which citizens participate (or are allowed to participate) in the process of governing).**

**27. A variety of conditions raise obstacles or create problems for the effective accomplishment of policy evaluation, such as:**

**a. Uncertainty of policy goals, difficulty in determining causality, difficulties in data acquisition, official resistance, limited time perspective and evaluation lacks influence.**

b. Limited time perspective, uncertainty of policy goals and evaluation lacks influence c. Uncertainty of policy goals, official resistance and limited time perspective.  
d. Difficulties in data acquisition and determining causality

**28. What is “political oppression”?**

**a. Creation of material, legal, military, economic, and/or other social barriers to the fulfilment of self-determination, distributive justice, and democratic participation of definite social groups.**

b. All of the above.

c. Aversion, bias, or discriminatory actions, attitudes, or beliefs directed toward individuals with non-heterosexual identities.

d. Internalized view of self as negative and as not deserving more resources or increased participation in societal affairs

**29. Please select the correct sequence of policy-making stages according to Hague & Harrop (2015):**

a. Review, Evaluation, Implementation, Formulation, Initiation.  
b. Formulation, Implementation, Evaluation, Review.  
c. Implementation, Evaluation, Review, Initiation, Formulation.  
**d. Initiation, Formulation, Implementation, Evaluation, Review.**

**30. What country is HISTORICALLY responsible for climate change?**

**a. The USA**

b. Middle East  
c. Russia  
d. China  
**31. What aspects the study of public opinion focus to understand?**a. How strong people’s attitudes are, or how important the issue is to them **b. All of the above**

c. Extent to which public opinion remains stable over time

d. Extent to which the public supports or opposes a given policy issue and if an issue is at the forefront of political discussion and debate.

**32. What are the economically driven types of government?**

a. Communism  
b. Capitalism  
**c. All the mentioned** d. Socialism

**33. What is the definition of Socialism?**

a. Belief in private ownership and the goal to maximize profits

b. Enthusiasm for freedom, toleration, individualism and reason, on the one hand, and a disapproval of power, authority and tradition, on the other

**c. Production for use, an equitable distribution of wealth and material resources among all people; and free access to goods and services**

d. Traditional political and cultural institutions to curb humans’ base and destructive instincts

**34. The perennialist perspectives of a ‘nation’ view it as a product of dynamic and contentious historical process and only mirroring "society’s need for cultural belonging”. Therefore:**

a. According to the theory, nations or ethnic identities are fixed, natural and ancient.

b. According to the theory, national sentiment is no construct. It has a real, tangible base.

c. According to the theory, ethnicity is embedded in inherited biological attributes.

**d. According to the theory “national identity”, along with the nation, is socially constructed**

**35. What is the Normative conception (Philosophical theory or Ethical theory) of the Political Science?**

a. Natural science of society and attain scientific knowledge about political phenomena based on the principle which could be empirically verified and proved

b. Building the basis of insights and resources from history that would tell us how and why we have certain values, norms and moral expectations.

**c. The concept is based on the belief that the world and its events can be interpreted in terms of logic, purpose and ends with the help of the political theorist’s intuition, reasoning, insights and experiences. In other words, philosophical speculation about values**

d. Does not neatly follow the commonly accepted category of classification and does not stay within the particular tradition.

**36. What political theory best describes a society where people give up individual freedom to do whatever they want in exchange for peace and protection?**

a. Utilitarianism

**b. Social Contract**

c. Democracy d. Marxism

**37. One of the building blocks of ideology is political authority, which implies:**

a. That it is addressed to each one of us.

b. The distinguishing in terms of providing answers on equality and property

**c. It assumes that a small group of elites ‘know’ and is capable of governing on the basis of certain qualities**

d. The pre-conception about us – about human nature

**38. Rasmussen stated about a political theory as it is “Something that's focusing on tradition, inherited rights and practices, ways of doing things that have stood the test of time and attributing importers to them for that very fact.” What political theory the scholar was talking about?**

**a. Anti-Enlightenment**

b. Enlightenment c. Democracy  
d. Marxism

**39. Please, describe the FIRST stage of Kazakhstan’s socio-economic development after the Independence:**

a. The oil boom provided an opportunity to fix socio-political errors without mature democratic institutions and the country had experienced revenue windfall

b. The inflow of investments provided a powerful rise in the oil and energy complexes, mining and metallurgical industry, which ensured stability and subsequent growth of the country's economy

c. Due to the significant economic transformations Kazakhstan has become the wealthiest Central Asian country.

**d. The country failed to continue utilizing its resources and as a result of weak political and economic conditions, the country faced disastrous social and economic consequences**

**40. Who is involved in formulating policy proposals in liberal democracies?**

**a. Government, governmental agencies, legislators and executive branches, organizations and interest groups.**

b. A president

c. All the citizens

d. Government and interest groups

**41. What are the major differences between State and Nation?**

a. State is a Political Organisation while Nation is a social, cultural, psychological, emotional and political unity

b. The State uses police power (force) for preserving its unity and integrity, the Nation is bound by strong cultural and historical links

c. Possession of a Definite Territory is essential for the State but not for a Nation.

**d. All the mentioned**

**42. Liberalism always divides the world into:**

a. What is intrinsically necessary (the self)

**b. All the mentioned**

c. What is necessary to support that intrinsic necessity (a system of standards, rules, laws)  
d. What is contingent (everything else, including all other beliefs, practices and institutions).

**43. Who is considered as a founder of classical utilitarianism?**

**a. Jeremy Bentham**

b. Edmund Burke  
c. Karl Marx  
d. Jean-Jacques Rousseau  
**44. What is a definition of communism in the Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx?**

1. The world in which the free development of each is the condition for the free development of all
2. Everybody should be free, but you can’t be free if others are unfree
3. If the condition for your freedom is may lack of freedom, then we don’t have a free

society

1. **All the mentioned**

**45. What are the general accepted axioms of Utilitarian State?**

1. Pleasure, or happienesss, is the only thing that has intrinsic value
2. Actions are right if they promote happiness, and wrong if they promote unhappiness
3. Everyone’s happiness counts equally
4. **All the mentioned**

**46. What are the basic principles of liberal democracy?**

1. A belief in the individual: the individual is believed to be moth moral and rational
2. A belief in a society that is consensual: based on a desire for order and co-operation

not disorder and conflict

1. A belief in shared power: based on a suspicion of concentrated power (whether by

individuals, groups or governments)

1. **All the mentioned**

**47. What the term ‘cult of personality’ originated?**

1. **By Nikita Khrushchev denouncing Joseph Stalin**
2. By European Union denouncing Adolf Hitler
3. By Frederick Chiluba denouncing Kenneth Kaunda
4. By Deng Xiaoping denouncing Mao Zedong

**48. What is the theory of recurrent cycles in Political Science?**

1. When monarchies degenerate into tyranny
2. **When monarchies degenerate into tyranny, tyrannies are overthrown by aristocrats, which degenerate into oligarchies, oligarchies degenerate into \_\_\_ overthrown by democracies, democracies degenerate into the intolerable instability of the mob rule, where powerful leaders establish themselves as monarchs**

3. the intolerable instability of the mob rule, where powerful leaders establish themselves as monarchs

4. oligarchies degenerate into exploiting population

**49. According to the Montevideo Convention’s (1933) Article 1, The state as person of international law should possess the following qualifications:**

1. A permanent population and a defined territory
2. Government (has economy activity, trade regulations, public services, transportation

system)

1. Capacity to enter into relations with the other states (sovereignty and external

recognition)

1. **All the mentioned**

**50. Why many of Jeremy Betham’s (1748-1832 views) views were considered radical in**

**Georgian and Victorian Britain?**

1. He argued in favor of separation of church and state and his manyscripts on homosexuality were very liberal for his time
2. He was an early advocate of animal welfare
3. Bentham supported women’s right (including the right to divorce)
4. **All the mentioned**

**51. What are the main effects of the collectivization by the Soviet regime in Kazakhstan?**

1. Abrupt and violent uprooting of the nomadic community and culture that were anchored in the aul
2. Devaluation of the tradition of nomadic epics, oral folklore and the centrality of memory in the nomadic communities
3. Pastoral nomadism was destroyed as an economic system
4. **All the mentioned**

**52. Please, select the sequence of the development of Western political thoughts**

1. Democracy, Anti-Enlightenment, Enlightenment
2. Anti-Enlightenment, Enlightenment
3. **Enlightenment, Anti-Enlightenment, Democracy**
4. Democracy

**53. What best describes NON-governmental policy - makers?**

1. The executive
2. Administrative agencies
3. **The individual citizen**
4. The courts

**54. What is “political behaviour”?**

1. It is a democratization of developing countries
2. It is about achieving the goals of political regime
3. **The study of the way people think, feel, and act with regard to politics**
4. Public opposition to a given policy issue

**55. What is the Social Contract political theory?**

1. **The idea of agreement or consent as the forming the basis for government**
2. Limiting or eliminating, in the best possible case, exploitation
3. Maximizing the greatest happiness of the greatest number
4. Affirm the traditions that you’ve inherited and use them as guide to what counts as

legitimate action

**56. Define the non-democratic forms of government:**

1. Authoritarianism and monarchy
2. Totalitarianism and Dictatorship
3. Oligarchy and Theocracy
4. **All the mentioned**

**57. Select the argument against globalization:**

1. The world economy is more interdependent than ever, with trade finances ever expanding
2. **Globalization is merely a buzzword to denote the latest phase of capitalism**
3. People are beginning to ‘think globally and act locally’
4. Electronic communications alter our notions of the social groups we work with and

live in

**58. What sector is responsible for almost three-quarters of the greenhouse emissions?**

1. **Energy**
2. Agriculture &amp; livestock
3. Plastic, cement
4. Crop burning &amp; land use

**59. State the failures of Marxism**

1. Marx’s teleological view of history needs to be jettisoned, because history is mostly unpredictable
2. That everyone would work according to their ability, but everybody’s needs would be met
3. According to the Marx’s idea revolutions would come in advanced capitalist countries. When in fact the revolutions came about in peasant societies

4. **All the mentioned  
60. When did entire Kazakh intelligentsia affiliated with the Alash leadership**

**annihilated?**

1. **During the Stalin terror campaigns in 1930s**
2. During the Asharshylyq
3. During the Bolshevik revolution
4. During the World War ll

**61. During the XVll-XVlll centuries due to inconsolable situation with neighboring nations Kazakh khans gradually signed an assistant pack to form a temporary alliance against stronger enemies. Bridges & Sagintayeva (2014) also called this as “a turning point of Kazakhs’ voluntary colonization”. With what country they became alliances?**

1. **Russian Empire**
2. Chinese Empire
3. Kokand khanate
4. Oirat Khanate

**62. The end of the Cold War marked one of the great turning points in modern international relations. What event marked another turning point after that?**

1. The Korean War (1950-53)
2. **9/11 terrorist attack in New York**
3. The Cuba Missile Crisis (1962)
4. Iran-Iraq War in 1980s

**63. What is the description of ‘national security policy’?**

1. **Freedom from foreign interference or influence - military, economic or political - in domestic affairs**
2. protection of a nation’s interests
3. Promoting social stability, nation-building, security and economic development
4. All the mentioned

**64. What is the closest definition to ‘heteronormativity’ in societies?**

1. **The assumption that heteroseuality is and should the norm and that only opposite-sex marriage is “natural”**
2. Aversion, bias, or discriminatory actions towards minority groups
3. Social prejudices to different race, nationality and gender
4. It is the fear of foreigners

**65. What are the engines of globalization?**

a. Politics

b. Technology

**c. All of the above**

d. Economy

**66. What does semi-democratic regime mean?**

1. A regime in which little or no meaningful political competition or freedom exists
2. A regime in which meaningful and extensive competition exists among individuals

and organized; a highly inclusive level of political participation; and a sufficient level

of civil and political liberties exists

1. **A regime in which a substantial degree of political competition and freedom exist, but the effective power of elected official is limited, political party competition is restricted, the freedom and fairness of elections are compromised that electoral outcomes, while competitive, still deviate significantly from popular preferences**
2. All the mentioned

**67. What are the form of discrimination?**

1. Social, economic and political inequality
2. Restrictions of freedom and mobility
3. Treating someone unfairly or unfavorably and denying individuals or groups of

people equality of treatment

1. **All of the above**

**68. Classification system for ‘authority’ by Max Weber is:**

1. Traditional authority, which is accepted because that has traditionally been the case
2. Charismatic authority, which is drawn to the leader’s personal qualities
3. Rational-legal authority, where power made legitimate by laws, written rules, and

regulations

1. **All the mentioned**

**69. Select what best suits for nations and states interactions:**

1. National identity may exist even through a nation lives within the territory of separate state
2. The presence of a state can foster the development of nationalist sentiments of foster the weakening of nations
3. State policies can encourage indigenous nationalist identities in one context while weakening them in another
4. **All the mentioned**

**70.What levels of politics exist in policy-making?**

a. Micropolitics  
b. Subsystem politics c. Macropolitics

**d. All the mentioned**

**71. To preserve a livable climate, greenhouse-gas emissions must be reduced to net zero by 2050. Many world governments committed to give up the use of fossil fuels and transit to the renewables. Where does Kazakhstan's climate agenda stand in energy transition by 2050?**

1. **Around 50%**
2. Net-zero
3. 6%
4. 10%

**72. The Alash leader Alikhan Bukeikhanov drew attention to the presence of two competing elites in 1910, such as:**

1. Rich and poor
2. Nomads and sedentariness
3. **Open to European values and Muslims formed in madrassas**
4. Clergy (hoja) and commoners

**73. Early Greek, Roman, Jew & Christian thinkers devised a theory of morality, right & justice from nature (God). The Enlightenment theories of politics, in turn, had different commitment, which was based on...**

1. **Science**2. Religion  
3. Tradition  
4. Superstition

**74. Select the description of Indian caste system according to Hinduism**

1. **One should not attempt to alter one’s destiny or change one’s occupational or social status, but to commit life to one’s current degree or estate**
2. One should always challenge the Karma, hence one’s social status
3. One should obey to the notion of equality of humanity
4. All classes should deliberately decrease the perpetual economic and physical

vulnerability of Dalits

**75. What term is used to describe the discriminatory social structure towards black population of South Africa in the XX century?**

1. Holocaust 2. Dhimmi  
3. **Apartheid** 4. Absolutism

**76. What is the democratic form of government?**

1. **It is a government in which all eligible citizens have an equal say in the decisions that affect their lives**
2. It is a government in which the state holds total authority over the society and seeks to control all aspects of public and p...
3. It is a government in which leadership unrestricted by law constitutions or other social and political factors within the sta...
4. It is a government in which a state or polity is ruled or controlled by an individual who typically inherits the position by bi...

**77. When and where the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) that arose from the experience of the World War ll was sign**

1. 10 December 1938, Brussel
2. **10 December 1948, Paris**
3. 10 December 1991, Moscow
4. 10 December 1945, Berlin

**78. What concept is at a core of the Marxist tradition?**

1. **Exploitation of working class**
2. Consent with the government
3. Affirm the traditions that you’ve inherited
4. The principle of affected interest

**79. What is ‘absolutism’?**

1. It is a particular relationship of domination between states, involving a wide range of interrelated strategies, including territorial occupation, popul\_\_ economic resources by the colonizing state
2. **It is a historical term for a form of government in which the rule is an absolute authority, unrestricted by any other institution, such as churches**
3. It is a a wide range of attitudes and expressions, from individual hostility to legal discrimination and violence against the Jews as a group
4. It is the international act of removing by force or threat of force any national, ethnic, religious, racial, or socioeconomically homogeneous group from\_\_

**80. Describe the socio-political organization of Kazakh nomads:**

1. The dependence on livestock, pastures and climatic conditions has structured a distinct social and cultural life-style
2. Hierarchical structure rooted in genealogy and kindship
3. A tripartite system of clan agglomerations
4. **All the mentioned**

**81. What is ‘colonialism’?**

1. **It is a particular relationship of domination between states, involving a wide range of interrelated strategies, including territorial occupation, popul\_\_ economic resources by the colonizing state**
2. It is a historical term for a form of government in which the rule is an absolute authority, unrestricted by any other institution, such as churches
3. It is a a wide range of attitudes and expressions, from individual hostility to legal discrimination and violence against the Jews as a group
4. It is the international act of removing by force or threat of force any national, ethnic, religious, racial, or socioeconomically homogeneous group from\_\_

**82. What is legitimacy?**

1. **It is what boils down to moral foundations: it involves following a correct, fair, genuine, moral and ethical path**
2. It is what fits within the law and is compliant with a legal framework
3. It limits us and determines what we can and cannot do according to the law
4. It is having its basis in the Constitution

**83. The domain of political philosophy is defined by a series of classic texts, such as:**

1. Aristotle’s Politics
2. Hobbes’ Leviathan
3. Rawls’ A Theory of Justice
4. **All the mentioned**

**84. What are the main methodologies of Political Science**

1. Case studies and Survey research
2. Experiments and Quasi-experiments
3. Quantitative analysis
4. **All the mentioned**

**85. Select the historical example of the ethnic cleansing:**

a. Americans’ treatment of Native Americans in the 18th and 19th centuries b. Nazi Holocaust of Jews  
c. Balkans conflicts of the 1990s

**d. All the mentioned**

**86. Gender is considered crucial for analysing global politics and economics, particularly with respect to issues of inequality, insecurity, and social justice. What discourse studies these concepts?**

1. **Feminism**
2. Public policy
3. Business administration
4. Environmental studies

**87. According to the book “Why nations fail: The Origins of Power, Prosperity, and Poverty” by Daron Acemoglu and James A. Robinson, what is the biggest reason of countries’ progress or regress?**

**a. Political institutions**

b. Climate in the region c. Geographical location d. Cultural peculiarities

**88. What is the Utilitarianism?**

1. Constrain governments by the consent of the government
2. Limiting or eliminating, in the best possible case, exploitation
3. **Maximizing the greatest happiness of the greatest number**
4. Affirm the traditions that you've inherited and use them as a guide to what counts as

legitimate action

1. **Name main reasons of Asharshylyq – the Kazakh famine in 1930’s**

**a. Mass collectivization with the immobilization of livestock b. Forced shift to sedentary  
c. Soviet regime’s war on nomadic life  
d. All the mentioned**

1. **What did the trial of Adolf Eichmann, a German-Austrian SS-**

**Obersturmbannführer, bring into light for many social scientists?**

1. A banality of evil
2. The notion of obedience to authority
3. Moral debates on whether people are able to separate means from ends
4. **All the mentioned**

**91. What can best describe the environmental policy?**

a. Public interventions affecting the distribution of vital opportunities for citizens and their general well-being

1. Institutional support and guidance for ways of life or culture as understood in anthropology
2. Any behavior that threatens the authority of the state
3. **A wide range of governmental actions that deal with conservation or efficient use of natural resources such as public lands and waters, wilderness, and wildlife.**

**92. Select the correct definition of political participation in authoritarian states:**

a. It is fair political competition between ruling elites and political parties  
b. Equal involvement of interest groups in political decision-making  
**c. It typically operates through informal sectors such as social groups, art, music, literature, rather than formal channels such as political parties.**d. Political awareness of public and limited dissemination of disinformation by mass media

**93. What does ‘bipolarity” mean in the world politics?**

**a. The presence or rivalry between two superpowers**

b. The hegemony of one hyperpower state  
c. The presence or rivalry between three and more superpowers d. The notion of the world as a united polity

**94. What was the legacy of the World War II according to a representative sample of respondents across 35 countries in 2010 by Grosjean (2014)?**

1. **Erosion of political trust and the perceived legitimacy of institutions.**
2. Development of political trust and the perceived legitimacy of institutions
3. It did not affect the political, social and economic institutions of the world.
4. It signaled the return to normality

**95. What is a definition of ‘nation’?**

a. Self-governing political entity with defined territory and permanent population

**b. A human group forming a community, sharing a common culture, having a common past and a common project for the future**c. Institution that provides laws and regulations, social peace, and public goods such as logistics and education

d. Ability to self-defense from external attacks

**96. Devaluation of Kazakh language and linguistic imperialism of Russian language by the Soviet Union led to the:**

a. The limited availability and poor quality of higher education in Kazakh was the single most important factor that led Kazakhs to opt for schooling in Russian.

b. The use of Kazakh in the Russified urban settings often provoked negative stereotypes of being ‘illiterate’ (negramotnye) and ‘backward’ (otstalye).

c. Speaking Kazakh in a public space or work setting dominated by Russians was considered not just impolite, but also risky, as it could invite allegations of ‘nationalism’ and ‘tribalism’.

**d. All the mentioned**

**97. Select the argument that favors globalization**

1. Globalization is merely a buzzword to denote the latest phase of capitalism
2. It is the latest stage of Western imperialism
3. **Emergence of a global polity, with transnational social and political movements**

**to solve world matters.**

1. The more efficient exploitation of less well-off nations
2. **What were the government responses to Asharshylyq – the Kazakh famine in 1930s?**

**a. Severe measures against organizers of flight (otkochevka), as well as those who stole grain or livestock**

**b. Providing healthcare system to fight diseases that spread the steppe, such as as typhus, smallpox, cholera, and tuberculosis**

**c. Supporting the massive migration, since it was part of a necessary perekhod – transition of Kazakhs’ development**

**d. Policy adoptions to support Kazakh refugees in neighboring countries who suffered mistreatment and discrimination there.**

1. **What are the central elements of mass belief system?**

**a. Core beliefs and values**

**b. Economic system of a country  
c. Availability of natural resources  
d. Empirical research and fact-checking**

**100. What is the meaning of the concept 'power'?**

1. It is the capacity to of an entity of individual to influence or promote the behavior or agenda to others for the purpose of ensuring various interests
2. It is the ability to exercise one's will over others
3. It is a capacity that includes skills and techniques in the use of consent and constraint,

as well as persuasion and influence, sometimes threat or coercion to gain ascendancy

over other states

1. **All the mentioned**

**101. Please select the right description for 'ethnic cleansing'**

1. It is a particular relationship of domination between states, involving a wide range of interrelated strategies, including territorial occupation, population settlement, and extraction of economic resources by the colonizing state
2. **It is the intentional act of removing by force or threat of force any national, ethnic, religious, racial, or socioeconomically homogeneous group from a specified area of land**
3. It is a historical term for a form of government in which the ruler is an absolute authority, unrestricted by any other institution, such as churches, estates, a constitution, laws, or

**102. What does Politeia (поAitelx) mean in an ancient Greek?**

1. Objective description and generalization
2. Who gets what, when and how
3. **The community of citizens in a city/state**
4. Being related to one's fellows

**103. What role does 'civil society play?**

1. They defend citizen rights and work to change and uphold social norms and behaviors
2. **All the mentioned**
3. They engage in advocacy and offer alternative policies for government, the private sector and other institutions
4. They monitor government policies and actions and hold government accountable