1. In what year was the International Political Science Association founded?
2. The fourth branch of government is commonly referred to as:
3. The method of political science that focuses on the subjective mechanisms of political behaviour: motives, desires, passions, etc., is called
4. Political science uses the method:
5. The policy of immoralism, expressed in the formula "the end justifies the means," is called
6. The source of power in post-industrial society is:
7. Voluntary evasion of participation in elections is:
8. In a modern developed society, power is exercised on the basis of:
9. The progenitor of the ideology of liberalism:
10. The author of the theory of the division of power into legislative, executive, and judicial powers
11. In what year did Kazakhstan hold its first alternative presidential election?
12. A concept of politics based on the overarching politicization of society, political command of the economy, culture, etc.
13. The concept of politics that divides the social system into state and civil society
14. Which definition more accurately reflects the subject matter of political science?
15. The positive assessment of power, the recognition of its legitimacy, the right to rule, and the consent to obey is:
16. Political technologies are:
17. Which of the following categories are related to political science?
18. Aristotle's correct forms of government included:
19. National cultural centers are:
20. In modern Kazakh society, the interests of various nations and ethnic groups are expressed by
21. Which position lists the sources of political power?
22. The reason for the division of power into three branches:
23. One of the manifestations of direct democracy:
24. The monopoly of power by one party or faction is a specific feature of:
25. Which political doctrine puts the individual (the individual) as the source of power and views the state as the result of the agreement, contract, and general consensus of free men?
26. By the legality of power is meant:
27. What is the essence of the legitimacy of political power?
28. Which statement is correct?
29. Which wording most closely matches the concept of "ruling political elite"?
30. Political socialization can be defined as:
31. Power is:
32. Ochlocracy as a form of power is:
33. Which concept considers the main cause of the emergence and development of political conflict to be the contradictions arising on the basis of class inequality of people?
34. К. Marx and Lenin share a political doctrine:
35. The opposite of "population explosion"
36. The author of the U.S. Declaration of Independence is:
37. National exceptionalism, based primarily on the military superiority of a nation, is:
38. The country that first proclaimed a policy of birth control is:
39. To which thinker in the ancient world was the scholarly work Politics?
40. An ideology and policy consisting in the promotion of national exclusivity and national superiority:
41. Varieties of democratic political power do not include:
42. The phrase: "Man by nature is a political creature..." belongs to:
43. Who was the first person in the history of political thought to create a model of an ideal polity?
44. The essence of the political socialisation function of the political system
45. Depending on the nature of the political regime, political systems are
46. The United States, Russia, Germany, and India are states in terms of their form of government:
47. The concept that explains the origin of the state by divine establishment:
48. The political home of conservatism is:
49. The form of government in states in which the supreme state power is concentrated (fully or partially) in the hands of a single head of state is
50. Which countries have absolute monarchies?
51. Which country first introduced the presidential republic as a form of government
52. A form of state structure in which several sovereign state entities are united into one union state is
53. A form of state structure in which the territory of a state does not have federal units, but is divided into administrative-territorial units:
54. A form of interstate structure in which the constituent units of a common state, while retaining their sovereignty, voluntarily delegate some powers to the central government and administration to coordinate with other members of the state association:
55. Marx's political doctrine is the doctrine of:
56. A type of state with an established political regime characterized by a constitutional order for the exercise of political power:
57. Which doctrine of the 17th-19th centuries developed the concept of the rule of law?
58. Which of the following is a characteristic of a state governed by the rule of law?
59. The term "totalitarianism" was introduced into the political lexicon to describe his movement:
60. National Socialism as a form of totalitarianism emerged:
61. Fascism as a form of totalitarianism emerged:
62. Theologians explain that
63. An authoritarian regime typically relies on a
64. The definition of democracy is "government by the people, chosen by the people and for the people" by
65. The birthplace of democracy is
66. In a democracy, the official source of power is:
67. The ancient Greek thinker who interpreted democracy as the power of the demos, the mob, incapable of governing, of balanced rational decisions that take into account the common good, is
68. When did parties form as nationwide political structures?
69. The circle of voters who vote for a political party in parliamentary, presidential, or municipal elections is the
70. The primary political function of a party is:
71. One-party systems are characteristic of
72. In what year was the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Public Associations" adopted?
73. What is geopolitics?
74. The method of political science that emphasizes the dependence of politics on social factors is called the sociological method:
75. The current of political thought that laid the foundation for the modern understanding of human rights, the priority of individual rights over the state is:
76. In what year did the UN General Assembly adopt the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?
77. The author of the theory of "political class" is:
78. Who first coined the term "elite"?
79. A theory of leadership that views history as the result of the creativity of heroic individuals:
80. In Plato's perfect state, rulers (leaders) can only be:
81. Medieval thinkers justified the monarch's right to rule by
82. A scholar who interpreted a political leader as a sovereign who united and represented all societies and used any means to maintain his dominance and social order
83. A two-party system exists in:
84. The essence of the parliamentary model is:
85. A political institution designed to regulate, control the activities and behavior of citizens
86. К какому типу реализации решений относится прямая апелляция к общественному мнению, использующая опору на массовые настроения?
87. The type of solution implementation that neglects people's vital interests and rights for the sake of global future goals is
88. The criterion for the effectiveness of government in a democratic society is:
89. The electorate is:
90. The political-territorial, sovereign organisation of public power, which has a special apparatus of administration and coercion is the
91. The sole bearer of sovereign power:
92. The protection of state sovereignty is:
93. Select the internal function of the state is:
94. is the minimum percentage of votes needed to win an election under the Majority Absolute Majority System?
95. The basic attributes of a state are:
96. The local executive body is headed by:
97. The objects of the study of political science are:
98. Form of government of the Republic of Kazakhstan?
99. Which of the following features characterises the republican form of government?
100. An attribute of the rule of law:
101. Form of state structure of the Republic of Kazakhstan:
102. Recognized political diversity means:
103. A state in which the rule of law is recognized and implemented in all spheres of society is:
104. The author of the paternalistic concept of power:
105. Kazakh 19th century thinker who analyzed the Chinese system of colonial administration
106. A concept of politics based on the overarching politicization of society, political command of the economy, culture, etc.
107. The concept of politics that divides the social system into state and civil society
108. An approach to interpreting power through some commonality in human and animal structure
109. Which of the following is not a political regime?
110. Which of the following is not a political ideology?
111. What country has an absolute theocratic monarchy?
112. The clash, confrontation of political subjects caused by the opposites of their political interests, values and views:
113. Ancient Greek thinker who interpreted democracy as the power of the demos, the mob, incapable of governing, rational decisions that take into account the common good
114. Which of the following is not a style of political thinking?
115. Name one of the subjects of politics is:
116. The policy and status of a state in which it does not participate in wars, conflicts, or disputes between other states:
117. The policy of resolving a conflict situation through mutual concessions to achieve a goal, against one's wishes
118. Policies under which free trade and the free flow of capital should take place
119. Policies for establishing national unity in countries facing political problems:
120. The economic and political campaign in China from 1958 to 1960, aimed at strengthening the industrial base, was called:
121. Which of the following is not a function of political science?
122. Basic democratic procedures do not include?
123. The most common and massive form of political participation is:
124. A monarchy in which the power of the monarch is limited so that he does not have supreme authority in the sphere of state power:
125. What is not the hallmark of power?
126. A privileged group with leadership positions in public institutions and direct influence on power decision-making?
127. The configuration of the distribution of world influence between individual centers:
128. Who believed that any society is divided into a ruling minority, the "political class" (elite) and a subordinate majority?
129. Which scholar put forward the "iron law of oligarchy"?
130. Absenteeism is:
131. What right does the state have?
132. What is not a principle of democratic elections?
133. The inability of mentally ill people to participate in elections is:
134. Voting not for specific candidates, but for the names of political parties is called
135. The lower house of the parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan is called?
136. The upper house of parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan is called?
137. Voting is the right of a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan who has reached the age of:
138. Bringing the president to justice through a special procedure is called
139. The current Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan was adopted
140. A way of resolving a political conflict in which a third party hears both sides and makes its decision, which is final and not subject to appeal
141. A representative of political thought in ancient Greece is
142. In parliamentary republics, the constitution provides for an elected position of
143. Representative of the Political Thought of the Ancient East
144. Orientation toward local values (clan, tribe, clan) is a characteristic feature of the next type of political culture:
145. The United Nations was created
146. The motive of obedience that makes power most stable
147. The program on modernization of public consciousness in Kazakhstan is called
148. One of the trends in the development of international relations at the present stage:
149. An outstanding representative of medieval political thought is:
150. Ideologies that focus on well-established values in society, on the maintenance of social hierarchy, are called
151. If power is established on the basis of the Constitution, then such power is
152. A unitary state consists of
153. Ideologies whose goal is social equality (equity) and the improvement of living conditions for the least privileged in society are called
154. The state of society's political system, expressed in the deepening and aggravation of existing conflicts, in a sharp increase in political tensions
155. The thinker of the East, author of the "Treatise on the Virtuous City" is
156. To whom does the theory of "foxes" and "lions" belong?
157. The head of state in the Republic of Kazakhstan is
158. Which of the following countries has a one-party system?
159. Which of the following countries has a multi-party system?
160. Which of the following organizations is not part of the United Nations?

Answers

1. The International Political Science Association was founded in 1949.
2. The fourth branch of government is commonly referred to as the media.
3. The method of political science that focuses on the subjective mechanisms of political behavior is called behavioralism.
4. Political science uses various methods, including quantitative analysis, qualitative analysis, case studies, comparative analysis, and historical analysis.
5. The policy of immoralism, expressed in the formula "the end justifies the means," is called Machiavellianism.
6. The source of power in post-industrial society is knowledge.
7. Voluntary evasion of participation in elections is abstention.
8. In a modern developed society, power is exercised on the basis of institutions, laws, and norms.
9. The progenitor of the ideology of liberalism is John Locke.
10. The author of the theory of the division of power into legislative, executive, and judicial powers is Montesquieu.
11. Kazakhstan held its first alternative presidential election in 2019.
12. A concept of politics based on the overarching politicization of society, political command of the economy, culture, etc. is totalitarianism.
13. The concept of politics that divides the social system into state and civil society is pluralism.
14. Political science is the study of the allocation and exercise of power in the governance of societies and communities.
15. The positive assessment of power, the recognition of its legitimacy, the right to rule, and the consent to obey is called authority.
16. Political technologies are techniques and methods used to influence political processes, including elections, public opinion, and decision-making.
17. Categories related to political science include government, politics, public policy, international relations, political theory, and comparative politics.
18. Aristotle's correct forms of government included monarchy, aristocracy, and polity.
19. National cultural centers are institutions that promote and preserve the cultural heritage of a particular nation or ethnic group.
20. In modern Kazakh society, the interests of various nations and ethnic groups are expressed through political parties, civil society organizations, and government institutions.
21. The sources of political power include institutions, laws, norms, traditions, charisma, wealth, and military force.
22. The reason for the division of power into three branches is to prevent any one branch from becoming too powerful and to provide a system of checks and balances.
23. One of the manifestations of direct democracy is a referendum, in which citizens directly vote on a particular policy or issue.
24. The monopoly of power by one party or faction is a specific feature of a one-party state.
25. The political doctrine that puts the individual (the individual) as the source of power and views the state as the result of the agreement, contract, and general consensus of free men is social contract theory.
26. By the legality of power is meant that the exercise of power is in accordance with the laws and norms of a society.
27. The essence of the legitimacy of political power is that it is accepted by the members of a society as rightful and just.
28. The state is a political entity that has a monopoly on the legitimate use of force within its territory.
29. The ruling political elite refers to a small group of people who hold political power and make decisions on behalf of a larger society.
30. Political socialization can be defined as the process by which individuals acquire political attitudes, beliefs, values, and behaviors through interactions with their family, peers, education, media, and other social institutions.
31. Power is the ability to influence or control the behavior of others.
32. Ochlocracy is a form of power that arises when a mob or mass of people rule a government or society through intimidation, violence, or other disruptive means.
33. The concept that considers the main cause of the emergence and development of political conflict to be the contradictions arising on the basis of class inequality of people is Marxism.
34. Karl Marx and Vladimir Lenin share the political doctrine of Marxism-Leninism, which combines Marxist theory with Lenin's practical strategies for revolution and governance.
35. The opposite of "population explosion" is "population implosion," which refers to a decline in population due to low birth rates, high death rates, or emigration.
36. The author of the U.S. Declaration of Independence is Thomas Jefferson.
37. National exceptionalism, based primarily on the military superiority of a nation, is a form of nationalism.
38. The country that first proclaimed a policy of birth control is Japan.
39. The scholar who wrote the work "Politics" in the ancient world is Aristotle.
40. An ideology and policy consisting in the promotion of national exclusivity and national superiority is nationalism.
41. Varieties of democratic political power do not include oligarchy, autocracy, or dictatorship.
42. The phrase "Man by nature is a political creature..." belongs to Aristotle.
43. The first person in the history of political thought to create a model of an ideal polity was Plato, in his work "The Republic."
44. The political socialization function of the political system is to instill political values, beliefs, and behaviors in individuals and socialize them into the political culture of their society.
45. Depending on the nature of the political regime, political systems can be classified as democratic or authoritarian.
46. The United States, Russia, Germany, and India are states in terms of their form of government: presidential, semi-presidential, federal parliamentary, and federal parliamentary, respectively.
47. The concept that explains the origin of the state by divine establishment is the divine right of kings.
48. The political home of conservatism is the right side of the political spectrum, which emphasizes traditional values, limited government, and a free market economy.
49. The form of government in states in which the supreme state power is concentrated (fully or partially) in the hands of a single head of state is a monarchy.
50. Some countries with absolute monarchies include Saudi Arabia, Brunei, and Oman.
51. The country that first introduced the presidential republic as a form of government is the United States.
52. A form of state structure in which several sovereign state entities are united into one union state is a federal state.
53. A form of state structure in which the territory of a state does not have federal units, but is divided into administrative-territorial units is a unitary state.
54. A form of interstate structure in which the constituent units of a common state, while retaining their sovereignty, voluntarily delegate some powers to the central government and administration to coordinate with other members of the state association is a confederation.
55. Marx's political doctrine is the doctrine of communism, which advocates for the abolition of private property and the establishment of a classless society.
56. A type of state with an established political regime characterized by a constitutional order for the exercise of political power is a constitutional state.
57. The doctrine of the 17th-19th centuries that developed the concept of the rule of law is the doctrine of liberalism.
58. Characteristics of a state governed by the rule of law include a transparent and predictable legal system, equal protection under the law, and limitations on government power to protect individual rights.
59. The term "totalitarianism" was introduced into the political lexicon to describe his movement:

* The term "totalitarianism" was introduced by Italian philosopher Giovanni Amendola to describe Benito Mussolini's fascist movement in Italy.

1. National Socialism as a form of totalitarianism emerged:

* National Socialism, or Nazism, as a form of totalitarianism emerged in Germany under the leadership of Adolf Hitler.

1. Fascism as a form of totalitarianism emerged:

* Fascism as a form of totalitarianism emerged in Italy under the leadership of Benito Mussolini.

1. Theologians explain that:

* Theologians explain the nature and role of religion in society, as well as the relationship between religion and politics.

1. An authoritarian regime typically relies on a:

* An authoritarian regime typically relies on a centralized, top-down power structure and a strong leader who exercises near-absolute control over all aspects of society.

1. The definition of democracy is "government by the people, chosen by the people and for the people" by:

* The definition of democracy is commonly attributed to Abraham Lincoln in his famous Gettysburg Address.

1. The birthplace of democracy is:

* The birthplace of democracy is ancient Greece, specifically the city-state of Athens.

1. In a democracy, the official source of power is:

* In a democracy, the official source of power is the people, who exercise their power through free and fair elections and other democratic processes.

1. The ancient Greek thinker who interpreted democracy as the power of the demos, the mob, incapable of governing, of balanced rational decisions that take into account the common good, is:

* The ancient Greek thinker who interpreted democracy as the power of the mob and incapable of governing was Plato.

1. When did parties form as nationwide political structures?

* Parties began to form as nationwide political structures in the 19th century.

1. The circle of voters who vote for a political party in parliamentary, presidential, or municipal elections is the:

* The circle of voters who vote for a political party in elections is the party's electorate.

1. The primary political function of a party is:

* The primary political function of a party is to represent the interests of its members and supporters, and to compete for political power.

1. One-party systems are characteristic of:

* One-party systems are characteristic of authoritarian and totalitarian regimes, where the ruling party maintains a monopoly on political power.

1. In what year was the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Public Associations" adopted?

* The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Public Associations" was adopted in 1995.

1. What is geopolitics?

* Geopolitics is the study of the relationship between geography, politics, and international power dynamics.

1. The method of political science that emphasizes the dependence of politics on social factors is called the sociological method:

* The method of political science that emphasizes the dependence of politics on social factors is called the sociological method.

1. The current of political thought that laid the foundation for the modern understanding of human rights, the priority of individual rights over the state is:

* The current of political thought that laid the foundation for the modern understanding of human rights and the priority of individual rights over the state is liberalism.

1. In what year did the UN General Assembly adopt the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

* The UN General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948.

1. The author of the theory of "political class" is:

* The author of the theory of "political class" is Italian political scientist Gaetano Mosca.

1. The term "elite" was first coined by Vilfredo Pareto.
2. The theory of leadership that views history as the result of the creativity of heroic individuals is the Great Man Theory.
3. In Plato's perfect state, rulers (leaders) can only be philosopher-kings.
4. Medieval thinkers justified the monarch's right to rule by the divine right of kings, which held that the monarch was chosen by God to rule and was therefore answerable only to God.
5. The scholar who interpreted a political leader as a sovereign who united and represented all societies and used any means to maintain his dominance and social order was Carl Schmitt.
6. A two-party system exists in many countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia.
7. The essence of the parliamentary model is the separation of powers between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government, with the legislature holding the most significant power.
8. A political institution designed to regulate and control the activities and behavior of citizens is the government.
9. Прямая апелляция к общественному мнению, использующая опору на массовые настроения относится к прямой демократии.
10. The type of solution implementation that neglects people's vital interests and rights for the sake of global future goals is authoritarianism.
11. The criterion for the effectiveness of government in a democratic society is the degree to which it meets the needs and desires of its citizens while respecting their individual rights.
12. The electorate is the body of people entitled to vote in an election.
13. The political-territorial, sovereign organization of public power, which has a special apparatus of administration and coercion is the state.
14. The sole bearer of sovereign power is the people.
15. The protection of state sovereignty is the primary responsibility of the government.
16. The internal function of the state includes maintaining law and order, providing public services, and regulating the economy.
17. The minimum percentage of votes needed to win an election under the Majority Absolute Majority System is 50% plus one vote.
18. The basic attributes of a state are sovereignty, territoriality, population, and government.
19. The local executive body is headed by a mayor or city manager.
20. The objects of the study of political science are power, government, political systems, and public policies.
21. The form of government of the Republic of Kazakhstan is a presidential republic.
22. The feature that characterizes the republican form of government is that power is vested in elected representatives rather than a hereditary monarch.
23. An attribute of the rule of law is that everyone is subject to the law, including government officials, and that the law is applied equally to all individuals.
24. The form of state structure of the Republic of Kazakhstan is unitary.
25. Recognized political diversity means that a society accepts and allows for multiple political viewpoints and ideologies.
26. A state in which the rule of law is recognized and implemented in all spheres of society is a constitutional state.
27. The author of the paternalistic concept of power is Max Weber.
28. The 19th-century Kazakh thinker who analyzed the Chinese system of colonial administration was Shakarim Kudaiberdiuly.
29. A concept of politics based on the overarching politicization of society, political command of the economy, culture, etc., is totalitarianism.
30. The concept of politics that divides the social system into state and civil society is dualism.
31. An approach to interpreting power through some commonality in human and animal structure is the biopolitical approach.
32. The following is not a political regime: theocracy.
33. A book about political theory
34. Physics
35. Saudi Arabia
36. Political conflict or political polarization
37. Plato
38. Economics
39. International relations, political theory, comparative politics, public administration, public policy, political economy, etc.
40. Neutrality or non-interventionism
41. Compromise or negotiation
42. Free trade or neoliberalism
43. Nation-building or reconciliation
44. Great Leap Forward
45. Providing legal advice to individuals or private corporations
46. Protection of individual rights
47. Voting
48. Constitutional monarchy
49. Lack of resistance or coercion
50. Political elite
51. Global power structure or world order
52. Vilfredo Pareto
53. Robert Michels
54. Failure to show up or participate
55. The monopoly of legitimate use of force within a defined territory
56. Secret ballot, equal suffrage, freedom of speech and association, universal suffrage, etc.
57. A form of voter disenfranchisement or discrimination based on disability
58. Party-list proportional representation
59. Majilis
60. Senate
61. 18 years old or older
62. Impeachment
63. in 2017
64. Arbitration or mediation
65. Aristotle, Plato, Thucydides, etc.
66. Prime Minister or Chancellor
67. Confucius, Han Fei, Sun Tzu, etc.
68. Traditional political culture
69. In 1945 after World War II
70. Legitimacy
71. Ruhani Zhangyru
72. Globalization, regionalism, rise of non-state actors, etc.
73. Thomas Aquinas, Ibn Khaldun, Dante Alighieri, etc.
74. Conservative or traditionalist ideologies
75. Constitutional or legal power
76. A centralized government with little to no autonomy for subnational units
77. Progressive or leftist ideologies
78. Political crisis or instability
79. Al-Farabi
80. Niccolò Machiavelli
81. President
82. China
83. Germany
84. International Criminal Court (ICC)