

GV120 - Politics and Economics Policies5

University of Essex - Department of Government

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Week 7 – 15 November, 2019

Week 8: Office hour on Thursday, from 11 to 13
(**NOT** Wednesday 14 to 16)
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Seminar timetable

Week number	Groups and activities
7	Discuss in-lecture test Azhan Airwan (week 6)
8	Henry Adebiyi and Nyima Jobe (week 6) Kwamina Keelson and Shiv Bhatt (week 7)
9	Ethan Liddel and Patrick Turuthi Halide Asafogullari (week 6)
10	Dorsa Heidari and Aleksandra Waszescik Domantas Seveliovas and Abigail Kiely
11	Amine Yemmou and Khashayar Namdari-Gharaghani (week 10)

A selection of the indications from previous year, by Dietrich.

Read Dietrich's slides on Moodle, in any case

General advices for your in-lecture test

Read the entire question

- Read a question in its entirety before glancing over the answer options
- You might be required to select the TRUE answer or the FALSE one
- do not jump straight to what you think is the most logical answer
- Read each option thoroughly before choosing one

If you know the correct answer

If you are sure about the correct answer, answer the question in your mind first, before reading the options, then:

1. Always make sure that you read all other answers anyway
2. Remember to choose *the* best answer
3. Do not *assume* you know the right answer

If you do not know the correct answer

If you do not know the correct answer, or you are unsure about it, you can:

1. Eliminate those that you know are wrong
2. Focus on the remaining ones
3. When in absolute doubt, make an educated guess (if you are not subtracted points for mistakes)

Focus on THE best answer

Remember: if you are asked for *the* best answer you do not only need an answer to be correct, but also to be the best one. Often many answers will seem correct, but there is *one* best answer to the question

As general advices on time management:

- Answer the questions you know first
- Do not get stuck in questions you are not sure of
- After having completed all you are sure of, go back to what you left behind

Watch out

Pay attention to the following expressions:

- Adverbs like sometimes, always and never. Always and never imply no counterfactual
- “All of the above” and “None of the above” should not be picked, respectively, if you are sure that at least one of the answers provided is incorrect and if at least one of the answers is correct.
- When two answers are correct in a multiple choice question with “All of the above”, then that is probably the correct choice

Mock test with examples from your presentations

1. A group of north-eastern states in the U.S. caps carbon emissions from their power plants. Choose the BEST answer in the following list
 - a. The good provided is a club good
 - b. The good provided is partly rival but non-excludable
 - c. The good provided is a public good, because it is non rival and non excludable
 - d. The good provided is non excludable

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Mock test with examples from your presentations

2. Examples of commons include a public field for sheep-breeding, the freedom of humans to breed, Passenger Pigeons (before their extinctions), Gulf of Mexico dead zone. Which of the following is INCORRECT?
- a. Commons are partly rival because they are finite goods
 - b. Commons are rival because they are enclosed
 - c. Commons are non-excludable because it is not possible to impede anyone from consuming them
 - d. One solution to the tragedy of the Commons is the exercise of coercion

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3. Consider the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (1988). Choose the TRUE answer among the following ones:
- a. The best aggregation technology to provide the good is summation
 - b. The best aggregation technology to provide the good is best shot
 - c. The best aggregation technology to provide the good is weakest link
 - d. No technology can aggregate this good efficiently

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4. Which of the following is NOT one of Olson's 5 principles of collective action favouring public good provisions?
- a. Groups with similar preferences are more likely to form.
 - b. Small groups of states lead to better provision.
 - c. If stakes are high, states are compelled to contribute.
 - d. States that share borders are more likely to contribute.

4. Which of the following is NOT one of Olson's 5 principles of collective action favouring public good provisions?
- a. Groups with similar preferences are more likely to form.
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Questions? Doubts?

Good luck and see you next week!