Self-Evaluation Test. Roskin et alii Political Science. An Introduction.

**Chapter 11 Political Parties**

What are the main functions of political parties?

Describe examples of aggregation of interests in a European context

Define party socialization

Define party identification

What is a “relevant party”?

Describe the differences between Duverger’s Three types of political parties

What is a catch all party?

What is a party system?

Describe the main features of a one party/ two party/ dominant party/ multiparty system

What is the relationship between party system and electoral system?

Which statement explains why Sweden has a higher voter turnout rate than the United States?

a. Sweden has stronger and better-organized political parties.

b. Sweden has rules that make it easier for individuals to join a political party.

c. Parties in the United States use less political propaganda than parties in Sweden.

d. The United States has mass parties rather than the devotee parties Sweden has.

In most democratic countries, major parties attempt to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in order to win a large number of votes

a. catchall parties

b. highly ideological

c. sympathetic to the poor

d. coalitions of minor parties

A politician who makes explosive anti-immigrant comments would most likely be part of a party that is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. far left

b. far right

c. left-leaning centrist

d. right-leaning centrist

States with a competitive party system tend to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than other states.

a. be less corrupt

b. be more remote from the public

c. have less interest-group influence

d. have a stronger ideological focus