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

**Chapter 12 Elections and Voting**

Make an example of class voting in Europe

Make an example of regional voting in Europe

What are the main variable that might influence peoples’ vote. List at least five

What is an electoral realignment? Does it make sense to talk about it in countries different from the US?

What is partisan polarization?

What is retrospective voting?

What is a constituency?

What is the relationship between constituency and elected representatives in proportional system? And in a First past the post system?

People with more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and higher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are more likely to vote and participate in politics.

a. rural lifestyles; skepticism

b. education; church attendance

c. personal debt; IQs

d. education; incomes

How does education affect the likelihood that people will vote?

a. Education makes people feel more cynical, which makes them more likely to reject mainstream political news and less likely to vote.

b. Education increases abstract intellectual curiosity, which makes people more likely to vote for fringe political parties and candidates.

c. Education often leads to high levels of student loan debt, which makes people poorer and less likely to vote.

d. Education increases the sense of participation, which makes people more likely to follow political news and more likely to vote

People who live \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tend to embrace conservative values and vote for conservative parties.

a. in large cities

b. in rural areas

c. with unmarried partners

d. near major universities

Which of the following is a consequence of the Electoral College?

a. A candidate cannot win the presidency without winning the national popular vote.

b. It is especially important for candidates to win states with large populations, because they have more Electoral College delegates.

c. Voters in California have less influence on the outcome of a presidential election than voters in Vermont.

d. Third-party candidates usually have an advantage.

What phenomenon partly explains Johnson’s victory in 1964, Nixon’s victory in 1972, and Reagan’s victory in 1984?

a. voters rewarding the incumbent’s party when they think the government in general is doing a good job

b. voters rewarding the challenger’s party when they think the government in general is doing a bad job

c. voters punishing the incumbent’s party when they think the government in general is doing a bad job

d. voters generally flip-flopping between parties to show their dissatisfaction with the two-party system