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

**Chapter 13 Parliaments**

What is the origin of modern Parliaments?

What is the difference between Presidential and Parliamentary systems?

What is the difference between Semi-Presidential and Parliamentary systems?

What is the divided government in the US?

What is a vote of no confidence?

What is a confidence vote? What is the difference with a “no confidence”?

What is a minority government?

Why is the German *Budesrat* is similar to the US Senate?

Why are committees important?

Parliaments have the “power of the purse”. What does it mean?

What is the practice of “pork barrel”?

Why does it happen more in combination with majoritarian electoral systems?

What are the causes of the “decline of Parliaments hypothesis”?

What are the advantages of the incumbency? (in which electoral system they are higher?)

By the seventeenth century, the British Parliament considered itself supreme in the area of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. taxation

b. warfare

c. social welfare policy

d. constitutional doctrine

In a parliamentary system, the cabinet changes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. every four to six years

b. every two to four years

c. whenever a new prime minister is chosen

d. when the majority party loses an election or a no-confidence vote

In a parliamentary system, voters directly elect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. the prime minister only

b. members of parliament only

c. members of parliament and the prime minister

d. members of parliament and the ministerial cabinet

Which statement describes how the executive relates to the legislature in a parliamentary system?

a. The executive is appointed by the legislature.

b. The executive is almost entirely subservient to the legislature.

c. The executive is almost entirely independent of the legislature.

d. The executive is largely irrelevant to the activities of the legislature.

What is the main idea behind “pork barrel” politics?

a. Legislators seek to spend government money in their home district to help ensure reelection.

b. Legislators who spend an inordinate amount of the taxpayers’ money will most likely lose the next election.

c. The law-making process is less corrupt when representatives can secure limited benefits for their constituents.

d. Interest groups from agricultural areas have greater influence in upper houses of legislatures than in lower houses.