1.The object of political science is the sphere:

a) economic relations in the market.

b) public relations in politics.

c) political relations in society.

d) international relations in the world.

e) political relations in trade.

2.The research method used in political science, which is to study politics through a specific study of the diverse behavior of individuals and groups:

a) Comparative method.

b) Systemic method.

c) Institutional method.

d) Behavioral method.

e) Psychological method.

3.A branch of political science that studies specific political situations in order to obtain certain information for interested individuals and organizations, to develop political forecasts for them, practical advice and recommendations that serve to increase the efficiency of their activities -

a) Applied.

b) Cognitive.

c) Methodological.

d) Analytical.

e) Regulatory

4.Institutional research method used in political science :

a) obtaining sufficiently reliable results in identifying trends in the development of political processes ;

b) focuses on the integrity of the policy and the nature of its relationship with the external environment;

c) is focused on the study of subjective mechanisms of political behavior of people, their individual qualities, character traits;

d) consists in the study of politics through a specific study of the diverse behavior of individuals and groups;

e) focuses on the study of the interaction of political institutions.

5. According to Socrates, the normal organization of the life of society is possible only on the basis of:

a) money;

b) authorities;

c) divine will;

d) the law;

e) army.

6. According to Plato, a perfect state is divided into three groups:

a) sages (philosophers), guardians and artisans (peasants);

b) actors, musicians and singers;

c) kings, aristocrats, nobles;

d) aristocrats, ministers of the church, common people;

e) generals, officers, soldiers.

7. Aristotle's works:

a) “State”, “Politician”, “Laws”;

b) “On the state”, “On laws”;

c) “Politics”, “Athenian Politics”, “Ethics”, “Rhetoric”;

d) “On the City of God”;

e) “On the rule of sovereigns”, “Sum of theology”, “Amount against pagans”.

8. According to Aristotle , the correct forms of government are:

a) Tyranny, oligarchy;

b) democracy;

c) Timocracy ;

d) Monarchy, aristocracy;

e) Anarchy.

9. The founder of the new science of politics was the Italian public figure and thinker:

a) Leonardo Bruni (1370-1441);

b) Jean Boden (1530-1596);

c) Nicollo Machiavelli (1469-1527);

d) Erasmus of Rotterdam (1466-1536);

e) Thomas Münzer (1490-1525).

10. Charles Louis Montesquieu (1689-1755) distinguished three branches of government in the state:

a) constitutional, federal, sovereign;

b) monarchy, empire, republic;

c) state, district, rural;

d) legal, legal, legitimate;

e) legislative, executive and judicial.

11. The process of assimilation by an individual, a group of values and norms of political culture inherent in a particular society and allowing to effectively perform political roles and functions and thereby ensure the preservation of the society and the political system is called

a) political culture.

b) political economy.

c) political socialization.

d) political bureaucracy.

e) political migration.

12. Positive assessment, acceptance by the population of the power, recognition by it of its right to operate and consent to submit -

a) populism.

b) dictatorship.

c) legitimacy.

d) authoritarianism.

e) totalitarianism.

13. The political system provides

a) Continuity, communication and coordination of the activities of the various political actors to achieve the objectives.

b) Control over observance of norms.

c) Relations between citizens in politics.

d) Internal and external security.

e) All of these.

14. From the point of view of the law, the necessary features of the state are

a) state territory, state people, state power.

b) population, territory, government.

c) economy, budget, market.

d) the army, the police.

e) legislative power, executive power, judicial power

15. The types of legitimacy of power according to M. Weber include

a) Traditional, authoritarian.

b) Charismatic, pluralistic.

c) Legal.

d) Traditional, charismatic, legal

e) Agonistic, antagonistic

16. Which elite group includes prominent figures of science, culture and religion?

a) Ruling.

b) Economic.

c) Elite blood.

d) Bureaucratic.

e) Cultural.

17. Constitutional state

a) arose and existed mainly spontaneously, on the basis of customs and norms rooted in ancient times.

b) an instrument of domination, assuming the monopoly of the apparatus for the resolution of social conflicts.

c) it is intended for restriction, restraint of the imperious state by means of legal system.

d) is the object of conscious human formation, management and regulation.

e) all answers are correct.

18. What is meant by the category of political power in a legal state?

a) the use of the elite of their advantages.

b) Management of the weak by the strong.

c) Delegation of political powers by the society to the state.

d) the Ability to impose their will on others.

e) Formation of the political system.

19. The first constitutions were adopted

a) USA, France.

b) England, Scotland.

c) Belgium, Netherlands.

d) Estonia, Latvia.

e) Russia, Ukraine.

20. What political regimes is civil society broadly compatible with?

a) Totalitarian and authoritarian.

b) Democratic and authoritarian.

c) Totalitarian and democratic.

d) Military-bureaucratic and Communist.

e) Theocratic and national socialist.

21. The social structure of society, the presence in it of various social groups (ethnic, religious, professional, territorial and many others) contributes to the formation of the most important element of the political system –

a) the political elite.

b) pressure group.

c) community group.

d) political organization.

e) a political party.

22. Civil society –

a) a political community having a certain structure, organization of political power and management of social processes in a certain territory.

b) the totality of social relations, formal and informal structures, united by specific interests, ensuring the conditions of human activity, satisfaction and realization of various needs and interests of the individual, social groups outside the activities of the state.

c) the main activities of the state to address its challenges.

d) a form of organization of the activities of state power in which the state itself, all social communities, individuals respect the right and are in the same relation to it.

e) the social structure of society, the presence of different social groups in it, contributes to the formation of an essential element of the political system.

23. **The main features of the rule of law are:**

**a) the realization of the rights and freedoms of citizens, the organization and functioning of state power on the basis of the principle of separation of powers.**

**b) establish a legal regime for the rational use of natural resources, undertake obligations to its citizens to ensure a healthy, normal environment.**

**c) mutually beneficial cooperation in the economic, social, technological, cultural and commercial fields with other States, the function of protection against external threats.**

**d) aimed at creating conditions for 'meeting the cultural needs of the population, familiarizing them with the achievements of world artistic culture, the possibility of self-realization in creativity.**

**e) expressed in the organization, coordination, regulation of economic processes through tax and credit policies, the creation of incentives for economic growth or the implementation of sanctions.**

24. The types of party system are

a) ruling party system, opposition party system.

b) personnel and mass party systems.

c) revolutionary and reformist party system.

d) one -party system, two-party system and multi-party system.

e) Communist, social-democratic, liberal party systems.

25. Political conflict is

a) Conflict between political institutes.

b) Conflict between state and society.

c) Conflict between political parties.

d) Conflict between states.

e) All of these.

26. There are two ways to resolve political crises:

a) negotiation and peace talks.

b) mediation and arbitration.

c) revolution and reform.

d) avoidance and convergence.

e) debates and compromise.

27. The term “International relations” was first used in:

a) in 1919 at the University of Wales (UK).

b) in the 1930s at the Chicago University (USA).

c) in the Renaissance at the views of N. Machiavelli.

d) in 1948, at international political science Colloquium.

e) in XIX century by Napoleon Bonaparte.

28. International cooperation reflects

a) the involvement of non-state actors in the conflict.

b) the negotiation process.

c) the process of interaction of two or more actors, which excludes the use of armed violence and dominate the joint search for the realization of common interests.

d) the process of making a political decision differs.

e) a complex system of global interrelations in a society characterized by dynamism, development, multi-subjectness, the presence of various actors.

29. Political modernizationmeans

a) the development of an industrial system using complex technologies and scientific knowledge, the deepening of the social division of labor, the development of markets for goods, capital, services and labor.

b) the formation and functioning of a democratic political system with relevant institutions of power, guided by the principle of separation of powers.

c) the differentiation of the value orientations of people, in the status recognition of the diversity of philosophical, ideological and religious views, in the development and unhindered functioning of means of communication and communication.

d) the socio-political process of transition from a traditional agrarian society to a modern, industrial one.

e) the theory and practice of social progress.

30. The theory of political modernization in political science began to take shape in

a) in the XVII - XIX centuries.

b) in the 60-70s. XX century.

c) in the 50-60s. XX century.

d) in the 80-90s. XX century.

e) in XXI century.