



SIR ARTHUR LEWIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE
ACADEMIC YEAR (2024/2025) - SEMESTER TWO
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION

COURSE CODE : POL 101
COURSE TITLE : Introduction to Politics
LECTURER(S) : Nadia Joseph- Biscette
DATE :
TIME :
DURATION : 2 hours
STUDENT ID # : _____

GENERAL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

- Students must sign **IN** and **OUT** on the examination class list.
- Write your ID number on the question paper.
- This paper has two sections: Part A and Part B.
- Part A consists of 40 multiple choice questions. Shade the correct answer on the answer sheet provided.
- Part B consists of five (5) structured questions. Answer all the questions on the blank sheets provided.

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Directions: This examination consists of two (1) parts. Part A consists of 40 multiple choice questions. Each question has four (4) options: A), B), C) and D). Shade the letter of the option which best suits the question. Part B consists of structured questions. You must answer all questions in full complete sentences.

Part A – Multiple choice

Instructions: Shade the letter of the option which best suits the question on the answer sheet provided. Each question is worth one (1) mark.

1. According to Aristotle, what is the foundational unit of the state?
 - A. The political party
 - B. The union of families
 - C. The monarch and his council
 - D. The military and police forces

2. Which of the following best describes the role of media as a political actor?
 - A. Enforcing laws created by the state
 - B. Delivering entertainment to the public only
 - C. Representing the judiciary in national debates
 - D. Influencing public opinion and lobbying for policy objectives

3. What political system grants supreme power to one individual with no input from citizens?
 - A. Autocracy
 - B. Socialism
 - C. Democracy
 - D. Federalism

4. What is the primary aim of global governance?
 - A. To be subordinate to the Global 8
 - B. To eliminate all national governments
 - C. To increase military intervention globally
 - D. To coordinate collective solutions to global challenges

5. Which of the following best characterizes *participant-governed networks* in global governance?
 - A. Networks focus solely on trade liberalization
 - B. A centralized decision-making body controls all outcomes
 - C. Power is equally distributed among stakeholders to make decisions
 - D. Only the private sector is involved in regulation and decision- making

6. In what way did the Lomé Convention support Caribbean trade?
 - A. It subsidized European farmers
 - B. It banned EEC products from entering Caribbean states
 - C. It imposed tariffs on all banana exports from Latin American states
 - D. It provided free access to European markets for goods from ACP countries

7. Which was the most direct effect of the loss of preferential trade treatment on Caribbean banana farmers?
 - A. Diversification of crops
 - B. Inability to compete with other bananas
 - C. Increase export prices of bananas and other fruits
 - D. Increased global market share to all banana producing countries

8. Which of the following was not a criticism of the IMF?
 - A. Lack of loan conditions
 - B. Lack of transparency in decision-making
 - C. Contribution to recessions in borrowing countries
 - D. Imposing neoliberal policies unsuitable for some countries

9. What distinguishes the World Bank from the IMF?
 - A. The IMF provides grants while the World Bank offers loans
 - B. The IMF promotes trade, while the World Bank regulates migration
 - C. The World Bank governs the WTO, and the IMF governs local banks
 - D. The World Bank focuses on long-term development, the IMF on short-term monetary stability

10. What strategy was not part of the Bridgetown Initiative led by Barbados?
 - A. Suspending debt payments during disasters
 - B. Advocating for more grants instead of loans
 - C. Demanding exclusive fossil fuel exploration rights
 - D. Mobilizing more than US\$1 trillion for climate resilience

11. Which of the following actions would most directly increase the influence of the Caribbean diaspora in global politics?
 - A. Investing in remittances
 - B. Promoting tourism in their home countries
 - C. Hosting Caribbean cultural festivals overseas
 - D. Getting elected to political offices in countries like the U.S. or UK

12. Why did the United States challenge the EU's preferential treatment toward ACP countries at the WTO?
 - A. The IMF opposed the EU's subsidies
 - B. The European Union was accused of undermining free trade rules
 - C. The United States supported reparations movements for all Africans
 - D. Caribbean goods were unsafe for consumption, distribution and resale

13. What is a key characteristic of a parliamentary system?
 - A. The executive is drawn from the legislature
 - B. The judiciary is part of the executive branch
 - C. The executive is elected separately from the legislature
 - D. The President is both head of state and head of government

14. In a presidential system, what protects against one branch becoming too powerful?
 - A. Party discipline
 - B. Fusion of powers
 - C. Public referendums
 - D. Separation of powers

15. Which of the following best explains direct democracy?
 - A. Political elites govern with little public input
 - B. Each citizen vote on policies and decisions
 - C. Decisions are made by elected professionals and the elites
 - D. Citizens elect representatives to vote on laws on their behalf

16. What is a major criticism of direct democracy?
 - A. It lacks legal frameworks
 - B. It limits citizen participation
 - C. It increases government transparency
 - D. Citizens may lack expertise on complex issues

17. Which statement best compares parliamentary and presidential systems?
 - A. Both separate executive and legislative functions strictly
 - B. Both systems merge the legislative and executive branches
 - C. Presidential systems have fixed terms; parliamentary systems may dissolve early
 - D. In both systems, the Prime Minister and head of state have equal authority and absolute power

18. Which of the following would most likely occur in an elitist democracy?
 - A. Citizens vote directly on all policy issues
 - B. All citizens equally participate in law-making
 - C. Government decisions are made by a small, educated elite
 - D. There is full transparency and accountability for policy development

19. Why might a presidential system be more prone to political gridlock than a parliamentary system?
 - A. The judiciary controls the legislature
 - B. The President can dissolve the legislature at will
 - C. The President must follow Parliament's direction
 - D. The executive and legislature can be controlled by different parties

20. Which of the following functions of elections contributes most directly to political accountability?
 - A. Preventing coups
 - B. Legitimizing governments
 - C. Shifting power from leaders
 - D. Filling public office vacancies

21. What is a by-election?
 - A. A referendum vote which closes the electoral process
 - B. A special full national election held every three years
 - C. An election to fill a vacant seat before the end of the legislative term
 - D. A process for electing judges, magistrates, senators and attorney general

22. Which democratic model is most vulnerable to upper class influence and reduced public participation?
 - A. Elitist democracy
 - B. Direct democracy
 - C. Liberal democracy
 - D. Representative democracy

23. What was one of the main purposes of the Barbados Slave Code of 1661?
 - A. To define the legal rights of enslaved persons
 - B. To control and dehumanize enslaved Africans by legalizing chattel slavery
 - C. To encourage peaceful coexistence between enslaved people and planters
 - D. To promote education and religious instruction among enslaved populations

24. Which of the following most accurately describes the plantation society's structure?
 - A. Rigid stratification based on race and class
 - B. Flexible class structure based on merit and age
 - C. Egalitarian society with limited government intervention
 - D. A democratic society governed by communal consensus

25. According to George Beckford How did the plantation system influence modern Caribbean politics??
 - A. It provided an effective working economic environment.
 - B. It established a just, inclusive and strong political framework
 - C. It created a system of local empowerment and self-sufficiency
 - D. It reinforced dependency on external economies and social inequality

26. In which political system is power shared between a central government and regional states, allowing local control over internal affairs?
- Federal
 - Oligarchy
 - Monarchy
 - Communism
27. What was a key motivation behind the 1930s labour rebellions in the British Caribbean?
- The granting of universal adult suffrage
 - Widespread belief in Marxist ideology
 - Efforts to expand military bases and reduce social hierarchy
 - Labour struggles, economic hardship and political disempowerment
28. According to Plato, how is justice best achieved in an ideal political society?
- Through the pursuit and accumulation of wealth and status.
 - By having each person fulfill the role for which they are most suited.
 - By ensuring every citizen has an equal say in all aspects of governance.
 - By allowing individuals total freedom to make personal choices without restriction.
29. What was the main characteristic of a Crown Colony Government?
- Full legislative autonomy for local assemblies
 - Elected local officials governed without British oversight
 - Governance by a British-appointed governor with limited local input
 - Sovereign political independence and economic self-determination
30. What role did adult suffrage play in the rise of political parties in the Caribbean?
- It restricted working-class involvement in politics
 - It abolished all colonial political structures
 - It led to the immediate independence of all territories
 - It gave people the right to vote, and form political parties
31. How did imperialism justify the exploitation of colonies in the 19th and 20th centuries?
- Through ideologies of racial superiority
 - By promoting racial equality and mutual trade
 - By granting full economic independence to colonies
 - Through fair representation of local cultures in governance
32. According to Almond and Verba, what type of political culture combines parochial, subject, and participant elements to support democratic stability?
- Civic culture
 - Liberal culture
 - Traditional culture
 - Nationalist culture
33. Which of the following is a key feature of the New Political Culture as defined by Clark and Hoffman-Martino?
- Emphasis on class struggle
 - Decline of identity politics
 - Attention to environment and gender equality
 - Return to aristocratic forms of leadership
34. In David Easton's systems theory, which of the following is an example of an input function in a political system?
- Taxation policies
 - Rule adjudication
 - Rule application
 - Political socialization

35. According to Talcott Parsons, political culture is mainly concerned with:
- Global trade and its regulations
 - Military organization and hierarchy
 - Orientations toward political objects
 - Political institutions and voting patterns
36. What distinguishes positive liberty from negative liberty?
- Positive liberty is about independence from government; negative liberty is about legal rights
 - Positive liberty focuses on "freedom to," while negative liberty focuses on "freedom from"
 - Negative liberty is a modern invention; positive liberty was developed in ancient Greece
 - Negative liberty requires state support; positive liberty avoids state involvement
37. Which theorist argued that the political culture of a nation affects whether a democracy is stable or not?
- David Easton
 - John Rawls
 - Almond and Verba
 - Patrick Emmanuel
38. Which of the following best describes the structural functionalist view of politics?
- Politics is driven by chaos and power struggles
 - Governments function best under authoritarian rule
 - Each part of society functions to contribute to political stability
 - Institutions operate independently without influence on each other
39. Which of the following best describes the primary goal of the Association of Caribbean States (ACS)?
- To provide military support to Caribbean nations
 - To serve as the judicial authority for CARICOM member states
 - To regulate currency exchange rates in the Eastern Caribbean
 - To promote economic, environmental, and cultural cooperation among Caribbean and Latin American states
40. What was the primary objective of the West Indian Federation, established in 1958?
- To create a single currency for the Caribbean
 - To promote regional sports competitions among Caribbean islands
 - To form a political union to move toward independence as one nation
 - To establish a centralized education system for the West Indies citizens

Total 40 marks

Part B: Structured questions

Instructions: Answer ALL questions in full complete sentences on the blank sheets provided.

- a) (i) Define the term political culture. 2 marks
- (ii) Explain structural functionalism in context of politics. *Give examples to support your answer.* 4 marks
- b) (i) Distinguish between apprenticeship and emancipation. 3 marks
- (ii) Describe the events which resulted of the rebellion in Barbados in 1937.

3marks

c) Discuss the impact of Caribbean diaspora on Caribbean Politics. *In your answer highlight two ways.*

4 marks

d) Evaluate reasons why it is important to study comparative politics. *Identify two reasons in your answer.*

6 marks

e) (i) What is meant by global governance?

2 marks

(ii) Evaluate the effectiveness of global governance institutions such as the United Nations, The International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organisation in addressing global challenges.

6 marks

Total:30 marks

Grand total: 70 marks