**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Multiple choice quiz – Democracy**

1. Which of the following are features of representative democracy?
   1. Representatives are held accountable at election time
   2. Representatives act as delegates for their constituents
   3. Representatives are elected by their party in constituencies
   4. Representatives may represent those outside their constituency who share similar characteristics

1. Which of the following are arguments against the increased use of direct democracy in the UK today?
   1. Direct democracy will not work as participation is low
   2. Direct democracy over-simplifies complex issues
   3. Direct democracy is not practical in the UK today
   4. Direct democracy is pointless as Parliament remains sovereign

1. Which of the following is an accurate description of the link between a mandate and a manifesto?
   1. A party gains the mandate to carry out its manifesto by winning the majority of seats in an election
   2. A party gains the mandate to carry out its manifesto by winning the majority of votes in an election
   3. A party gains the manifesto to carry out its mandate by winning the majority of votes in an election
   4. A party gains the manifesto to carry out its mandate by winning the majority of seats in an election

1. Which of the following best describes the Westminster Model?
   1. A model of government based on the UK in which Parliament is sovereign and the Prime Minister holds all power.
   2. A model of government based on the UK in which the Prime Minister is sovereign and the House of Lords and House of Commons are fused.
   3. A model of government based on the UK in which the House of Commons is sovereign and the Prime Minister and Cabinet are fused.
   4. A model of government based on the UK in which Parliament is sovereign and Parliament and the Prime Minister are fused.

1. Which of the following are democratic features of liberal democracy?
   1. Free and fair elections
   2. Multiple centres of power
   3. The people vote on all matters
   4. Rights are protected

1. Which of the following are true about rights in the UK?
   1. Rights are protected and cannot be removed
   2. The UK has complete freedom of speech
   3. The Terrorist Act is counter to some rights in the UK
   4. Parliament can change the rights of UK citizens

1. In what ways could the UK be considered undemocratic?
   1. The House of Lords is unelected
   2. There is a peaceful transition of power after elections
   3. The rule of law applies to all
   4. Prisoners cannot vote whilst in prison
2. Match the relevant ‘democracy’ to the most accurate description

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Representative | Power is centralised in the hands of a few |
| Direct | People elect someone to make decisions on their behalf |
| Liberal | Power is decentralised, toleration is key, competing groups |
| Pluralist | Elections should be free and fair, rights protected and toleration is key |
| Elitest | People make the decisions themselves |

1. In what ways is the UK suffering from a ‘participation crisis’?
   1. Turnout in 2017 continued the trend of increasing electoral turnout
   2. Party membership has a generally declining trend
   3. Social media has allowed wider participation but encouraged slacktivism
   4. Pressure groups membership represents a selfish interest

1. Which of the following are arguments against 16-17 year olds having the vote?
   1. Their age group is directly affected by decisions made by the government
   2. Many 16-17-year-olds are not yet tax payers
   3. 16-17-year-old can fight on the front line in military operations
   4. 16-17-year-olds are unlikely to turnout

1. In what ways could the UK democracy be improved?
   1. By developing e-democracy and online voting
   2. By making the House of Commons a fully elected chamber
   3. By using a new electoral system
   4. By making suffrage universal

1. Which of the following are advantages of representative democracy?
   1. It gives equal weight to everyone’s votes
   2. It removes the possibility of corrupt politicians
   3. It helps avoid tyranny of the majority
   4. It allows those best educated to make decisions

1. In what ways were the arguments against Votes at 16 and the Suffragettes similar?
   1. Both were deemed to be irrational
   2. Both used methods that were violent
   3. Both has sympathy from some members of government
   4. Both appealed to disenfranchised groups