**Chapter 4/5—Interest Aggregation Systems and Parties--Short Answer**

1. Identify two defining characterizes of corporatist systems that make them distinct from pluralist systems.

2. Identify three functions of political parties common to authoritarian and democratic systems.

**Chapter 6—Government and Policymaking--Short Answer**

1. Define political legitimacy and list two sources of political legitimacy.

2. Describe one defining characteristic of a command economy and describe one defining characteristic of a market economy. Contrast these two characteristics.

3. Describe one feature of a bureaucracy in the context of an authoritarian system. Explain how that feature you have described can both help and hinder the effective implementation of public policy in an authoritarian system.

4. Describe a major difference between federal and unitary systems. Identify one country among the six AP Comparative Government and Politics countries that has a federal system. Identify one country among the six that has a unitary system.

**Chapter 4—Interest Articulation—Conceptual**

1. Many scholars think that civil society is important for the development of democracy.

(a) Define civil society.

(b) Identify and explain one specific condition within a political system that would enable civil society to thrive.

(c) Identify and explain another specific condition within a political system that would enable civil society to thrive.

**Chapter 5—Interest Aggregation Systems and Parties—Conceptual**

1. States vary in terms of their party systems and electoral systems.

(a) Identify and explain the type of electoral system that tends to create a multiparty system.

(b) Identify and explain the type of electoral system that tends to create a two-party system.

(c) Describe one reason that a one-party system might emerge.

(d) Explain one advantage each of multiparty, two-party and one-party systems in a multiethnic society.

**Chapter 6—Government and Policymaking--Conceptual**

1. (a) Discuss two reasons why leaders of unitary systems might choose to decentralize power.

(b) Describe one method used by leaders of unitary systems to decentralize power.

(c) Describe how a decentralized unitary system differs from a federal system.

2. (a) Define bicameralism.

(b) Identify one of the six countries covered in the AP Comparative Government and Politics course that has a bicameral national legislature.

(c) Explain why a federal democracy is likely to have a bicameral national legislature.

(d) Provide one other reason for a bicameral legislature.

(e) Describe two implications for federalism for the policy-making process