

# How do economists, sociologists and political scientists reason and work? - Séance 6

## 1: Define "Politics"

- A: someone who has a job in politics
- B: to bring an issue to the attention of the public
- C: the ideas involved in getting power
- D: a set of plans or actions agreed on by a government

## 2: Define "Policies"

- A: someone who has a job in politics
- B: to bring an issue to the attention of the public
- C: the ideas involved in getting power
- D: a set of plans or actions agreed on by a government

## 3: Define "Politician"

- A: someone who has a job in politics
- B: to bring an issue to the attention of the public
- C: the ideas involved in getting power
- D: a set of plans or actions agreed on by a government

## 4: Define "Politicise"

- A: someone who has a job in politics
- B: to bring an issue to the attention of the public
- C: the ideas involved in getting power
- D: a set of plans or actions agreed on by a government

## 5: What question does a political scientist seek to answer?

- A: When is political power achieved?
- B: What type of person seeks power?
- C: Why do people seek power?
- D: How is political power achieved and exercised?

## 6: Why are political scientist interested in elections?

- A: They allow access to people
- B: They leave out the disenfranchised
- C: They show who votes and who doesn't
- D: They grant access to power

## 7: What does a large abstention rate indicate?

- A: A heavily hated president
- B: A problem in democracy
- C: A strong-willed populace
- D: A lack of education

## 8: What is the average age-range of an abstainer?

- A: 18 - 24
- B: 25 - 34
- C: 60 - 69
- D: 70+

## 9: What is the average education level of an abstainer?

- A: Less than BAC
- B: BAC
- C: BAC+2
- D: BAC+3 or more

## 10: What is the average household income of an abstainer?

- A: < €1,250
- B: €1,250 - €2,000
- C: €2,000 - €3,000
- D: > €3,000