

Chapter 2: Analysing the EU

Question 1

According to the paradigm of pluralism

Democracies should actively promote the development of interest groups.

All interests that exist in society will organize themselves into groups that seek to affect decision-making.

Interest groups make use of several tactics to influence decision-making.

Interest groups seek to influence decision-making by lobbying several levels of government at the same time.

[See page 33]

Question 2

In Chapter 1 it was shown that the European Social Fund was incorporated into the EEC treaty due to pressure from Italy. This is an example of

Functional spillover.

Political spillover.

Cultivated spillover.

Neo-functionalism

[See page 35-36]

Question 3

Which of the statements below forms part of the theory of supranational governance?

Most power in the EU is located with the supranational bodies such as the

Commission, Court of Justice and the European Central Bank.

Member states are firmly in charge of the pace of integration.

Integration is solely the result of functional spillover.

The pace of integration varies between different policy-areas.

[See page 36-37]

Question 4

The fact that not all EU-member states recognize Kosovo's independence is an example of:

- Neo-functionalism
- Intergovernmentalism
- The logic of integration
- The logic of diversity**

[See page 38]

Question 5

Which of the following insights is not associated with Multi-Level Governance?

- Subnational levels of government directly access the EU level of policy making to wield influence
- The national level of government is increasingly dependent upon other levels of government
- Decision-making authority has been dispersed over several levels of government.
- The power of national governments to influence integration has increased over the last decades.**

[See page 43]

Question 6

Which of the statements below best characterizes the Comparative Politics approach to studying the EU.

- The EU is organized in the same fashion as national political systems, and hence operates in the same way.
- The only way to understand the functioning of the EU is to compare it to other federal states such as the U.S.A. or Germany.
- To understand the EU it is best to compare it to other international organisations such as the WTO or the UN.
- Because the EU shares many of the characteristics of national political systems, comparing it to those systems yields valuable insights into its functioning.**

[See page 44-45]

Question 7

To which approach belongs a study that analyzes the voting behaviour of members of the European Parliament?

Legislative politics

Executive politics

Political party studies

Comparative federalism

[See page 45-46]

Question 8

Which of the features below do functionalism and neo-functionalism share?

European integration is the only way to secure world peace.

Economic forces drive the integration process.

Integration processes have their own self-sustaining dynamic.

Functional needs are an important driver of cooperation between nation states.

[See page 33-35]

Question 9

The notion of path dependency is most commonly associated with:

Rational choice institutionalism.

Historical institutionalism.

Sociological institutionalism.

Comparative federalism.

[See page 42]

Question 10

The claim that major decisions in the European Council can only be made if there is prior agreement between the French president and the German chancellor best fits which theory?

Multi-Level Governance.

Intergovernmentalism.

Neo-functionalism.

Comparative federalism.

[See page 37-38]