

① Which of the following statements about the two-party system is correct?

- a. Most European countries have such a system.
- b. The United States is one of the few countries with such a system.
- c. It exists in the United States because of the absence of local party organizations.
- d. It has existed in the United States only since the early 1900s.
- e. It has always been on the verge of collapse.

② To win in a plurality system such as that in the United States, a candidate must

- a. exert considerable inside influence.
- b. win a runoff election.
- c. secure a majority of the votes.
- d. secure at least 70 percent of the votes.
- e. gather more votes than anyone else.

③ The plurality electoral system in the United States means that

- a. the party system will be competitive.
- b. every party must be a broad-based coalition.
- c. politics will be more ideological than it would otherwise be.
- d. the risk of electoral corruption is less than in Europe.
- e. smaller parties have a greater chance of winning at least some seats.

④ Why should elections based on a plurality system discourage new parties from forming?

- a. Because a plurality system discourages patronage and reduces voter interest in joining a party
- b. Because a plurality system requires parties to form alliances with other parties to win elections
- c. Because under this winner-take-all system no incentive is given for finishing second (or lower)
- d. Because a plurality system requires each party to be as narrowly based as possible, leaving little room for new parties
- e. Because a plurality system gives an advantage to savvy political unknowns who can grab the media spotlight

⑤ The most dramatic example of the winner-take-all principle in the U.S. electoral system is the

- a. ideal of pluralism.
- b. municipal elections in Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- c. partisan judicial elections.
- d. two-party system.
- e. electoral college.

⑥ The two-party system has worked in the United States, but not in Europe, because

- a. Americans are more aggressive and less deferential.
- b. fewer Americans want to participate in party activities.
- c. Americans agree on enough issues to form broad coalitions.
- d. Americans are more economically conservative than Europeans.
- e. Europeans are less ideological than Americans.

⑦ The most recent independent candidate for president who was able to get on the ballot in every state was

- a. Ross Perot.
- b. Henry Wallace.
- c. George Wallace.
- d. John Anderson.
- e. Ralph Nader.

⑧ Which of the following statements about minor parties in the United States is correct?

- a. They have been a major force in many national elections, most recently in 1986.
- b. They have been virtually nonexistent in U.S. political history.
- c. They generally downplay ideology in favor of winning elections.
- d. They were once discouraged by the election laws of many states.
- e. The ones that have endured have been non-ideological.

⑨ The platform of the Free Love party (a fictitious party) is, as you might guess, free love. This party is most likely a(n)

- a. economic-protest party.
- b. ideological party.
- c. factional party.
- d. consensual party.
- e. one-issue party.

⑩ The Libertarian and Socialist parties in the United States are examples of

- a. one-issue parties.
- b. ideological parties.
- c. economic-protest parties.
- d. factional parties.
- e. consensual parties.

⑪ George Wallace's American Independent party was an example of a(n)

- a. ideological party.
- b. one-issue party.
- c. economic protest party.
- d. factional party.
- e. consensual party.

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The Populist party is an example of a(n)

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- a. ideological party.
- b. one-issue party.
- c. economic protest party.
- d. factional party.
- e. consensual party.

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An example of an economic protest party is the

- a. Communist party.
- b. Libertarian party.
- c. American Independent party.
- d. Populist party.
- e. Bull Moose party.

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Which of the following kinds of minor parties tends to endure the longest?

- a. Ideological
- b. One-issue
- c. Economic protest
- d. Factional
- e. Consensual

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The kind of minor party that has probably had the greatest influence on public policy is the

- a. ideological party.
- b. economic protest party.
- c. factional party.
- d. one-issue party.
- e. consensual party.

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Many strong social movements in the United States (e.g., the antiwar movement of the late 1960s) never produced a significant third party. One reason for this is that

- a. most states have laws against the formation of third parties.
- b. dissident elements were able to influence elections through party primaries and national conventions.
- c. the size of these social movements was never large enough to encourage the formation of parties.
- d. formation of a third party would undermine the goals of these movements.
- e. such movements typically failed to generate significant interest in mainstream politics.

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Even though minor parties have had little success in national elections, they have played an important role in many elections by

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- a. forcing runoffs that sharpened the policy positions of the two major parties.
- b. influencing the public policy positions of the two major parties.
- c. encouraging dissident factions to remain in the Democratic or Republican party.
- d. removing barriers in state election laws.
- e. making the cost of running for the presidency much higher.

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In the days when party conventions were heavily influenced by party leaders and elected officials, it was relatively easy to ignore

- a. the electoral objectives of the party.
- b. deals made in smoke-filled rooms.
- c. the will of the people.
- d. the party's strongest supporters.
- e. the policy preferences of dissident factions.

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At party conventions in recent years, the _____ has (have) become increasingly important.

- a. will of elected officials
- b. policy interests of the party
- c. will of the people
- d. policy preferences of party leaders
- e. concerns of state legislators

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National convention delegates, compared to their respective party members, tend to be

- a. more liberal if they are Democrats, more conservative if they are Republicans.
- b. more liberal regardless of party.
- c. more conservative regardless of party.
- d. more conservative if they are Democrats, more liberal if they are Republicans.
- e. quite similar in most respect, but not so much in terms of occupational prestige.

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A meeting of party followers at which convention delegates are picked is known as a

- a. pre-convention.
- b. primary.
- c. nominating primary.
- d. party commission.
- e. caucus.

The makeup of state party caucuses can best be characterized as

- a. rank and file.
- b. highly partisan.
- c. nationally controlled.
- d. mainstream.
- e. concentric.

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Which of the following statements is *incorrect*?

- a. Representatives must be 20 years of age.
- b. Senators must be 30 years of age.
- c. Representatives be citizens of the U.S. for 7 years.
- d. Senators must be citizens of the U.S. for 9 years.
- e. Representatives and senators must live in the state in which they are elected.

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Who said "all politics is local"?

- a. Will Rodgers
- b. Groucho Marx
- c. Karl Marx
- d. Huey Long
- e. "Tip" O'Neill

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Legislators who think of themselves as trustees are most likely to

- a. follow their constituent's wishes closely.
- b. do what they perceive is best.
- c. influence committees to vote the delegate's positions.
- d. gather support from interest group representatives.
- e. follow the lead of the party caucuses.

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One reason why the approach used by a candidate in a general election may not work in a primary is that a primary candidate must

- a. take a more mainstream view of key issues.
- b. be more aware of the "clothespin" vote.
- c. play to the ideology of political activists.
- d. take greater caution to avoid slips of the tongue.
- e. avoid media scrutiny at all costs.

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To win the presidential nomination, as opposed to the general election, candidates generally present themselves as

- a. more conservative.
- b. more liberal.
- c. more liberal if Republican, more conservative if Democrat.
- d. more liberal if Democrat, more conservative if Republican.
- e. moderate.

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In the 1980 presidential election, many voters voted for Ronald Reagan over Jimmy Carter as a vote against Carter, not out of loyalty to Reagan. Such a vote is referred to as a(n)

- a. spin vote.
- b. clothespin vote.
- c. prospective vote.
- d. informed vote.
- e. inclined vote.

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A _____ issue is one in which the rival candidates have opposing views on a question that also divides the voters.

- a. valence
- b. primary
- c. secondary
- d. residual
- e. position

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In the 2000 election, George W. Bush wanted to let people put some of their Social Security money into private savings accounts; Al Gore opposed this. This is an example of a _____ issue.

- a. valence
- b. primary
- c. secondary
- d. position
- e. residual

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A _____ issue is one in which a candidate fully supports the public's view on a matter about which nearly everybody is in agreement.

- a. valence
- b. primary
- c. secondary
- d. position
- e. residual

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An example of a _____ issue was when Jimmy Carter seemed more likely to favor honesty in government than did his opponent in 1976.

- a. residual
- b. primary
- c. secondary
- d. position
- e. valence

32

_____ issues have increased in importance in campaigns in recent years.

- a. Valence
- b. Primary
- c. Secondary
- d. Position
- e. Residual

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The kind of campaign activity *most* notably on the increase in recent elections is

- a. appearances at malls.
- b. large parades and rallies.
- c. whistle-stop train tours.
- d. appearances at factories.
- e. broadcasting.

34

Which of the following statements about television spot ads in general elections is true?

- a. They manipulate voters very effectively.
- b. They have almost no effect, as far as can be determined.
- c. They usually help the Republican candidate.
- d. They are being used less and less frequently.
- e. They usually help Democratic candidates.

35

Which of the following statements about the impact of television advertising is probably true?

- a. It is greater for clarifying issues than for projecting an image.
- b. It is more pronounced in congressional than in presidential races.
- c. It is greater on primary elections than on general elections.
- d. It is greater on general elections than on primary elections.
- e. It is greater on strong partisans.

36

The drawback to candidates of television visuals and debates is

- a. their time limitations.
- b. the risk of verbal slips.
- c. their expense.
- d. audience passivity.
- e. the inability to control background images.

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Compared with paid television advertising, television visuals such as an appearance by a candidate on the nightly news are probably

- a. more expensive.
- b. less credible with voters.
- c. more informative.
- d. less influential on election outcomes.
- e. less informative.

38

One way for a candidate to avoid embarrassing slips of the tongue during campaigning is to

- a. engage in televised debates.
- b. avoid paid advertising.
- c. participate in town meetings.
- d. control the timing of visuals.
- e. rely on stock speeches.

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One effect of candidates' fear of a slip during campaigning is that, increasingly, candidates are

- a. relying on television debates to clarify their views.
- b. selling an image rather than their ideas.
- c. avoiding stock speeches in favor of impromptu briefings.
- d. avoiding television exposure altogether.
- e. concentrating heavily on substance and ideas.

40

The positive effect of television is best illustrated by the 1992 campaign of

- a. Bill Clinton.
- b. George Bush.
- c. Ross Perot.
- d. all of the candidates.
- e. none of the candidates.

41

An advantage of direct-mail appeals is that they

- a. cost very little.
- b. can be directed at specific subgroups of the populations.
- c. can blanket the entire electorate.
- d. reach only the literate.
- e. can convince strong partisans to change their perspectives.

42

Unlike congressional campaigns, presidential campaigns are funded by

- a. private sources only.
- b. public sources only.
- c. both private and public sources.
- d. federal matching grants only.
- e. private sources during the primaries and public sources after the nominations are made.

43

One effect of the way that federal matching funds are made available to candidates for presidential campaigns is to

- a. give candidates an incentive to raise money from small donors.
- b. encourage candidates to use more of their own financing.
- c. strengthen the role that the party plays in raising campaign funds.
- d. increase the chances of an ideologically-oriented candidate winning the election.
- e. encourage a large number of third party candidates to run.

44

Funding of congressional elections comes from

- a. public sources only.
- b. private sources only.
- c. party sources only.
- d. a combination of public, party, and private sources.
- e. the parties and public sources.

A PAC must have _____ members.

- a. 2
- b. 8
- c. 50
- d. 100
- e. 120

45

Which of the following statements about a social movement is generally true?

- The more extreme its position, the smaller its size.
- The more liberal its position, the larger its size.
- The more moderate its position, the smaller its size.
- The more purposive its membership incentives, the smaller its size.
- It can only take place when courts are open to the prospect of radical change in the law.

46

The launching of the environmental movement was assisted by

- a hurricane in Pensacola, Florida.
- several incidents of contaminated water in Boston.
- an oil spill on the Santa Barbara beaches.
- the highly publicized death of dozens of sperm whales.
- controversies surrounding the spread of diseases in animals.

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The League of Women Voters is an example of a feminist organization whose membership incentives are primarily

- material.
- purposive.
- concurrent.
- ideological.
- solidary.

48

The National Organization for Women (NOW) is an example of a feminist organization whose membership incentives are primarily

- material.
- purposive.
- solidary.
- sociological.
- concurrent.

49

The peak of the union movement in the United States occurred in the year

- 1923.
- 1932.
- 1945.
- 1956.
- 1978.

50

The proportion of the non-farm work force that is unionized today is approximately

- 11 percent.
- 20 percent.
- 35 percent.
- 50 percent.
- 65 percent.

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51

A major cause in the decline of union membership in the United States was a(n)

- shift in the nation's economic life toward industrial production.
- decline in public support for unions.
- shift in the nation's economic life away from service delivery.
- increase in the number of union members with purposive incentives.
- increase in the number of union members with concurrent incentives.

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52

Which of the following interest groups will probably have the most difficult time raising money?

- A lobbying organization representing a nonprofit organization
- A lobbying organization representing a for-profit organization
- A membership organization relying on appeals to purpose
- A membership organization relying on solidary incentives
- a and b

53

Each of the following is an important source of funds for lobbying organizations *except*

- foundation grants.
- membership dues.
- government grants.
- direct-mail solicitations.
- a, b, and c.

54

Some \$21 million was donated to various liberal interest groups between 1970 and 1980 by the

- Lilly Foundation.
- Ford Foundation.
- Pew Memorial Trust.
- Sloan-Kettering Fund.
- Rockefeller Family Fund.

55

Of the three major sources of funds available to interest groups, the one that is unique to modern interest groups is

- foundation grants.
- federal grants and contracts.
- low interest loans from the political parties.
- public funding via the personal income tax return.
- computerized direct-mail solicitations.

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The nonprofit and other organizations that receive the lion's share of federal grants and contracts are rarely if ever

- influential in Congressional policy making.
- the same organizations from year to year.
- large organizations.
- subject to performance audits or independent research evaluations.
- religious organizations.

57

- To have its license renewed, a radio or television station must
- sign a pledge not to criticize the national government unfairly.
 - submit news broadcasts to government censors to remove all obscene material.
 - provide free commercial time to political candidates.
 - demonstrate how it plans to serve the community needs.
 - identify goals in broadcasting cycles that address national concerns.

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- Since the 1980s, broadcasting licenses are automatically renewed unless
- the station has been found guilty of broadcasting obscenity.
 - some community group formally objects.
 - the station has been found to criticize the government unfairly.
 - the station's ownership has changed.
 - the station's ownership has not changed for a considerable period of time.

59

The Carter-Reagan debate in 1980 was sponsored by the League of Women Voters (LWV) because

- the LWV had an exclusive license for that purpose.
- the LWV threatened to sue the networks.
- both candidates wanted an impartial forum.
- the fairness doctrine did not apply.
- that arrangement allowed circumvention of the equal access rule.

60

- The abandonment of the Fairness Doctrine permitted
- liberals to have more access to mainstream media.
 - small business owners to restrict access.
 - the rise of talk radio.
 - politicians to regulate media more directly.
 - interest groups to have greater influence on elections.

61

- The Equal Time rule obliges stations
- that sell advertising to one political candidate to sell equal time to that person's opponent.
 - to allow all candidates the opportunity to participate in debates.
 - to provide all candidates the chance to appear in news stories.
 - to provide equal news coverage of the campaigns of all candidates.
 - to allow candidates equal time to respond to the airing of any of their opponent's criticisms.

62

The advertising rates charged to candidates for public office, compared with those for other advertisers, are

- the same.
- usually higher.
- usually lower.
- always lower because of the equal time rule.
- usually lower, if the candidate is liberal.

63

When Israeli general Ariel Sharon sued *Time* magazine for libel, the jury decided that

- Time's* stories on Sharon were accurate.
- Time* had libeled Sharon and must pay damages.
- Time* had libeled Sharon but not maliciously.
- Sharon lacked standing to sue in a U.S. court.
- Sharon had shown no true case and controversy.

64

For a newspaper to be found guilty of libel, the accused party must

- prove beyond reasonable doubt that what was printed was damaging, even if it was printed accidentally.
- sue the reporter who wrote the story and not the newspaper that published it.
- sue the newspaper that published the story and not the reporter who wrote it.
- provide clear and convincing evidence that what was printed was malicious.
- establish that what was printed could have been interpreted in more than one manner.

65

Which of the following statements about laws intended to protect the privacy of citizens is *correct*?

- They do not really inhibit newspapers.
- They exert strong pressure on newspapers to check all stories.
- They apply to public officials only.
- They apply to newspapers but not to other media.
- They apply to newspapers and radio, but not television.

66

In general, what position has the Supreme Court taken on the government's right to compel reporters to divulge information concerning the commission of a crime?

- It has ruled against it.
- It has upheld it.
- It has avoided ruling on it.
- It has yet to rule on it.
- It has ruled in a contradictory manner.

67

How frequently do television broadcasting licenses come up for renewal?

- Every year
- Every two years
- Every three years
- Every five years
- Every ten years

68

How frequently do radio broadcasting licenses come up for renewal?

- Every year
- Every two years
- Every five years
- Every seven years
- Every ten years

12

69

Probably the *best* measure of an interest group's influence is its

- size.
- wealth.
- organizational skill.
- contacts.
- issue dexterity.

70

Probably the *most* effective commodity at the command of interest groups is

- money.
- allegiance.
- persuasiveness.
- media access.
- information.

71

The value of information, the power of the lobbyists, and thus the success of interest groups are greatest when the issue

- involves other interest groups also.
- is fairly narrow.
- is broad enough to gather mass support.
- is a highly visible national policy.
- is both broad and visible.

72

Lobbyists are restrained from misrepresenting facts or misleading legislators by

- the 1984 Truth-in-Lobbying Law.
- the open nature of the lobbying process.
- governmental regulatory agencies such as the FTA.
- the fear of losing legislators' trust and confidence.
- supervision of the federal courts.

73

When the Civil Aeronautics Board was setting airline rates and conferring air routes on various cities, most of those appearing before it at its hearings were

- airline companies.
- passenger representatives.
- government officials.
- lawyers.
- airport employees.

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In addition to seeking technical information from lobbyists, public officials often look to them for

- help in persuading uncommitted voters.
- assistance in their personal lives.
- legal expertise.
- political cues on particular issues.
- inside tips on campaigning slogans.

75

In the 1980s, the Reagan administration attempted to cut back on federal funds for nonprofit groups that were supposedly

- religious.
- liberal.
- conservative.
- business oriented.
- foreign sponsored.

76

To say that "the pressure system has an upper-class bias" is to

- state an important principle of lobbying.
- state an incorrect view of lobbying.
- say much about the people who join groups, but nothing about the positions the groups will take.
- say much about the positions groups take, but nothing about the people who join these groups.
- say much about the people who join groups, but nothing about their talents and skills.

77

The Americans who are *most* likely to join interest groups are

- religious people.
- people in small communities.
- people from the lower socioeconomic classes and members of minority groups.
- people in economic distress.
- people with better-than-average incomes.

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Although knowing that the oil industry, for example, is represented by more than 170 interest groups may be useful, this fact is important only if these groups

- represent different interests.
- are all membership groups.
- are all lobbying organizations.
- always protect the oil industry.
- are representative of the population of oil interests.

79

Of the nearly 7,000 groups represented in Washington, approximately what percentage are corporations?

- 5
- 10
- 50
- 70
- 98

80

The example of farmers illustrates that interest groups from the same sector are often

- an unbeatable combination.
- divided among themselves.
- unrepresentative of their numbers.
- unsure of their own best interests.
- unified, but incapable of action.

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