

**MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

- 1) In the description of political parties as "three-headed political giants," which of the following is NOT considered one of those three heads? 1) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) the party as an organization
  - B) the party-out-of-power
  - C) the party-in-the-electorate
  - D) the party-in-government
  - E) none of the above
  
- 2) The party national committees 2) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) are composed of each party's members of Congress.
  - B) write and approve the party's platform.
  - C) meet once every four years.
  - D) select the party's presidential candidate.
  - E) keep the party operating between conventions.
  
- 3) In blanket primaries, 3) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) voters may vote for multiple candidates.
  - B) voters may choose on election day which party primary they want to participate in.
  - C) voters may vote for candidates from either party.
  - D) only voters who have registered in advance with the party can vote.
  - E) none of the above
  
- 4) A critical election involves and accelerates a process called 4) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) party realignment.
  - B) electoral examination.
  - C) partisan transformation.
  - D) democratic rejuvenation.
  - E) proportional representation.
  
- 5) From the late-nineteenth century through the New Deal years, many of America's largest cities were dominated by 5) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) super delegates who controlled everything.
  - B) corrupt but popular party machines.
  - C) the Socialist party.
  - D) mayors who refused to allow elections.
  - E) the Communist party.
  
- 6) Closed primaries 6) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) cost less than open primaries.
  - B) discourage party loyalty.
  - C) encourage party loyalty.
  - D) depress voter turnout.
  - E) have fewer undercounts.

- 7) Patronage 7) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) is an incentive given by national party offices.  
B) was an inducement of jobs and financial rewards given for political reasons by party machines.  
C) is based on merit and competence.  
D) is commonly used by political parties today.  
E) is the deference that elected officials give to their campaign contributors in making policy decisions.
- 8) Each party holds a national convention every 8) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) four years.  
B) five years.  
C) year.  
D) two years.  
E) six years.
- 9) "Critical elections" always result in the 9) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) formation of new political parties.  
B) formation of new coalitions for each political party.  
C) successful bid by a third political party.  
D) displacement of the minority party by the majority party.  
E) widespread public questioning of the American election process accompanied by calls for its reform.
- 10) The New Deal coalition made the \_\_\_\_\_ party the minority party for decades. 10) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Socialist  
B) Democratic  
C) Federalist  
D) Whig  
E) Republican
- 11) In elections since 1968, 11) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the Democrats have dominated both the presidency and the Congress.  
B) the Republicans have dominated the presidency, while the Democrats have dominated the Congress.  
C) party control of both Congress and the presidency has shifted from one party to the other at least every other election.  
D) the Democrats have dominated the presidency, while the Republicans have dominated Congress.  
E) the Republicans have dominated both the presidency and the Congress.
- 12) Party dealignment means the 12) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) realignment of party coalitions.  
B) the inability of the parties to deal with the nation's problems.  
C) decreasing influence of both parties on voters and government.  
D) increasing inability of minority parties to win elections.  
E) lack of party cohesion in Congress.

- 13) Which of the following is TRUE about most third-party campaigns in American history? 13) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) They almost never win office.
  - B) They occasionally succeed.
  - C) They frequently are successful.
  - D) They usually become major political parties over time.
  - E) They have been most successful at promoting party dealignment.
- 14) American political parties tend to take middle-of-the-road stands on major issues 14) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) because most of the American electorate are centrist.
  - B) only because the party's candidates are so afraid of alienating those on different sides of issues.
  - C) while the public tends to have stronger opinions
  - D) in spite of evidence that more extreme positions generate more excitement and likelihood for electoral victory.
  - E) because most of the American electorate do not have political opinions.
- 15) The weakening of party control over American politics 15) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) is leading to a multiparty system in this country.
  - B) leads to fewer differences between party platforms.
  - C) threatens democracy.
  - D) threatens the very existence of political parties.
  - E) is in part due to the increasing influence of the media.
- 16) The National Organization for Women 16) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) was primarily responsible for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.
  - B) is a counter-interest group formed by Phyllis Schlafly to oppose the Women's Liberation Movement and the Equal Rights Amendment.
  - C) is no longer a formidable force for women's rights.
  - D) was first formed in the nineteenth century to help women gain the right to vote.
  - E) now works for the enactment of individual statutes (laws) to protect women's rights rather than a constitutional amendment.
- 17) A political party is 17) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) an organization devoted to implementing policy in the public interest.
  - B) a group of people who agree on everything and organize annually to win elections.
  - C) less interested in winning elections than in particular public policy.
  - D) a team of men and women with similar beliefs seeking legitimate control of the government by through elections.
  - E) a narrow interest group seeking advantage through elections.
- 18) The \_\_\_\_\_ movement was spurred by a single person: Ralph Nader. 18) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) modern civil rights movement
  - B) consumer
  - C) American labor
  - D) gay rights
  - E) anti-Vietnam War

- 19) In "going public" interest groups 19) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) use advertising and public relations to enhance their image.
  - B) extend membership to a broader range of people.
  - C) bring class action suits against their opponents.
  - D) open their decision-making meetings to the general public.
  - E) issue stock.
- 20) Class action lawsuits 20) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) consist of lawsuits brought to the courts by one particular social class in society.
  - B) consist of written arguments submitted to the courts in support of one side of a case.
  - C) enable a group of similarly situated plaintiffs to combine similar grievances into a single suit.
  - D) ask a court to take action against a particular group to stop them from injuring another group financially.
  - E) enable organized interests groups to sue the federal government over a particular issue.
- 21) Economic groups 21) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) are those groups that provide information to Congress.
  - B) consist only of corporations, rather than individuals, as members.
  - C) are those which require individuals to pay dues to be members.
  - D) are those groups interested in wages, prices, and profits.
  - E) lobby on behalf of all consumers.
- 22) Business PACs 22) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) have increased more dramatically than any other category of PACs.
  - B) have not been as effective as labor and consumer PACs.
  - C) are the most visible of Washington lobbies.
  - D) contribute more to Democrats than to Republicans.
  - E) have so far been associated only with multinational corporations.
- 23) That successful lobbying efforts by consumer groups benefits all consumers, and not just group members, is an example of 23) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) interest group liberalism.
  - B) electioneering.
  - C) Olson's Law of Large Groups.
  - D) a free-rider problem.
  - E) lobbying.
- 24) *Amicus curiae* briefs 24) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) consist of written arguments submitted to the courts in support of one side of a case.
  - B) are written explanations of a court decision.
  - C) are legal arguments submitted by the president's attorneys advocating the United States government's position in an important federal court case.
  - D) are lawsuits submitted by interest groups.
  - E) enable groups of similarly situated plaintiffs to combine similar grievances into a single suit.

- 25) According to the text, the least effective activity of lobbyists in Congress is 25) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) activating members of Congress to vote on legislation.  
B) converting members of Congress to the lobbyists' positions.  
C) providing information.  
D) contributing to campaigns.  
E) both A and B
- 26) The pluralist theory of American politics maintains that 26) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the slogan on our money, *e pluribus unum*, is accurate in the sense that out of the many competing groups in America, a single unified American purpose has been forged.  
B) the proliferation of interest groups results in political stagnation.  
C) although groups often do not play by the rules of the game, they do represent the American public at large.  
D) the extensive organization of competing groups is evidence that influence is widely dispersed among them.  
E) the largest interest groups will come to dominate policymaking.
- 27) Interest group liberalism is criticized especially by \_\_\_\_\_ theorists. 27) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) elitist  
B) hyperpluralist  
C) social-conservative  
D) hyperelitist  
E) pluralist
- 28) According to Olson's Law of Large Groups, 28) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) large groups are more democratic.  
B) the size of a group does not determine its effectiveness, the leadership structure is the key.  
C) all groups have a life cycle of birth, growth, maintenance, and decline, although many never decline completely.  
D) the smaller the group, the more effective it will be.  
E) the larger the group, the more effective it will be.
- 29) The presence and power of multinational corporations illustrates 29) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) democratic theory.  
B) hyperpluralist theory.  
C) pluralist theory.  
D) global unity theory.  
E) elite theory.
- 30) The idea that just a few groups have all the power is associated with 30) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) syndicalism.  
B) elite theory.  
C) pluralist theory.  
D) hyperpluralist theory.  
E) democratic theory.

- 31) According to \_\_\_\_\_ theorists, interest groups compete and counterbalance one another in the political marketplace. 31) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) elitist  
B) hyperpluralist  
C) hyperelitist  
D) free market  
E) pluralist
- 32) A "collective good" refers to 32) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) goods and services collected for the needy.  
B) goods and services that are publicly owned.  
C) something of value that benefits both the actual and potential members of a group.  
D) a public policy that is in the public interest.  
E) benefits that accrue to the group that sought them.
- 33) One of the major inducements of the American interest group system is that it 33) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) distracts government officials.  
B) is biased toward the wealthy.  
C) is dominated by single-issue groups.  
D) stifles the expression of new interests.  
E) provides too much representation.
- 34) Many interest groups involve themselves in \_\_\_\_\_ to help get those they consider to be the right people into office or to keep them there. 34) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) electioneering  
B) litigation  
C) policymaking  
D) lobbying  
E) recruitment
- 35) Most PAC money goes overwhelmingly to incumbents because incumbents 35) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) have already been "bought off" by interest groups.  
B) have already become friends and supporters of lobbyists.  
C) have the need for large amounts of money to maintain themselves in power.  
D) need more money due to the restraints of being in office.  
E) are the most likely to be able to return the investment.
- 36) 36) \_\_\_\_\_
- 37) Purposely staged activities held in front of the media are called 37) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) media events.  
B) political dramas.  
C) press conferences.  
D) trial balloons.  
E) news.

- 38) According to the text, Ronald Reagan's presidency was characterized by 38) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) more concern and energy devoted to the president's media appearances than in any other administration.  
B) considerable animosity between the media and the administration.  
C) a number of spontaneous media appearances by the president designed to take advantage of his Hollywood experience.  
D) attempts to avoid media appearances by the president.  
E) Reagan's frequent false statements which were later documented by reporters to be either errors or deliberate lies.
- 39) Four out of five newspaper readers in America read papers owned by 39) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) their employees.  
B) large corporate chains located out of town.  
C) fearless local editors.  
D) the Associated Press.  
E) television stations.
- 40) Narrowcasting refers to 40) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the technical ability to block access to broadcast signals.  
B) media programming aimed at a particular (narrow) audience.  
C) media programming focused entirely on media events.  
D) political advertising being developed for homogeneous audiences.  
E) media programming delivered in brief program segments.
- 41) In general, magazines are 41) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) basically reserved for the educated elite.  
B) a major source of news in the United States.  
C) politically conservative.  
D) not read very widely in the United States.  
E) not a major source of news in the United States.
- 42) Following the first Nixon-Kennedy presidential debate of 1960, opinion polls showed that 42) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) those who watched on television thought Kennedy had won, while those who listened over the radio thought Nixon won.  
B) those who watched on television and listened over the radio both thought Kennedy had won.  
C) those who watched on television and listened over the radio both thought Nixon had won.  
D) those who listened over radio thought it was a draw, while those who watched television thought Kennedy did better.  
E) those who watched on television thought Nixon had won, while those who listened over the radio thought Kennedy won.
- 43) For most newspapers in medium-sized cities and small towns, their principal source for 43) \_\_\_\_\_  
reporting national and world news is  
A) The Associated Press.  
B) *The Washington Post*.  
C) *The New York Times*.  
D) Cable News Network.  
E) *USA Today*.

- 44) Since Kennedy, 44) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the news media have reduced their coverage of presidential candidates.  
B) the amount of news coverage of presidential candidates has increased dramatically.  
C) coverage of issues in presidential campaigns has increased dramatically.  
D) emphasis of campaign reporting has changed dramatically from "why" to a simpler, descriptive "what" format.  
E) news coverage of presidential candidates has become increasingly less favorable.
- 45) Prior to the 1930s, 45) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) press conferences were held twice a week.  
B) the president was rarely directly questioned by the media.  
C) the media was dominated by a few influential newspapers.  
D) the president catered to the local, rather than the national, press.  
E) image-building was essentially built around radio broadcasting.
- 46) The first president to manipulate media politics with many press conferences and fireside chats successfully was 46) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) John F. Kennedy.  
B) Ronald Reagan.  
C) Lyndon Johnson.  
D) Abraham Lincoln.  
E) Franklin Roosevelt.
- 47) A trial balloon is a 47) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) piece of information leaked to politicians from a reporter in order to confirm another source.  
B) sensational criminal trial that attracts inflated media coverage.  
C) method used by the media to force a politician or public official to admit to lying to a reporter.  
D) directive by judges to deny access to reporters in certain sensitive cases.  
E) method used by public figures of leaking certain stories to reporters to see what the political reaction will be.
- 48) Cable News Network (CNN) 48) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) is a government-owned news agency that specializes in international news.  
B) has taken the place of the three major networks as Americans' primary source for news.  
C) has had more effect on the mass public than it has had on political elites.  
D) specializes in after-the-fact news summaries and in-depth analysis.  
E) has brought television into a new era of bringing the news to people and political leaders as it happens.
- 49) Sound bites are 49) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) negative political advertisements that offer quick attacks on one's opponent.  
B) leaks by official sources used to test the political waters.  
C) short clips of a political speech lasting fifteen seconds or less.  
D) negative news coverage received by a public figure. They hurt!  
E) a form of censorship widely used in Great Britain.

- 50) The \_\_\_\_\_ is the list of subjects or problems to which government officials, and people outside of government closely associated with those officials, are paying some serious attention to at any given time. 50) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) prioritization schedule
  - B) policy agenda
  - C) A-List
  - D) plum book
  - E) catalog of current issues
- 51) The news does not mirror reality because 51) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) journalists are more liberal than most people.
  - B) the number of potential news stories is limited.
  - C) journalists are more conservative than most people.
  - D) the news media are biased toward the coverage of political events.
  - E) journalists must select stories that will draw the largest audience.
- 52) A talking head is a 52) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) public relations expert.
  - B) shot of a person speaking directly into the television camera.
  - C) nickname for a political journalist.
  - D) member of the seminal punk band of the 1980s that had a major political influence on youth.
  - E) secret source for news leaks.
- 53) The overriding bias in the news is toward stories that 53) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) draw large audiences.
  - B) are triangular.
  - C) include talking heads.
  - D) are liberal.
  - E) target-specific audiences.
- 54) Most news coverage is perhaps best described as 54) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) metacognitive.
  - B) thorough.
  - C) superficial.
  - D) superlative.
  - E) complex.
- 55) A policy entrepreneur is 55) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) a knowledge specialist in a policy area.
  - B) a candidate seeking a career in elective office.
  - C) an elected or appointed public official.
  - D) someone who works to get ideas on the government's policy agenda.
  - E) someone who uses politics for self-gain.

## Answer Key

Testname: PRACTICE TEST UNIT 3

- 1) B
- 2) E
- 3) C
- 4) A
- 5) B
- 6) C
- 7) B
- 8) A
- 9) B
- 10) E
- 11) B
- 12) C
- 13) A
- 14) A
- 15) E
- 16) E
- 17) D
- 18) B
- 19) A
- 20) C
- 21) D
- 22) A
- 23) D
- 24) A
- 25) B
- 26) D
- 27) B
- 28) D
- 29) B
- 30) B
- 31) E
- 32) C
- 33) B
- 34) A
- 35) E
- 36) No Correct Answer Was Provided.
- 37) A
- 38) A
- 39) B
- 40) B
- 41) E
- 42) A
- 43) A
- 44) E
- 45) B
- 46) E
- 47) E
- 48) E
- 49) C

## Answer Key

Testname: PRACTICE TEST UNIT 3

- 50) B
- 51) E
- 52) B
- 53) A
- 54) C
- 55) D