

**PLS 101 – Spring 2009**  
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**Study Questions for Test #2 (Chapters 7-10)**

**Chapter 7**

Title: Ch07-01;F; p.285

1. The two major roles of members of Congress are lawmaking and
  - a. agenda setting.
  - b. policymaking.
  - \*c. representation.
  - d. constituency service.
  - e. budget approval.

Title: Ch07-02;F; p.287

2. The term "constituency" refers to
  - a. party members who refuse to support their candidate.
  - \*b. the voters in a district who elect a representative.
  - c. the majority of people in a state.
  - d. a geographic area with a common interest.
  - e. a district's largest urban center.

Title: Ch07-03;F; p. 287

3. The textbook identifies all of the following as types of representation EXCEPT
  - a. policy representation.
  - b. allocative representation.
  - c. casework.
  - d. symbolic representation.
  - \*e. authoritative representation.

Title: Ch07-04;F; p.287

4. Casework (or constituency service)
  - a. is more commonly engaged in by senators than representatives.
  - b. was outlawed in 1996.
  - \*c. assists people in dealing with the bureaucracy.
  - d. is rarely used today.
  - e. seldom helps members of Congress in their reelection bids.

Title: Ch07-05;F; p. 292

5. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a congressional committee's investigation of the executive and of government agencies to ensure they are acting as Congress intends.
  - a. A congressional witch hunt
  - b. A markup
  - \*c. Congressional oversight
  - d. Committee interference with executive prerogative
  - e. One of the enumerated powers of Congress

Title: Ch07-06;F; p. 290

6. The major differences between the House and the Senate include all of the following EXCEPT
  - a. the length of their terms.

- b. the size of the institutions.
- c. the method of determining their constituencies.
- d. their role in the impeachment process.
- \*e. their power in the legislative process.

Title: Ch07-07;F; pp. 292-294

7. Which of the following is NOT one of the checks and balances that Congress can use in relation to the executive branch?
- a. The power to approve treaties
  - b. The power to approve presidential appointments to the federal courts
  - c. Congressional oversight of the executive branch
  - d. The power of impeachment
  - \*e. The power to veto acts of the president

Title: Ch07-08;F; p.291

8. Budget bills must
- a. be signed by the president within three days of final passage.
  - b. have bipartisan sponsorship.
  - c. pass both chambers by a two-thirds vote.
  - \*d. originate in the House.
  - e. be reviewed by the Supreme Court before implementation.

Title: Ch07-09;F; p.292

9. The job of confirming presidential appointments belongs to the
- a. judiciary.
  - b. cabinet.
  - c. House of Representatives.
  - \*d. Senate.
  - e. Congress as a whole.

Title: Ch07-10;F; p.295

10. The reallocation of congressional seats among the states every ten years, following the census, is known as
- a. malapportionment.
  - \*b. reapportionment.
  - c. gerrymandering.
  - d. franking.
  - e. redistricting.

Title: Ch07-11;F; p.295

11. The number of representatives with voting privileges in the House of Representatives
- \*a. is currently set at 435 members.
  - b. will shrink to 500 members in 2010.
  - c. changes every ten years following the census.
  - d. was frozen by the Twenty-sixth Amendment.
  - e. remained at 325 members until 2000.

Title: Ch07-12;F; p.295

12. The process of redrawing congressional districts to match population shifts in states with more than one representative is called
- a. restructuring.

- b. franking the membership.
- \*c. redistricting.
- d. gerrymandering.
- e. reapportionment.

Title: Ch07-13;F; p.296

13. Redrawing congressional district boundaries to favor a particular group or party is known as
- a. reapportionment.
  - b. redistricting.
  - \*c. gerrymandering.
  - d. franking.
  - e. malapportionment.

Title: Ch07-14;F; p. 296

14. According to the textbook, \_\_\_\_\_ gerrymandering is highly controversial.
- a. partisan
  - b. incumbent
  - c. geographic
  - \*d. racial
  - e. gender-based

Title: Ch07-15;F; pp. 297-304

15. When deciding whether to run for a seat in Congress, strategic politicians will ask all of the following questions EXCEPT
- \*a. Will this seat lead to the presidency?
  - b. Is this the right district or state for me?
  - c. What is the strategic situation in the district?
  - d. Do I have access to the funds necessary to run a vigorous campaign?
  - e. How are the national tides running?

Title: Ch07-16;F; p.301

16. One of the major advantages that incumbents have in raising campaign money is that they
- a. are permitted to use their office staff to supplement their campaign staff.
  - b. have greater access to federal funds to seek reelection.
  - c. can use their franking privileges to mail campaign literature.
  - \*d. have more access to PAC money than do challengers.
  - e. can appeal to voters more easily.

Title: Ch07-17;F; p.300

17. An open seat is one for which a(n)
- a. equal balance of Republicans and Democrats exists.
  - b. independent candidate has a good chance of winning.
  - \*c. incumbent is not running.
  - d. massive shift in partisan orientation is taking place.
  - e. election is being held for the first time.

Title: Ch07-18;F; p.302

18. According to the textbook, what has happened to the coattail effect in recent years?
- a. It has been ignored by mainstream political scientists.
  - \*b. It has decreased in importance due to declining party ties.
  - c. It has become completely nonexistent because of declining party ties.

- d. It has remained roughly as powerful as before.
- e. It has become more pronounced because of increasing party ties.

Title: Ch07-19;F; p.304

19. What former occupations are most common among members of Congress?

- a. Union presidents and lobbyists
- b. Bankers and stockbrokers
- c. Pro athletes and actors
- d. Educators and academics
- \*e. Lawyers and businesspeople

Title: Ch07-20;F; pp. 311, 313

20. Leaders in Congress obtain their power from

- a. the Constitution.
- b. seniority.
- \*c. the members.
- d. the president.
- e. the public.

Title: Ch07-21;F; pp. 309, 311

21. \_\_\_\_\_ are important in Congress because they organize the chambers.

- a. Presidents
- b. Senior staff
- \*c. Parties
- d. Standing committees
- e. Lobbyists

Title: Ch07-22;F; p. 315

22. The greatest importance of standing committees is that they

- a. permit the leadership to control the legislative process.
- b. control the influence of lobbyists on the legislative process.
- \*c. increase congressional power by allowing detailed analysis and modification of legislation.
- d. give the president more power in the legislative process than he would have otherwise.
- e. give the courts a record from which to study congressional intent.

Title: Ch07-23;F; p.315

23. Which of the following is the extremely powerful congressional committee that determines when debate on a bill will take place?

- a. The House Government Reform Committee
- b. The House Ways and Means Committee
- \*c. The House Rules Committee
- d. The House Appropriations Committee
- e. The House Administration Committee

Title: Ch07-24;F; p.315

24. A committee that is appointed to deal with an issue or a problem before Congress that does not fall within any standing committee's scope of power is

- a. a special committee.
- b. a joint committee.
- c. a conference committee.
- d. a bipartisan committee.

\*e. a select committee.

Title: Ch07-25;F; p.316

25. When different versions of the same bill pass in the House and the Senate,
- the chamber that considered the bill originally should take the lead in resolving the differences.
  - it dies immediately and both chambers must start over.
  - \*c. a conference committee is formed to bridge the gap between the bills.
  - the president appoints a mediator to negotiate an acceptable compromise.
  - it is sent back to each chamber for reconsideration.

Title: Ch07-26;F; pp. 317-319

26. All of the following contribute to congressional independence and power in the legislative process EXCEPT
- \*a. the division of power between the House and the Senate.
  - congressional committees.
  - the Congressional Budget Office.
  - congressional staff.
  - the Congressional Research Service.

Title: Ch07-27;F; p.321

27. Policy entrepreneurship is defined as the
- rare instances in which members of Congress change committees in mid-career.
  - creation of coalitions that support pork barrel legislation.
  - \*c. practice among legislators of becoming expert leaders in specific policy areas.
  - legislative norm by which members of Congress swap votes.
  - members of Congress who are puppets of their constituents and interest group donors.

Title: Ch07-28;F; p.325

28. Cloture is a vote that
- \*a. attempts to end a Senate filibuster.
  - opens a bill for debate.
  - attempts to restrict debate in the House.
  - nominates the majority whip.
  - forces a bill out of committee.

Title: Ch07-29;F; p.327

29. What determines whether legislation passed by both houses will go to a conference committee?
- Whether the Rules Committee allows a conference committee to meet
  - Whether the legislation passed with a high enough percentage to override a possible presidential veto
  - Whether the House or the Senate initiated the legislation
  - Whether the Speaker deems it necessary
  - \*e. Whether exactly the same versions of the legislation passed in both the House and the Senate

Title: Ch07-30;F; p.326

30. The most important factor in determining a member of Congress's vote is his or her
- political philosophy.
  - interest group memberships.
  - level of education.
  - committee assignments.
  - \*e. party affiliation.

Title: Ch07-61;FI; p. 285

61. The two most important functions of Congress are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. representation; national lawmaking

Title: Ch07-62;FI; p. 295

62. After the census every ten years, House seats are \_\_\_\_\_ to ensure that districts maintain population equality.  
a. reapportioned

Title: Ch07-63;FI; pp. 311, 313-314

63. The most powerful single member of Congress is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. the Speaker of the House

Title: Ch07-64;FI; p.325

64. In the Senate the \_\_\_\_\_ is a tactic used by a single member or by the minority party to talk a bill to death.  
a. filibuster

Title: Ch07-65;FI; p.327

65. Congress can override a presidential veto if \_\_\_\_\_ of both houses vote to do so.  
a. a two-thirds majority

Title: Ch07-66;SA; pp. 285-287, 330-332

66. Explain why the dual roles of members of Congress encourage citizens' love-hate relationship with Congress.  
a. The dual functions of Congress, to represent constituents but also to pass legislation in the nation's interest, put stress on the representatives. Often representatives and senators will concentrate on pleasing their constituency through a host of representative functions at the expense of attention to national lawmaking. We reward our particular representative or senator because they represent us, yet we deplore Congress as a whole because the rest of the body concentrates on representation. We create the very institution we dislike by rewarding our own representative or senator for doing what we dislike other representatives or senators for doing.

Title: Ch07-67;SA; pp. 296-297

67. Define racial gerrymandering and explain its current legal status.  
a. Students should correctly define racial gerrymandering (district lines drawn to favor or disadvantage an ethnic or a racial group), as well as highlight that it is one of three types of gerrymandering. Successful answers will highlight that racial gerrymandering is a rather recent tactic (first used in 1982) and has produced controversial majority-minority districts. These districts have often been rejected by the courts because race cannot be the predominant factor in drawing congressional districts, although it may be taken into account. Recently, some of these majority-minority districts have been allowed because the court has been unable to disentangle racial gerrymandering from partisan gerrymandering.

Title: Ch07-68;FI; p. 321

68. The slate of proposals and issues that members of Congress think is worthwhile to consider and act on is called the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. legislative agenda

Title: Ch07-69;FI; p.315

69. In which type of congressional committee is the majority of work done in Congress?  
a. Standing committees

Title: Ch07-70;SA; pp. 324-326

70. How do the House and the Senate differ in terms of how they consider bills?  
a. The House has tighter organization because of its larger size. This leads to key differences between the two chambers. Senators do not worry as much about which committee hears legislation because they will have a better opportunity to make changes later--they may always offer amendments and may also filibuster legislation. These powers do not exist in the House, and the Rules Committee often places restrictive rules on debate and amendments. This gives greater power to House party leadership than to Senate party leadership.

## **Chapter 8**

Title: Ch08-01;F; pp. 339-340, 355, 364

1. According to the textbook, President Bush's use of signing statements
- \*a. threatened the system of separation of powers.
  - b. was a strictly ceremonial act with no significance.
  - c. helped to clarify for executive agencies how they are to implement laws.
  - d. created agreements between presidents and the heads of foreign governments.
  - e. was a traditional action taken by presidents to signify their agreement with Congress.

Title: Ch08-02;F; p. 365-369

2. According to the textbook, presidents have difficulty surviving two terms in office and maintaining their popularity because
- a. the electoral system favors inexperienced presidential candidates.
  - b. voter turnout is low.
  - c. of congressional ineptitude.
  - \*d. presidents have too little power to meet public expectations.
  - e. of partisan political bickering.

Title: Ch08-03;F; p. 344

3. The president's role as \_\_\_\_\_ has become much more prominent since Franklin Roosevelt's tenure.
- a. head of state
  - b. commander-in-chief
  - c. chief administrator
  - \*d. head of government
  - e. chief foreign policy maker

Title: Ch08-04;F; p. 348

4. Presidents are limited to two full terms in office by
- a. an act of Congress.
  - b. a Supreme Court decision that interpreted Article II of the Constitution.
  - c. custom.
  - \*d. constitutional amendment.
  - e. an executive order issued by President Harry Truman.

Title: Ch08-05;F; p. 348

5. In advanced industrial democracies, the most common form of the executive is the
- \*a. parliamentary system with a prime minister as executive.
  - b. semi-presidential system with a prime minister and a president sharing executive duties.
  - c. constitutional monarchy with a prime minister as executive.
  - d. presidential system with a president as executive.
  - e. theocracy with a religious leader as executive.

Title: Ch08-06;F; p.348

6. Alexander Hamilton's principal argument about the presidency in Federalist No. 70 is that it
- \*a. should be vigorous, single-member, and unencumbered by a cabinet.
  - b. should allow the president to act as the civilian head of the military.
  - c. must have a vice president who would be ready to take over in case the president dies.
  - d. must be selected by the "best citizens" of the Electoral College.
  - e. should possess the pardoning power because most state governors have that ability.

Title: Ch08-07;F; p. 349

7. The order of presidential succession beyond the vice president was established by
- \*a. Congress.
  - b. the Supreme Court.
  - c. common law.
  - d. the Constitution.
  - e. an executive order.

Title: Ch08-08;F; p.349

8. The official constitutional grounds for presidential impeachment are
- a. all crimes, regardless of their severity.
  - \*b. treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors.
  - c. bribery, incompetence, and contempt of Congress.
  - d. not explicitly spelled out in the document.
  - e. treason, abuse of power, and contempt of Congress.

Title: Ch08-09;F; pp. 349-352

9. Many observers have concluded that impeachment is not an effective check on presidents because
- a. it is too easy for presidents to rally public opinion against the process.
  - b. members of Congress will not use the process.
  - c. the Supreme Court would probably overturn a president's conviction.
  - \*d. the process is too crippling for the government because Congress and the president would be consumed with the impeachment and trial.
  - e. presidents are never likely to commit an impeachable offense.

Title: Ch08-10;F; p.351

10. The Iran-contra controversy involved
- a. U.S. sanctions against Iran for taking American hostages.
  - b. the American people's rejection of President Carter due to his failure to obtain the release of American hostages in Iran and his inability to defeat the Marxist government of Nicaragua.
  - c. an American policy of limiting Iranian immigrants' access to the United States.
  - d. an American strategy designed to prevent Marxist guerillas from taking over Nicaragua and containing Islamic fundamentalism within Iran.
  - \*e. the sale of arms to Iran in exchange for Iranian help in securing the release of American hostages in Lebanon with proceeds from those sales being diverted to Nicaraguan rebels.

Title: Ch08-11;F; p.353

11. The president's cabinet is composed of the

- a. president's party leadership.
- b. chairs of the congressional standing committees.
- \*c. appointees heading each major department in the executive branch.
- d. Joint Chiefs of Staff and state-level policy advisors.
- e. chief justice and several congressional leaders.

Title: Ch08-12;F; p. 353

12. As commander-in-chief, the president

- \*a. serves as the civilian head of the military.
- b. presides over the cabinet.
- c. has the power to grant pardons.
- d. can rearrange the bureaucracy according to his needs.
- e. has the right to veto legislation.

Title: Ch08-13;F; pp. 353-354

13. The purpose of the 1973 War Powers Act was to

- \*a. limit the president's ability to engage American forces in hostilities.
- b. expand the president's inherent powers.
- c. allow the president to mobilize the National Guard in wartime.
- d. authorize Congress to issue declarations of war.
- e. give the judiciary the ability to declare American participation in certain wars as unjustified.

Title: Ch08-14;F; p.354

14. In the United States, treaties are negotiated by the president and require

- a. review by the Supreme Court before they can be implemented.
- b. no endorsement from any other government agency.
- \*c. two-thirds approval from the Senate.
- d. two-thirds approval from Congress.
- e. three-quarters approval from the cabinet prior to their submission to Congress.

Title: Ch08-15;F; p.354

15. Pacts made by the president with another head of state that do not require Senate approval are called

- a. executive orders.
- b. treaties.
- \*c. executive agreements.
- d. international memos of understanding.
- e. interstate protocols.

Title: Ch08-16;F; p. 355

16. All of the following statements concerning the president's veto power are true EXCEPT

- \*a. Presidents have had the line item veto since 1995.
- b. Congress is generally unsuccessful at overturning presidential vetoes.
- c. Presidents use the veto more frequently when their party does not control Congress.
- d. George W. Bush was the third president not to veto a bill in his first term.
- e. The threat of a veto is a powerful tool in presidential negotiations with Congress.

Title: Ch08-17;F; pp. 356-359

17. Among the president's legislative powers are all of the following EXCEPT

- \*a. the line-item veto.

- b. the State of the Union address.
- c. executive orders.
- d. the vice president's role as presiding officer of the Senate.
- e. the presidential veto.

Title: Ch08-18;F; pp. 357-358, 355

18. All of the following statements concerning the president's judicial power are true EXCEPT
- a. His power is very weak in the short run.
  - b. He can have a tremendous long-term impact on the judiciary.
  - \*c. Senior senators of the president's party have a great deal of power over all of his judicial appointments.
  - d. Presidents can try to influence the judiciary by having the solicitor general argue cases before the court.
  - e. The pardon power is a check on the judiciary.

Title: Ch08-19;F; p.358

19. When the government is a party in a case before the Supreme Court, who argues the case?
- \*a. The solicitor general
  - b. The secretary of justice
  - c. The attorney general
  - d. The chief White House counsel
  - e. The Speaker of the House

Title: Ch08-20;F; p.358

20. The president's pardoning power is
- a. subject to considerable congressional restrictions.
  - b. designed to prevent prosecution of cabinet officers for carrying out their duties.
  - c. used only when the president feels that someone has been punished sufficiently.
  - d. to be used only when the president believes the recipient is innocent.
  - \*e. a general power to exempt someone from punishment.

Title: Ch08-21;F; p. 359

21. Inherent powers are the
- \*a. presidential powers not explicitly stated in the Constitution.
  - b. unwritten abilities of judges to issue contempt citations and bench warrants.
  - c. powers granted to Congress by the necessary and proper clause.
  - d. congressional powers to control the legislative process.
  - e. constitutional responsibilities of the cabinet members.

Title: Ch08-22;F; pp. 341-343

22. The authors of the textbook argue that the fate of the presidency of George W. Bush illustrates
- a. the need for presidents to have prior executive experience.
  - \*b. the fact that presidents do not have enough power to fulfill their promises and match public expectations.
  - c. the power of the imperial presidency.
  - d. the danger of presidential power.
  - e. the weakness of the federal government.

Title: Ch08-23;F; p. 360

23. The response of the president to what event led to Americans' belief that government should play a much more active role in helping solve problems beyond their control?
- a. The Civil War

- b. World War II
- c. The September 11 attacks
- d. The civil rights movement
- \*e. The Great Depression

Title: Ch08-24;F; p.361

24. In *U.S. v. Curtiss Wright Corporation* (1936), the Supreme Court held that the

- a. president must consult with Congress when creating economic policy.
- \*b. president has more inherent powers in foreign affairs than in domestic affairs.
- c. Depression created a national emergency that expanded the president's inherent powers.
- d. federal government has broad powers to regulate the airwaves.
- e. president may not seize steel mills to prevent a strike from interrupting weapons production.

Title: Ch08-25;F; p. 366

25. The ability of the president to convince Congress and political leaders to cooperate with his agenda is called the

- a. the expectations gap.
- b. power to predict.
- c. cycle effect.
- \*d. power to persuade.
- e. legislative liaison.

Title: Ch08-26;F; p.367

26. The cycle effect refers to the tendency for presidents to

- a. undergo rapid changes in their popularity regardless of conditions in the nation.
- b. depend heavily on national emergencies to push their legislative agenda through Congress.
- \*c. experience predictable shifts in their popularity over the course of their presidency.
- d. start their first term with low popularity, which then increases as their legislative program is enacted.
- e. have periods of very high and very low popularity at random intervals throughout their presidency.

Title: Ch08-27;F; pp. 367-370

27. The president's public approval rating tends to be affected by all of the following EXCEPT

- \*a. the popularity of the first lady.
- b. the predictable rise and fall of a president's popularity over his term in office.
- c. the state of the economy.
- d. divisive events, such as conflict with Congress.
- e. unifying events, such as the beginning of a war.

Title: Ch08-28;F; p. 370

28. The term "legislative liaison" refers to

- a. congressional leaders who have a close relationship with the president.
- b. lobbyists who have an especially good relationship with Congress.
- c. the congressional party leadership who work closely with the committee chairs.
- d. reporters who have a close working relationship with leading members of Congress.
- \*e. executive personnel who seek congressional support for the president's agenda.

Title: Ch08-29;F; p.370

29. Divided government occurs when

- \*a. one party controls the presidency while the other party controls at least one house of Congress.
- b. the vice president must cast the deciding vote as president of the Senate.
- c. the presidency and the Supreme Court are controlled by different parties.

- d. the three branches of government are unable to work together to solve problems.
- e. the president and Congress are unable to agree on a joint political agenda.

Title: Ch08-30;F; p.378

30. The chief of staff

- a. coordinates the president's commander-in-chief duties.
- \*b. oversees operations of all White House staff and controls access to the president.
- c. coordinates the activities of the entire federal bureaucracy.
- d. plans the first lady's activities.
- e. presides over the cabinet.

Title: Ch08-63;FI; pp. 341-345

63. There is a gap between the powers of the presidency and \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. what the public expects the president to do

Type: F

Title: Ch08-64;FI; p. 353

64. In his role as \_\_\_\_\_, the president acts as the civilian head of the military.

- a. commander-in-chief

Type: F

Title: Ch08-65;FI; p. 356

65. An executive \_\_\_\_\_ is a clarification of congressional policy issued by the president and having the full force of law.

- a. order

Type: F

Title: Ch08-66;FI; p. 354

66. Modern presidents use their annual \_\_\_\_\_ to present their legislative agenda to Congress.

- a. State of the Union address

Type: F

Title: Ch08-67;FI; p. 358

67. The \_\_\_\_\_ argues cases for the executive branch before the U.S. Supreme Court.

- a. solicitor general

Type: F

Title: Ch08-68;FI; p. 361

68. As a result of American leadership in the post-war world, the \_\_\_\_\_ presidency developed.

- a. imperial

Type: F

Title: Ch08-69;FI; p. 378

69. The \_\_\_\_\_ controls access to the president.

- a. chief of staff

Title: Ch08-70;SA; pp. 348-349

70. Explain the qualifications and conditions for office for the presidency.

- a. The president must be a natural-born citizen of the United States, at least thirty-five years old, and a resident of the United States for at least fourteen years.

Type: E

Title: Ch08-71;SA; pp. 370-373

71. What is the impact of divided government on the president's legislative agenda?

a. Presidents historically do not achieve as much of their agenda when Congress is controlled by the opposing party. Presidents often must compromise heavily with Congress when it is controlled by the other party, whereas their preferred position on issues is often achieved when their party controls Congress. Divided government does not necessarily lead to inaction, however. When national needs are pressing or the national mood demands action, the president and Congress can work together under divided government.

Type: E

Title: Ch08-72;SA; pp. 379-380

72. How has the role of the vice president changed over the past two decades?

a. Rather than simply balancing the presidential electoral ticket, recent vice presidents have become more important to the presidents with whom they serve. Especially if the vice president has a trusting relationship with the president, he can have a large influence on policy

## **Chapter 9**

Title: Ch09-01;F; p. 399

1. Bureaucracy is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT

- a. merit-based advancement.
- b. hierarchy.
- c. worker specialization.
- d. explicit rules.
- \*e. flexible goals.

Title: Ch09-02;F; p. 399

2. The value of explicit rules in bureaucratic institutions is that they

- a. facilitate individually tailored treatment of citizens.
- b. allow for flexibility.
- c. encourage creativity.
- \*d. create standardization and predictability.
- e. reduce uniformity of behavior.

Title: Ch09-03; p. 399

3. A clear chain of command with all employees knowing who their supervisors are as well as who they are responsible for is an example of

- a. an issue network.
- b. a merit system.
- \*c. a hierarchy.
- d. a spoils system.
- e. an iron triangle.

Title: Ch09-04; p. 399

4. The ultimate purpose of depoliticizing government bureaucracies is to create

- a. a spoils system.
- b. a merit system.
- \*c. neutral competence.
- d. bureaucratise.
- e. patronage.

Title: Ch09-05;F; p. 399

5. Bureaucracy is useful for all of the following EXCEPT
- a. tasks that require a great deal of coordination.
  - b. tasks that require a great deal of planning.
  - c. tasks that require a great deal of expertise.
  - \*d. tasks that can be handled on an ad hoc basis.
  - e. tasks that require a great deal of routine work.

Title: Ch09-06; p. 400

6. The practice in which successful party candidates reward supporters with jobs or favors is known as
- \*a. patronage.
  - b. pandering.
  - c. pay-for-play.
  - d. lobbying.
  - e. nepotism.

Title: Ch09-07; p. 400

7. What 1883 civil service reform required the hiring and promoting of civil servants to be based on merit, not patronage?
- a. The McCain-Feingold Act
  - b. The Freedom of Information Act
  - c. The Hatch Act
  - \*d. The Pendleton Act
  - e. The Civil Service Act

Title: Ch09-08; p. 400

8. What 1939 legislation limited the political involvement of civil servants in order to protect them from political pressure?
- \*a. The Hatch Act
  - b. The Tammany Hall Act
  - c. The Pendleton Act
  - d. The Richard Daley Act
  - e. The Freedom of Information Act

Title: Ch09-09; p. 400-401

9. Bureaucracies are
- \*a. found in both the public and private sectors.
  - b. useful only in democratic countries.
  - c. always independent from partisan control.
  - d. located only in governments.
  - e. always less efficient than markets.

Title: Ch09-10; p. 401

10. Bureaucratic accountability refers to
- a. the short-circuiting of red tape in bureaucratic processes.
  - b. the financial reconciliation of an agency's budget with congressional budgetary accounts.
  - c. the financial reconciliation of an agency's budget with the president's budget.
  - \*d. the principle that bureaucratic employees should be answerable to supervisors, all the way up the chain of command.
  - e. a citizen's right to have all bureaucratic decisions explained to his or her satisfaction.

Title: Ch09-11;F; p. 401

11. Bureaucracy is preferable to democracy in making decisions when
- a. we can afford the time to deliberate.
  - \*b. we require expertise and dispatch.
  - c. a decision is of minor importance.
  - d. it is essential that a decision be popular.
  - e. a decision is too important to be left to the people.

Title: Ch09-12; p. 403

12. The bulk of the federal bureaucracy is
- a. not covered by civil service protections.
  - b. concerned with foreign policy matters.
  - c. located in New York City.
  - d. composed of ethnic and racial minorities.
  - \*e. found in the executive branch.

Title: Ch09-13;F; p. 403-405

13. All of the following statements concerning the formation of the federal bureaucracy are true EXCEPT
- a. It was created piecemeal over time.
  - \*b. The greatest period of growth of the bureaucracy was in the nineteenth century.
  - c. Some of the agencies were created to serve essential government functions.
  - d. Some of the agencies were created in response to changing national needs.
  - e. Some of the agencies were created in response to the demands of clientele groups.

Title: Ch09-14; p. 404

14. The single largest program of the civilian federal bureaucracy today is
- a. foreign assistance.
  - b. highway funding.
  - c. agricultural subsidies.
  - \*d. Social Security.
  - e. welfare.

Title: Ch09-15; p. 405

15. Groups of citizens whose interests are affected by an agency and who work to influence its policies are called
- a. grassroots organizations.
  - \*b. clientele groups.
  - c. constituencies.
  - d. political parties.
  - e. public interest groups.

Title: Ch09-16; p. 405

16. The fifteen departments that make up the major subdivisions of the federal government also represent
- a. government corporations.
  - b. the executive bureaus.
  - \*c. the president's cabinet.
  - d. the civil service rather than the bureaucracy.
  - e. independent agencies.

Title: Ch09-17; p. 407

17. The government organizations that oversee various businesses, industries, or economic sectors are
- a. departments.
  - \*b. independent regulatory boards and commissions.
  - c. executive bureaus.
  - d. independent agencies.
  - e. government corporations.

Title: Ch09-18;F; p. 407-409

18. Which of the following statements is NOT true concerning independent agencies?
- a. Some agency's rulings can be challenged in court, but some cannot.
  - b. There is no clear set of guidelines for when an agency is set up beyond immediate political circumstances.
  - c. Independent agencies vary greatly in size.
  - d. Independent agencies are not housed within cabinet departments.
  - \*e. The term "independent" refers to the fact that such agencies are free of presidential power.

Title: Ch09-19; p. 411

19. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to bureaucrats' authority to use their own judgment in interpreting and carrying out the laws of Congress.
- \*a. Bureaucratic discretion
  - b. Administrative regulation
  - c. Administration imperatives
  - d. Bureaucratic culture
  - e. Implied legislation

Title: Ch09-20;F; p. 410

20. Government corporations
- a. are not permitted by law to charge for their product or service.
  - b. are closely controlled by Congress.
  - c. are closely controlled by the president.
  - d. are set up to compete with private businesses and thus drive down costs to citizens.
  - \*e. are set up to provide goods or services that are not profitable for a private business to provide

Title: Ch09-21;F; p. p. 413-414

21. The bureaucratic culture includes all of the following EXCEPT
- a. the development of specialization and expertise in the subject matter of the agency.
  - b. identification with the agency by which the worker is employed.
  - c. commitment to the policy issue of the agency by which the worker is employed.
  - d. adoption of bureaucratic behavior appropriate for the agency.
  - \*e. a firm commitment to using plain, easy-to-understand language.

Title: Ch09-22; p. 414

22. The term "bureaucratese" refers to the
- a. political norms characteristic of all bureaucratic agencies.
  - \*b. highly specialized jargon used by bureaucrats.
  - c. folklore that has developed around certain departments.
  - d. difficulty that most agencies have in carrying out their functions.
  - e. political culture of a bureaucracy.

Title: Ch09-23; p. 418

23. The Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989

- a. gives whistleblowers monetary rewards for revealing official corruption.
- b. provides for the automatic promotion of people who eliminate government waste.
- \*c. prevents individuals from being punished for exposing bureaucratic wrong-doing.
- d. directs the Justice Department to defend whistleblowers against lawsuits related to their revelations.
- e. was struck down as unconstitutional in 1997.

Title: Ch09-24; p. 420

24. Of the 1.8 million civilian employees of the U.S. civil service, the president appoints about \_\_\_\_\_ employees.

- a. 120,000
- b. 90,000
- \*c. 3,000
- d. 6,000
- e. 11,500

Title: Ch09-25; p. 424

25. Constituency building refers to

- a. how individual bureaucrats relate to the people who elect them.
- b. how many civil servants the president can get to openly work on his reelection campaign.
- \*c. how agencies compete against one another to attract groups of supporters among the public.
- d. coalition agreements that bureaucrats make with one another across different departments and agencies.
- e. the practice of lowballing budget requests so that a president will reward the department or agency with more funding.

Title: Ch09-26; p. 428

26. The term "iron triangles" refers to the

- \*a. phenomenon of members of interest groups, congressional committees, and bureaucratic agencies cooperating for mutual benefit.
- b. practice of business, labor, and consumer groups maintaining a united front against burdensome bureaucratic regulations.
- c. alliances made by different parts of the bureaucracy to prevent a presidential reorganization.
- d. control that presidents, members of Congress, and judges have over the bureaucracy.
- e. long-standing relationships among senators, representatives, and their constituents.

Title: Ch09-27;F; p. 425-426

27. President Bush's use of his appointment power demonstrated

- a. a strong commitment to appointing those with a great deal of expertise in the subject matter of the agency.
- b. presidential indifference to the work of the bureaucracy.
- \*c. presidential attempts to influence the bureaucracy.
- d. a tendency to reward agency loyalists.
- e. a strong commitment to policy neutrality in presidential appointments.

Title: Ch09-28; p. 432

28. Citizen advisory councils are established to

- \*a. subject key policy decisions to the consideration of the general public.
- b. give input to bureaucrats before they make decisions.
- c. limit presidential control over the bureaucracy.
- d. provide information to Congress.
- e. create alternative rules to those proposed by agencies.

Title: Ch09-29;F; 434

29. All of the following are designed to enhance citizen influence over the bureaucracy EXCEPT

- a. the Freedom of Information Act.
- b. citizen advisory councils.
- c. sunshine laws.
- d. the Privacy Act.
- \*e. the Kenneth Meier Act.

Title: Ch09-30; p. 433

30. The Privacy Act of 1974

- a. prevents the bureaucracy from releasing any information it has about people.
- b. allows people to refuse to give their Social Security number to anyone who asks for it.
- \*c. gives citizens access to records that government agencies have on them.
- d. forbids the government from gathering information on citizens.
- e. requires that all information about citizens be stored in the National Archives

Title: Ch09-61;FI; p. 399

61. The four characteristics of the traditional model of bureaucracy are \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. hierarchy, explicit rules, specialization, and merit

Type: F

Title: Ch09-62;FI; p. 400

62. Prior to the creation of a professional civil service, government jobs were staffed by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. political appointees

Type: F

Title: Ch09-63; p. 405

63. The federal government has fifteen major subdivisions, or departments, that are represented in the president's \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. cabinet

Type: F

Title: Ch09-64; p. 410

64. Bureaucracies have \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ functions.

- a. administrative; judicial; rule-making

Type: F

Title: Ch09-65;SA; p. 404

65. Bureaucratic agencies are formed for what three reasons?

- a. To serve essential government functions, to respond to changing national needs, and to respond to the demands of clientele groups

Type: F

Title: Ch09-66; p. 413-414

66. The particular context in which internal bureaucratic politics is shaped is called \_\_\_\_\_, which refers to the accepted values and procedures of an organization.

- a. bureaucratic culture

Type: F

Title: Ch09-67; p. 414

67. \_\_\_\_\_ is the formal and often (to outsiders) amusing way bureaucrats sometimes speak in order to convey information without controversy.

a. Bureaucratese

Type: F

Title: Ch09-68; p. 432

68. \_\_\_\_\_ are the type of legislation that opens the process of bureaucratic policymaking to the public.

a. Sunshine laws

Title: Ch09-69; p. 400

69. What effect did the Pendleton Act and the Hatch Act have on the American federal bureaucracy?

a. Prior to passage of these acts, the bureaucracy was largely made up of political appointees and was based on the patronage system. To remove that influence, Congress passed these civil service reforms to shield civil servants from political pressure.

Type: E

Title: Ch09-70; p. 402

70. What are the consequences of having a rule-based system in a bureaucracy?

a. Rules provide fairness and accountability in the federal bureaucracy. They are central to neutral competence. On the negative side, rules bring rigid adherence and onerous red tape.

## **Chapter 10**

Title: Ch10-01;F; p. 441

1. According to Thomas Hobbes and John Locke, the primary function of law is to

a. enforce moral values.

b. create a more just society.

\*c. provide security, order, and predictability in life.

d. secure the advantages of the dominant class in society.

e. increase equality of opportunity.

Title: Ch10-02; p. 443

2. The legal system that is applied uniformly and based on the accumulated rulings of judges over time is called the \_\_\_\_\_ law tradition.

a. precedent of

\*b. common

c. adversarial

d. civil

e. due process of

Title: Ch10-03; p. 443

3. "Stare decisis" is the Latin term that refers to the practice of relying on

\*a. precedent.

b. Star Chamber ruling.

c. stated decision.

d. adversarial decision.

e. ex post facto ruling.

Title: Ch10-04; p. 443

4. The legal system of the United States is

a. a pure common law tradition.

\*b. largely a common law tradition with elements of the civil law tradition.

c. an equity-based tradition.

d. largely a civil law tradition with elements of the common law tradition.

e. a pure civil law tradition.

Title: Ch10-05;F; p. 443

5. In an adversarial system, the winning side is likely to be

a. the one with the truth on its side.

\*b. the one with the most skilled attorney.

c. the one that can gain the sympathy of the judge.

d. the defendant.

e. the respondent.

Title: Ch10-06;F; p. 444

6. In an inquisitorial system,

a. there are no trials.

b. the judge plays a relatively minor role.

c. the trial is of minor importance.

d. the truth is not as important as the skill of the attorneys.

\*e. the attorneys play relatively minor roles.

Title: Ch10-07; p. 445-446

7. Laws whose actual content defines what we can and cannot legally do are \_\_\_\_ laws.

a. civil

b. criminal

\*c. substantive

d. procedural

e. common

Title: Ch10-08;F; p. 445-7

8. According to many scholars, Americans sue each other a great deal for all of the following reasons EXCEPT

a. we are committed to individual freedom.

b. we believe citizens have the right to defend themselves against harm by others.

c. in the United States, fewer protections for citizens are enacted into law, so they must sue to receive compensation for damages.

d. Americans have come to expect that everything that causes harm can be blamed on someone.

\*e. lawsuits are easy to file in the United States, compared with other countries.

Title: Ch10-09; p. 448

9. A violation of civil law is called

- a. an infraction.
- b. a felony.
- c. a crime.
- \*d. a tort.
- e. a misdemeanor.

Title: Ch10-10;F; p. 448

10. Law that regulates relations between individuals is called

- a. criminal law
- \*b. civil law.
- c. administrative law.
- d. regulatory law.
- e. constitutional law.

Title: Ch10-11; p. 449

11. \_\_\_\_\_ law establishes the basic powers of and limitations on governmental institutions and the interrelationship of governmental institutions.

- a. Administrative
- b. Regulatory
- \*c. Constitutional
- d. Statutory
- e. Civil

Title: Ch10-12; p. 450

12. The only limitation on what statutes may do in the American system is found in

- a. the Declaration of Independence.
- \*b. constitutional provisions.
- c. precedent.
- d. civil law.
- e. common law.

Title: Ch10-13; p. 450

13. Laws or regulations established by bureaucratic agencies on behalf of Congress are known as \_\_\_\_\_ laws.

- \*a. administrative
- b. criminal
- c. regulatory
- d. statutory
- e. civil

Title: Ch10-14; p. 450-451

14. The powers of the Supreme Court listed in the Constitution

- a. are the same as for British courts under common law.
- b. need to be reviewed every ten years by Congress.
- c. enable the Court to hear any case arising under the U.S. Constitution.
- \*d. are not clearly spelled out.
- e. do not enable the Court to overrule decisions made by lower courts.

Title: Ch10-15; p. 451

15. The power of the courts to determine the constitutionality of laws is called judicial
- \*a. review.
  - b. mandate.
  - c. supremacy.
  - d. evaluation.
  - e. invalidation.

Title: Ch10-16;F; p. 453

16. The Supreme Court has tended to use its power of judicial review
- a. against acts of Congress only about ten times.
  - b. frequently against state legislation and against acts of Congress.
  - c. much more frequently against acts of Congress than against state legislatures.
  - d. much more frequently early in American history than in recent generations.
  - \*e. sparingly.

Title: Ch10-17; p. 452

17. Because of Chief Justice John Marshall's ruling in *Marbury v. Madison*, the
- a. power of all citizens increased.
  - b. Court lost power to both the president and Congress.
  - c. political power of white, property-owning males increased.
  - \*d. power of the Court vastly increased.
  - e. power of state governments over the federal government increased.

Title: Ch10-18;F; p. 453-454

18. The characteristics that help determine which court has jurisdiction over a case include all of the following EXCEPT
- a. the involvement of federal statutes, treaties, or the Constitution.
  - \*b. the expressed wishes of the president.
  - c. the parties to the case.
  - d. where the case arose.
  - e. how serious of an offense is involved.

Title: Ch10-19;F; p. 454-455

19. All of the following statements concerning appeals of lower court decisions are true EXCEPT
- a. The Supreme Court overturns the lower court's ruling in about 70 percent of the cases it hears.
  - b. The Supreme Court has discretion as to whether to accept an appeal.
  - c. Refusal to hear an appeal by the Supreme Court may mean it agrees with the lower court.

- d. Refusal to hear an appeal by the Supreme Court may mean it considers the case to be frivolous.
- \*e. Most cases in the federal courts are appealed.

Title: Ch10-20; p. 455

20. Judges in state courts are

- a. appointed by the governor.
- \*b. chosen by a variety of procedures that include election and appointment.
- c. elected by the state legislature.
- d. elected by the people.
- e. chosen by the Supreme Court.

Title: Ch10-21; p. 456

21. The U.S. Courts of Appeals are arranged

- a. in the major cities of the United States (New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Dallas, Chicago, Phoenix, and Los Angeles).
- b. in four circuits, with one each in the north, south, east, and west.
- c. in fifty courts with one in every state.
- \*d. in twelve circuits covering the District of Columbia and geographical groupings of states.
- e. entirely within Washington, D.C.

Title: Ch10-22; p. 457

22. Decisions of the U.S. Circuit Courts are made by

- a. panels composed of four circuit judges and one Supreme Court justice.
- b. a single judge.
- \*c. rotating panels of three judges.
- d. a panel of nine judges, just like on the Supreme Court.
- e. federal grand juries.

Title: Ch10-23; p. 459-460

23. Senatorial courtesy refers to the

- a. practice of allowing presidential appointees to serve up to one year without Senate approval.
- \*b. tradition of granting senators considerable power over federal judicial appointments in their home states.
- c. common law practice of senators not asking questions of presidential appointees to the federal courts but approving them on the basis of their record.
- d. tradition of opposing no more than two appointments per term.
- e. willingness to allow presidents to make all judicial appointments from within his political party.

Title: Ch10-24;F; p. 460-476

24. The Supreme Court is deeply involved in politics in each of the following ways EXCEPT

- a. how its members are chosen.
- \*b. by contributing to the campaigns of congressional allies.
- c. how members choose which cases to hear.
- d. how members make decisions.

e. the effects of its decisions.

Title: Ch10-25;F; p. 461-465

25. Which of the following is NOT a criterion used by presidents in choosing Supreme Court nominees?

- a. The candidate's political ideology
- b. The candidate's qualifications
- \*c. Endorsements received by national news media
- d. Rewards due to a friend or political ally
- e. Representation of groups the president believes should be included in the political process

Title: Ch10-26; p. 465

26. In the Senate confirmation process of Supreme Court judges, the largest role is played by the

- \*a. Senate Judiciary Committee.
- b. senators from the judicial nominee's home state.
- c. Senate Rules Committee.
- d. major committee chairs.
- e. Senate majority leader.

Title: Ch10-27; p. 470

27. The Rule of Four refers to the number of

- \*a. Supreme Court justices who must agree to grant a case certiorari in order for the case to be heard.
- b. times a case can be brought before the courts.
- c. appeals a president can make to the Senate to approve a Supreme Court appointee.
- d. judges on the Supreme Court needed as a quorum to hear oral arguments in a case.
- e. Supreme Court judges needed to constitute a majority opinion.

Title: Ch10-28; p. 470

28. Amicus curiae refers to

- a. opinions by justices not part of the majority but friendly to the majority.
- \*b. a "friend of the court" brief filed by interested parties to encourage the court to grant or deny certiorari or to urge it to decide a case in a particular way.
- c. the policy of courts to be more user friendly to litigants.
- d. documents written by justices expressing agreement with the majority ruling but describing different or additional reasons for the ruling.
- e. the process through which justices decide whether to hear a case.

Title: Ch10-29; p. 471

29. The term "judicial \_\_\_\_\_" refers to the view that courts should be lawmaking, policymaking bodies.

- \*a. activism.
- b. positivism.
- c. pluralism.
- d. influentialism.
- e. restraint.

Title: Ch10-30; p. 477-478

30. In a comparison of the treatment of blacks and whites in the American justice system,
- both groups believe their treatment is fair.
  - more whites are arrested, but blacks are more likely to be convicted and go to jail.
  - \*c. blacks are more likely to be arrested, more likely to go to jail, and get harsher sentences than whites.
  - whites believe the justice system is too lenient on blacks.
  - more blacks are arrested, but whites are more likely to be convicted and go to jail.

Title: Ch10-61;FI; p. 442

61. Two of the functions of law are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Any two of the following: provide security; provide predictability; conflict resolution; reflect and enforce conformity to society's values; distribute the benefits and rewards society has to offer and allocate the costs of those good things

Type: F

Title: Ch10-62;FI; p. 443

62. A previous decision or ruling that is binding on subsequent decisions is known as a \_\_\_\_\_.
- precedent

Type: F

Title: Ch10-63;FI; p. 471

63. Practitioners of \_\_\_\_\_ believe strongly in the principle of "stare decisis" and reject any active lawmaking by the Supreme Court as unconstitutional.
- judicial restraint

Type: F

Title: Ch10-64;FI; p. 470

64. The Justice Department officer who argues cases before the Supreme Court is \_\_\_\_\_.
- the solicitor general

Type: F

Title: Ch10-65;FI; p. 467

65. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a formal request by the U.S. Supreme Court to call up the lower court case it decides to hear on appeal.
- writ of certiorari

Title: Ch10-66;SA; p. 452

66. What was the impact of Chief Justice John Marshall on the development of the power of the Supreme Court?
- In *Marbury v. Madison*, Marshall asserted that the courts had the power of judicial review, or the power of the courts to determine the constitutionality of laws. By establishing the power of judicial review, Marshall gave the weakest branch of government the ultimate check over the other two branches of government.

Type: E

Title: Ch10-67;SA; p. 443-448

67. What is the difference between a civil law tradition and a common law tradition?

a. A civil law tradition is based on a detailed, comprehensive legal code, usually created by the legislature. A common law tradition is based on the accumulated rulings of judges over time, applied uniformly.

Type: E

Title: Ch10-68; SA; p. 453-455

68. What are the different levels and jurisdictions of the federal court system?

a. A strong answer must mention the district courts, circuit courts, and Supreme Court as well as the jurisdiction that each has (district = original, circuit = appellate, Supreme = both original and appellate).

Type: E

Title: Ch10-69; SA; p. 443-444

69. Compare the operation and the role of judges in adversarial and inquisitorial systems.

a. In an adversarial system, the judge is passive, primarily applying the law, keeping the proceedings fair, and making rulings when appropriate. In an inquisitorial system, the judge is active, seeking evidence and questioning witnesses.

Type: E

Title: Ch10-70; SA; p. 471-2

70. Define the doctrines of judicial activism and judicial restraint.

a. Judicial activism is the view that the courts should be lawmaking, policymaking bodies. Judicial restraint is the view that the courts should reject any active lawmaking functions and stick to judicial interpretations of the past.