Third Exam
American Government PSCI 1201-001 Fall, 2001

Instructions: This is a multiple choice exam with 40 questions. Select the one response that best answers the question. True false questions should be marked 1 if true, 2 if false. You should complete either Scantron Form 882-ES or 883-ES. All exams must be completed in class.

Please write your name and test number on the Scantron form. The test number is indicated at the bottom of the page near the page number as either "v1," "v2," or "v3." Cheating is strictly prohibited. Any student caught cheating will receive an F in the course.

1. Which of the following is a power granted to Congress by the Constitution?
   A. levying and collecting taxes
   B. nominating judges to lower courts
   C. reviewing the Constitutionality of laws
   D. nominating ambassadors to foreign countries

2. An elected official who advocates constituents' views rather than his or her own views is acting as a(n):
   A. trustee.
   B. delegate.
   C. incumbent.
   D. statesman.

3. The government institution that is supposed to be the most responsive to citizens is:
   A. the legislature.
   B. the executive.
   C. the judicial system.
   D. all of the above.

4. Congress has the power to:
   A. create executive branch agencies.
   B. eliminate executive branch agencies.
   C. assign program responsibilities to executive branch agencies.
   D. all of the above.

5. How many members of Congress are there?
   A. 270
   B. 440
6. A unicameral legislature:
A. has one chamber.
B. has two separate and independent chambers.
C. has two chambers, but the upper chamber is allowed to exercise only the powers delegated to it by the lower chamber.
D. none of the above.
7. The franking privilege:
A. allows members of Congress to mail letters using their signature instead of a postage stamp.
B. allows members of Congress to decide which special interests are allowed to testify before colleagues.
C. allows members of Congress to edit their comments in the Congressional Record.
D. none of the above.
8. Presidential approval ratings tend to increase when the nation faces an external threat.
9. The Constitution assigns all of the following roles to the president EXCEPT:
A. prime minister.
B. commander in chief.
C. chief diplomat.
D. chief administrator.
10. Which of the following is an example of how presidential power is limited:
A. some presidential appointments require Senate approval.
B. Congress can override a president's veto.
C. the president can be impeached.
D. all of the above.
11. Unless Congress has declared war, the president can only commit troops for:
A. 60 days.
B. 90 days.
C. 120 days.
D. 240 days.
12. Powers that the President has exercised, but that are not expressly defined in the Constitution include:
A. emergency powers.
B. implied powers.
C. inherent powers.
D. all of the above.
13. The California governor has line item veto authority. This means that he (or she) can:
A. veto any line of legislation written by the Legislature.
B. veto funding in a line item budget passed by the Legislature.
C. itemize lines in a legislative budget.
D. itemize lines in legislation written by the Legislature.

14. Under the strong executive model, the president:
A. would be independent of Congress.
B. would not be appointed by Congress.
C. would have primary responsibility for foreign affairs.
D. all of the above.

15. The major organizational components of the presidency include:
A. the Executive Office of the President.
B. the vice president.
C. the cabinet.
D. all of the above.

16. As designated by the Constitution, the president's primary responsibilities are:
A. chief executive, chief diplomat, and commander-in-chief of the military.
B. chief budgetary officer, chief diplomat, and chief executive.
C. chief executive, chief budgetary officer, and commander-in-chief of the military.
D. chief executive, commander-in-chief of the military, and chief legislator.

17. Who has the power to determine the organization and structure of the executive branch?
A. the president.
B. individual agency heads.
C. Congress.
D. the vice president.

18. The practice in which the winner of an election rewards political supporters with government jobs is called the:
A. spoils system.
B. lame-duck effect.
C. merit system.
D. civil service system.

19. The merit system is based on:
A. political loyalty.
B. patronage.
C. demonstrated ability or expertise.
D. all of the above.

20. The first merit system for the federal bureaucracy was established by:
A. Andrew Jackson.
B. the Pendleton Act.
C. Franklin Roosevelt.
21. Which of the following is NOT a cabinet department?
A. the Executive Office of the President.
B. the Department of Justice.
C. the Department of State.
D. the Department of Defense.

22. Who has the power to create or destroy federal bureaucracies?
A. the president.
B. Congress.
C. the courts.
D. all of the above.

23. Executive orders have the force of law, even though they are not passed by Congress.
T  F

24. The responsibilities and complexity involved in carrying out the essential functions of government have increased enormously since the nation's founding.
T  F

25. The judicial process in which plaintiffs and defendants receive an equal hearing in court is called the:
A. dual system.
B. adversarial system.
C. system of judicial review.
D. inquisitorial system.

26. Judicial decisions that become models for deciding future cases are called:
A. torts.
B. case law.
C. precedents.
D. litigation.

27. All of the following fall into the original jurisdiction of the U.S. Supreme Court EXCEPT:
A. impeachment proceedings.
B. disputes between the states.
C. cases involving diplomats.
D. disputes between a state and the federal government.

28. Arguments intended to influence the judgment of the Supreme Court are called:
A. amicus curiae briefs.
B. writs of certiorari.
C. nexus theories.
D. strict scrutiny tests.

29. Litigants must have sustained or be in immediate danger of sustaining a
direct and substantial injury to have:
A. a right to win a case.
B. standing to sue.
C. actionability.
D. representation by an attorney.

30. Generally speaking, the U.S. Supreme Court picks cases:
A. that raise important constitutional issues.
B. that raise questions of political significance.
C. on which the appellate courts have issued conflicting rulings.
D. all of the above.

31. The U.S. Supreme Court formally exercises its discretionary power to hear a case by:
A. issuing a writ of certiorari.
B. claiming the right of stare decisis.
C. issuing a writ of mandamus.
D. none of the above.

32. How many U.S. Supreme Court justices must vote for a writ of certiorari to be issued?
A. a majority.
B. two-thirds.
C. six.
D. four.

33. Justices who agree with the decision made in the majority opinion, but disagree with the reasoning behind it will sometimes write:
A. dissenting opinions.
B. majority opinions.
C. concurring opinions.
D. a writ of mandamus.

T  F 34. The courts have no power to initiate the policymaking process.
T  F 35. The U.S. Supreme Court was designed to be a representative institution.
T  F 36. Dissenting opinions are written by justices who disagree with the court's decision and the reasoning behind it.

37. All of the following are agencies that support the California legislature EXCEPT:
A. the legislative analyst.
B. the legislative counsel.
C. the secretary of state.
D. the state auditor.

38. In California, the trial courts are:
A. the district courts.
B. the municipal courts.
C. the superior courts.
D. B and C

T F 39. California has a plural executive.
40. California counties are responsible for all of the following EXCEPT:
A. oversee elections.
B. provide police and fire protection.
C. maintain records on marriages, divorces, births and deaths in the county.
D. provide utilities, such as gas and electricity.