Instructions: This is a study guide for a multiple choice exam. The study guide has 80 questions; the multiple choice exam will have 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 exam number (e.g., 3rd test) on the Scantron form. 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. Which of the following powers is granted to the U.S. Senate but not the House of Representatives?
   A. taxation
   B. ratification of treaties
   C. regulation of commerce
   D. protecting intellectual property rights

3. 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.

4. Permanent congressional committees with ongoing responsibilities from one session to the next are called:
   A. ad hoc committees.
   B. steering committees.
   C. standing committees.
   D. conference committees.

5. The practice of “talking a bill to death” in the Senate is called a(n):
   A. filibuster.
   B. cloture.
   C. advice and consent.
   D. quorum.

6. 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.

7. Congress has the power to:
   A. create executive branch agencies.
   B. eliminate executive branch agencies.
   C. assign program responsibilities to executive branch agencies.
8. A legislator who votes for cutting a government program because he or she sincerely believes it is in the best interests of the nation to eliminate the program even though his or her district will lose benefits is:
   A. acting as a trustee.
   B. acting as a delegate.
   C. engaging in selective responsiveness.
   D. engaging in home style.

9. Who confirms the president's appointments to the federal judiciary?
   A. the Senate.
   B. the House.
   C. both houses of Congress.
   D. all of the above.

10. How many members of Congress are there?
    A. 270
    B. 440
    C. 535
    D. 680

11. A committee that includes members from both chambers of Congress is called a:
    A. select committee.
    B. joint committee.
    C. committee of the whole.
    D. subcommittee.

12. Permanent committees with jurisdiction over particular issues are:
    A. standing committees.
    B. joint committees.
    C. requested committees.
    D. exclusive committees.

13. 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.

14. The United States Congress:
    A. has two separate and independent chambers.
    B. is bicameral.
    C. reflects the historical legacy of the British Parliament.
    D. all of the above.

15. 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.

16. Most voters are highly aware of how their representatives vote on most issues.
    T  F

17. The House of Representatives has the exclusive power to raise revenue.
T F 18. Presidential approval ratings tend to increase when the nation faces an external threat.
T F 19. The Constitution gives the President the power to declare war.
20. 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.

21. All of the following are formal requirements to serve as president EXCEPT:
   A. must be at least 35 years old
   B. must be a native-born citizen of the United States
   C. must have lived in the United States at least 14 years
   D. be a person of good moral quality.

22. Which of the following is not a traditional responsibility of the president:
   A. to negotiate treaties.
   B. to write legislation.
   C. to propose a yearly budget.
   D. to recognize foreign nation.

23. 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.

24. Unless Congress has declared war, the president can only commit troops for:
   A. 60 days.
   B. 90 days.
   C. 120 days.
   D. 240 days.

25. 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.

26. 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.

27. The Founders wanted a president:
   A. strong enough to be independent of the legislature.
   B. who would not be so strong as to dominate the political system.
28. 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. none of the above.

29. Which of the following powers does the President NOT have?
   A. the power to veto legislation.
   B. the power to make laws by decree.
   C. the power to appoint federal judges.
   D. the power to make appointments to the executive branch.

30. Presidential power has expanded as a result of:
   A. the energy and initiative of individual executives.
   B. broad interpretation of the powers granted to the executive by the Constitution.
   C. changing public expectations.
   D. all of the above.

31. Modern presidents are expected to:
   A. address social problems.
   B. assume responsibility for the economy.
   C. represent the interests of all Americans while being the chief partisan for their political party.
   D. all of the above.

32. A president who invests a good deal of energy into pursuing a policy agenda and draws a deep sense of personal satisfaction from doing so is:
   A. an active-positive president.
   B. a positive-passive president.
   C. an active-negative president.
   D. a passive-negative president.

33. Passive-negative presidents are characterized by:
   A. energetic pursuit of a well-specified policy agenda.
   B. the pursuit of power for its own sake.
   C. a deep sense of civic virtue.
   D. a desire to be popular.

34. 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.

35. The presidential cabinet includes:
   A. the heads of the executive agencies.
   B. the Speaker of the House and the president pro tempore of the Senate.
   C. two representatives of the Supreme Court chosen by the Chief Justice.
   D. all of the above.

36. 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.

37. 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.

38. 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.

39. Bureaucracies tend to increase equity because they operate:
A. impersonally.
B. inexpensively.
C. arbitrarily.
D. imperiously.

40. Attributes of a bureaucracy include:
A. a hierarchy.
B. division of responsibility.
C. impersonality.
D. all of the above.

41. Organizing public agencies along bureaucratic lines helps ensure:
A. efficiency.
B. equal treatment.
C. profitability.
D. all of the above.

42. The first merit system for the federal bureaucracy was established by:
A. Andrew Jackson.
B. the Pendleton Act.
C. Franklin Roosevelt.
D. the Garfield rule.

43. The merit system:
A. eliminates politics from the bureaucracy.
B. helps create a professionally competent civil service.
C. promotes patronage.
D. all of the above.

44. The federal bureaucracy is most commonly associated with:
A. the legislative branch of government.
B. the executive branch of government.
C. the judicial branch of government.
D. none of the above.

45. 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.
46. The first three cabinet departments were:
   A. State, Treasury, and Justice.
   B. Justice, State, and Interior.
   C. State, Treasury, and War.
   D. State, Interior, and Treasury.

47. Congress can control bureaucracy through:
   A. its budgetary powers.
   B. legislation.
   C. legislative vetoes.
   D. all of the above.

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

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

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

51. 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.

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

53. Review of cases that involve possible legal errors must be conducted by courts with:
   A. more than one judge.
   B. appellate jurisdiction.
   C. federal authority.
   D. original jurisdiction.

54. 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.

55. 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.

56. 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.
57. Courts of original jurisdiction:
   A. are trial courts.
   B. hear cases for the first time.
   C. make determinations about fact, law, and
      whether the defendant or the plaintiff wins.
   D. all of the above.

58. Concurrent jurisdiction means that:
   A. a court is given both original and appellate
      jurisdiction over a case.
   B. a court has the rights to interpret both state
      constitutions and the U.S. Constitution.
   C. both state and federal courts can hear a
      particular type of case.
   D. none of the above.

59. The power of judicial review allows federal courts to:
   A. decide all matters pertaining to state
      constitutions.
   B. issue advisory opinions about how laws should
      be implemented or enforced.
   C. subpoena members of Congress.
   D. declare laws and actions of public officials
      unconstitutional.

60. The primary trial courts of the federal system are:
   A. district courts.
   B. circuit courts.
   C. state courts of last resort.
   D. none of the above.

61. 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.

62. 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.

63. 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.

64. 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.

65. Who decided that the U.S. Supreme Court had the power of
    judicial review?
   A. the Constitution.
   B. Congress.
C. the Supreme Court.
D. the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

66. The power of judicial review was asserted in:
A. Federalist No. 10
B. Article II of the U.S. Constitution
C. Marbury v. Madison
D. the Articles of Confederation.

67. The power of judicial review challenges which of the following basic democratic values?
A. economic equality and majority rule.
B. political equality and popular sovereignty.
C. economic equality and popular sovereignty.
D. majority rule and popular sovereignty.

T F 68. The courts have no power to initiate the policymaking process.
T F 69. The U.S. Supreme Court was designed to be a representative institution.
T F 70. Dissenting opinions are written by justices who disagree with the court’s decision and the reasoning behind it.
T F 71. In practice, the U.S. Supreme Court has almost complete discretion over the cases it hears.
T F 72. The U.S. Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction.
T F 73. California has a unicameral legislature.

74. 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.

T F 75. One of the effects of term limits in California was that non-elected individuals have become increasingly important in shaping the legislative environment.

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

T F 77. California has a plural executive.

78. All of the following are elected directly by the people in California EXCEPT:
A. the Attorney General.
B. the Secretary of Natural Resources.
C. the Insurance Commissioner.
D. the State Controller.

79. 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.

T F 80. When cities like Stockton operate under their own charter, they are allowed more freedom with respect to the structure of their government and the taxes they levy than general law cities.