Second 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. The process through which political values are passed on from one generation to the next is called:
   A. communitarianism.
   B. multiculturalism.
   C. political socialization.
   D. patriotism.

2. The term that refers to the sum of our most cherished shared values is our
   A. ideology.
   B. belief system.
   C. patriotic idealism.
   D. political culture.

3. A poll that uses loaded questions to propel a respondent toward a particular answer is called:
   A. a "push" poll.
   B. a straw poll.
   C. the Hawthorne effect.
   D. canvassing.

4. Polls that concentrate on people who happen to be around or are easy to contact are called:
   A. straw polls.
   B. random samples.
   C. quantitative polls.
   D. "push" polls.

5. The advance implemented by George Gallup and others that made public opinion polling more scientific was:
   A. the use of straw polls.
   B. random sampling.
   C. so-called "public opinion baths."
   D. the General Social Surveys.
6. Sources of American public opinion include
   A. mass media.
   B. religious and ethnic heritage.
   C. schools.
   D. all of the above.

7. The electorate is defined as those:
   A. who are permitted by law to vote.
   B. who are legally registered to vote.
   C. who cast a ballot in an election.
   D. who cast a vote for the winning candidate.

8. The power to regulate voting is primarily granted to:
   A. cities.
   B. counties.
   C. the states.
   D. municipal courts.

9. The legal right to vote is called the:
   A. electorate.
   B. initiative.
   C. franchise.
   D. franking privilege.

10. Socioeconomic status is defined:
    A. solely by one's occupation.
    B. solely by one's income level.
    C. by the combination of occupation, income, and education.
    D. by the combination of income and location of one's residence.

11. The referendum and the recall allow citizens to voice their opinions on controversial issues faced by the national government.

12. California has more members of the U.S. House of Representatives than any other state.

13. All of the following are functions that parties are expected to perform EXCEPT:
    A. aggregating interests.
    B. recruiting candidates.
    C. organizing election campaigns.
    D. maintaining the separation of government powers.

14. Parties' attempts to "compete for the middle:"
    A. cost Democrats some support of the conservative wing of their party.
    B. require most Democrats to move leftward on the political spectrum.
    C. require most Republicans to move rightward of the political spectrum.
    D. cost Republicans some support from the conservative wing of their party.

15. The innovation that gave voters, rather than party bosses, power to choose candidates was:
    A. the direct primary.
B. the secret caucus.
C. proportional representation.
D. the winner-take-all system.

16. All of the following are types of primary elections EXCEPT:
A. closed.
B. blanket.
C. recall.
D. open.

17. Rules governing primaries are adopted by:
A. state legislatures.
B. congressional legislation.
C. the national party committees.
D. the national party conventions.

18. An election in which voters must declare their party affiliation and choose from among the candidates of that party's ballot is a(n):
A. open caucus.
B. open primary.
C. closed primary.
D. blanket primary.

19. The institutional characteristics of political parties include:
A. national party leadership.
B. grass roots organizations.
C. party platforms.
D. all of the above.

20. When parties receive the proportion of the legislators corresponding to their percentage of the vote, winners are said to be determined by
A. direct election.
B. winner-take-all.
C. proportional representation.
D. none of the above.

21. African American women gained the right to vote in
A. 1870 with the passage of the 15th Amendment to the Constitution.
B. 1920 with the passage of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution.
C. 1964 with the passage of the 24th Amendment to the Constitution.
D. 1971 with the passage of the 26th Amendment to the Constitution.

T F 22. According to Gerston & Christensen, California has a strong party system.

T F 23. In 2000, the U.S. Supreme Court declared California's blanket primary system unconstitutional.

24. Attempting to influence public officials in order to win their support is called:
A. lobbying.
B. an inside strategy.
C. political corruption.
25. People who do not join a group, including interest groups, because they know they can enjoy group benefits without contributing to the effort to obtain them are called
A. free riders.
B. split groups.
C. vested interests.
D. charter members.

26. The increase in the influence of interest groups has come at the expense of:
A. women.
B. political parties.
C. business interests.
D. ethnic and racial minorities.

27. All of the following are functions performed by interest groups EXCEPT:
A. agenda setting.
B. educating the public.
C. educating the government.
D. coordinating election campaigns.

28. The political power of interest groups is directly related to
A. the size of the group.
B. the extent to which members are actively involved.
C. the focus of policy objectives.
D. all of the above.

29. Interest groups are like political parties in all of the following ways except
A. raising money for candidates.
B. encouraging active citizen participation in public issues.
C. developing public agendas.
D. nominating candidates for public office.

T  F  30. The Federal Election and Campaign Act limited individual contributions to $5000 per candidate per campaign.

31. When citizens cast their votes based on their evaluation of a candidate's performance while in office, they are engaging in:
A. primary voting.
B. prospective voting.
C. retrospective voting.
D. the incumbency effect.

32. Most voters' major source of campaign information is:
A. television.
B. the Internet.
C. a daily newspaper.
D. a weekly newsmagazine.

33. To be eligible to receive federal matching funds, presidential candidates
must:
A. agree not to allow their party to spend soft money.
B. get their names on the ballot is every state in the country.
C. win at least one of their party's primary elections or caucuses.
D. raise $5,000 in private contributions of $250 or less in each of 20 states.

34. The redistribution of representation among the states in the House of Representatives that takes place after every census is called:
A. urbanization.
B. reapportionment.
C. gerrymandering.
D. the silent primary.

35. Redrawing the lines that divide populations into approximately equal, geographically based units to be represented in the House of Representatives is called:
A. redlining.
B. redistricting.
C. gerrymandering.
D. reapportionment.

36. Writing redistricting plans is the responsibility of the:
A. states.
B. President.
C. Federal courts.
D. House of Representatives.

37. A gathering of party supporters who vote their presidential preferences face to-face in precinct meetings is called a(n):
A. primary election.
B. Electoral College.
C. silent primary.
D. primary caucus.

38. All of the following are groups that presidential candidates strategically try to attract EXCEPT:
A. unregistered voters.
B. a candidate's base of voters.
C. first-time and independent voters.
D. a candidate's opponent's base of voters.

39. A state is allocated a number of electoral votes based on:
A. its representation in both houses of Congress.
B. its representation in the House of Representatives.
C. its proportion of the total population of the United States.
D. the number of popular votes cast in the presidential election.

40. Most election districts in the United States are:
A. single member districts.
B. proportionately distributed districts.
C. multiparty districts.
D. defined by race and class.