**Week 1 – 2008 EXAM REVIEW**

QUESTION #6 – GERRYMANDERING

6. Which of the following best describes gerrymandering?

1. The party in power wins four or five surrounding districts by very small margins
2. The Supreme Court requires that state legislatures must adopt the doctrine of one person, one vote
3. The party in control of the state legislature draws district boundaries in such a way as to favor its own candidates in subsequent elections
4. By polling voters, party officials are able to determine how citizens will vote
5. The public decides which issues are most important and tells the elected officials how to vote on specific bills

QUESTION #13 – CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

13. The Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 (McCain –Feingold) did which of the following?

a. It created interest groups known as 527s b. It made it illegal for unions to donate to presidential campaigns c. It banned soft money donations to national parties d. It banned candidates from running negative advertisements e. It banned third-parties from federal funding

QUESTION #29-PRESIDENTIAL ROLES – (CHIEF DIPLOMAT)

29. The president’s role as chief diplomat is derived from? a. Informal powers b. Delegated powers c. Concurrent powers d. Reserved powers e. Expressed powers

QUESTION #33-ELECTIONS AND CONSEQUENCES

33. An election is which there is a significant shift in the bases of electoral support from one political party to another is called a. Deviating election b. Maintaining election c. Dealigning election d. Primary election e. Realigning election

QUESTION #39-INTEREST GROUPS AND ‘THE IRON TRIANGLE’

39. The three points of an iron triangle include? a. An independent agency, a state, and a member of congress b. An administrative agency, an interest group, and a congressional committee c. A cabinet department, an interest group, and the house majority leader d. A regulatory commission, a corporation, and the White House Office e. The Executive Office of the president, an interest group, and a Senate committee

QUESTION #40-INTEREST GROUPS AND ‘FREE RIDERS’

40. The free rider problem occurs when a. Interest groups seek public funding to advance their special interest b. People benefit from an interest group’s efforts without making any contribution c. Elected officials provide government services for those who have helped their campaigns d. Political campaigns manipulate the news media in order to obtain free advertising e. Congressional candidates win elections because they belong to the party of a popular president

QUESTION #54-CONGRESS AND THE ‘DELEGATE ROLE’ OF REPRESENTATION

54. Members of congress who have adopted the delegate role of representation normally cast their vote based on which of the following? a. The preferences of the majority of their constituents b. Their judgment of what is best for their constituency c. The instructions of their political party’s leadership d. Their political party’s most recent policy platform e. The advice of congressional staffers and political consultants

QUESTION #57-BUREAUCRACY AND CABINET MEMBERS

57. Which of the following best explains why cabinet secretaries might not aggressively pursue the president’s policy agenda? a. Cabinet secretaries are unlikely to be members of the president’s party b. Cabinet secretaries may develop strong loyalty to their departments c. Cabinet secretaries are likely to compete with the president in a subsequent election d. Under the Hatch Act, cabinet secretaries are prohibited from campaigning on behalf of the president e. The Freedom of Information Act compels cabinet secretaries to divulge confidential information to the media

QUESTION #58-VOTING BEHAVIOR AND POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION

58. When the effects of income and education are eliminated, which of the following statements about voting rates is true? a. Black citizens vote at a higher rate than White citizens b. Black citizens vote at a rate about half of White citizens c. Individuals from all races vote at about the same rate d. Asian American voters have the highest voting rates e. There is no change in voting rates

**Week 2 – 2012 EXAM REVIEW**

QUESTION #46- CONGRESS – RULES AND PROCEDURERS

46. A discharge petition is rarely used in the House of Representatives because a. it is unconstitutional to use a discharge petition in the House of Representatives b. the House is too large for a discharge petition to be effective c. a two-thirds majority is required to issue a discharge petition d. it is a challenge to majority leadership and informal rules of behavior e. the unscheduled use of a discharge petition could offend members of the Senate

**Week 3 – 2009 EXAM REVIEW**

 QUESTION #2-MORE GERRYMANDERING

2. Which of the following statements about Gerrymandering is true? a. It has been banned by United States Supreme Court decisions beginning with Baker v. Carr. b. It was used traditionally to maintain urban control of the House of Representatives c. It can be used by a political party to draw boundary lines to control as many districts as possible d. It guarantees greater constituency control over elected representatives e. It ensures liberal control of the House of Representatives

QUESTION #4-‘PORK BARREL’ FUNDING OR BILLS

4. The term “pork barrel” refers to legislation specifically designed to? a. Encourages a balanced federal budget b. Ensure the careful inspection of farm goods and other foodstuffs c. Distribute excess produce to the poor d. Provide funding for local projects that are intended to benefit constituent’s e. Equalize representation between farming and non-farming states

QUESTION #16-CONGRESS PROCEDURES (SENATE)

16. Which of the following statements about the Senate is true? a. Each state is represented in the Senate according to its population b. The Senate, unlike the House, has a Rules Committee c. Individual senators can exercise substantial influence over the legislative process d. The Senate has a strict time limit on debates e. The Senate is more responsible than the House for initiating appropriations legislation

QUESTION #17-CONSTITUION (VOTING)

17. The framers of the United States Constitution left decisions on voting eligibility to the? a. Civil rights agencies b. Individual states c. United States Supreme Court d. House of Representatives e. Senate

QUESTION #19-WHY DOES A 2 PARTY SYSTEM PERSIST AND STAY???

19. One reason for the persistence of a two-party system in the United States is? a. The lack of divisive issues in United States politics b. The separation of powers c. The single-member district electoral system d. The lack of a strong labor movement e. Low voter turnout in most elections

QUESTION #29- PRESIDENTIAL POWERS

29. Which of the following is an example of presidential use of inherent powers? a. George H. W. Bush’s appointment of Clarence Thomas b. Bill Clinton’s line-item veto of some congressionally authorized funds to the states c. Thomas Jefferson’s Louisiana Purchase d. Woodrow Wilson’s signing of the Treaty of Versailles e. Dwight Eisenhower’s deployment of troops to Arkansas

QUESTION #30-WRIT OF CERTOIRARI

30. Which of the following statements about writs of certiorari is accurate? a. Cases appealed by the solicitor general are automatically granted certiorari b. The Supreme Court grants certiorari for less than 5% of the cases appealed to it c. The Supreme Court has historically granted certiorari to all separation of powers cases d. The Supreme Court does not grant certiorari to cases involving state laws e. Federal district courts sometimes issue writs of certiorari to state appellate courts

QUESTION #35-VOTING BEHAVIOR

35. Since 1972, voters in presidential elections have? a. Become more focused on individual candidates b. Increasingly based their votes on televised candidate debates c. Become more influenced by party platforms d. Become more likely to focus on local rather than national conditions e. Become more likely to rely on print media for information

QUESTION #45-PARTY POLITICS

45. Since the early 1980’s the Republican Party platform has been increasingly influenced by? a. Environmental activist b. Evangelical Christians c. Civil libertarians d. Labor unions e. Active military officers

QUESTION #49-SUPREME COURT – SENATE CONFIRMATION

49. Nominations to the supreme court must be approved by a? a. Simple majority vote in the Senate only b. Simple majority vote in both the House of Representatives and the Senate c. Two-thirds vote in the House of Representatives only d. Two-thirds vote in both the House of Representatives and the Senate e. Two-thirds vote in the House of Representatives and the Senate and a majority of the sitting justices on the supreme court

**Week 4 – 1999 EXAM REVIEW**

QUESTION #11-SUPREME COURT

11. The most important source of the Supreme Court’s caseload is? a. It’s original jurisdiction b. It’s appellate jurisdiction c. Instruction from the solicitor general d. The special master’s certification of cases for review e. Congress’ certification of cases for review

QUESTION #19-INTEREST GROUPS -- LOBBYISTS

19. A corporate lobbyist would be LEAST likely to have an informal discussion about a pending policy matter with which of the following? a. A member of the House in whose district the corporation has a plant b. A member of the White House staff concerned about the issue c. A member of the staff of the Senate committee handling a matter of concern to the corporation d. A federal judge in whose court a case important to the corporation is being heard e. A journalist for a major newspaper concerned about the issue

QUESTION #23-CONGRESS AND PRESIDENT

23. In which of the following did Congress move to regain powers previously lost to the executive branch? a. Budget and Impoundment Control Act b. Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act c. Presidential Disability Act d. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution e. Persian Gulf War Resolution

QUESTION #49-CAMPAIGNS

49. The largest amount of political coverage in newspaper during presidential campaigns is devoted to? a. Day-to-day campaign activities b. The platforms of the major parties c. Candidates’ policy stands on domestic issues d. Candidates’ stands on foreign policy issues e. Candidates’ experience and qualifications

QUESTION #50-ELECTORAL COLLEGE AND ‘WINNER TAKE ALL’

50. A state has 11 electoral votes. In a presidential election, the Democratic candidate receives 48 percent of that state’s popular vote, the Republican candidate receives 40 percent of the vote, and an independent candidate receives 12 percent of the vote.

If the state is similar to most other states, how will the electoral votes most likely be allocated?

1. The Democratic candidate will receive 5 electoral votes, the Republican will receive 4, and the independent will receive 2
2. The Democratic candidate will receive 6 electoral votes and the Republican will receive 5
3. The Democratic candidate will receive all 11 electoral votes
4. The votes will not be allocated until there has been a runoff election between the Democratic and Republican candidates
5. The House of Representatives will determine the allocation of the electoral votes