

- 9) The term used to refer to competition among open, responsive, and diverse groups that helps preserve democratic values and limits the concentration of power in any single group is 9) _____
- A) unionization. B) diversity of interest groups.
C) interest group pluralism. D) displacement of factions.
- 10) The oldest "unions" in the United States were 10) _____
- A) farm organizations. B) railroad unions.
C) textile workers organizations. D) labor unions.
- 11) Compared to other industrialized democracies, the American work force 11) _____
- A) has similar levels of unionization.
B) is making significant strides in unionization of the work force.
C) is more organized and unionized.
D) is less unionized.
- 12) The Public Research Interest Group (PIRG) founded by Ralph Nader promotes all BUT 12) _____
- A) safe energy. B) environmental issues.
C) consumer protection. D) political candidates.
- 13) The Girl Scouts and the American Cancer Society are examples of 13) _____
- A) tax-exempt public charities. B) PIRGs.
C) political action committees. D) professional associations.
- 14) Groups which lobby for a limited goal or issue are called 14) _____
- A) public interest groups. B) limited issue groups.
C) single issue groups. D) short-term interest groups.
- 15) AIPAC is an example of a 15) _____
- A) government interest group. B) single issue group.
C) foreign policy interest group. D) public interest group.
- 16) Associations can gain a forum for their views by filing 16) _____
- A) amicus curiae briefs.
B) writs of mandamus.
C) writs of certiorari.
D) none of the above unless they are parties to the dispute
- 17) Most interest groups try to 17) _____
- A) target challengers for public office. B) target a single political party.
C) be nonpartisan. D) find a "winner" to support.

- 18) Employees of associations who try to influence policy decisions and positions in the executive and legislative branches of government are called 18) _____
 A) partisans. B) policy analysts.
 C) statesmen. D) lobbyists.
- 19) Networks of mutually supporting relationships between interest groups, congressional committees and governmental agencies that share a policy concern are called 19) _____
 A) wired networking. B) iron triangles.
 C) issue organizations. D) co-opts.
- 20) To members of Congress, the most important thing lobbyists provide is 20) _____
 A) analysis. B) money. C) information. D) influence.
- 21) Lobbyists are often called the "third house" of Congress because where the Senate and House are set up on a geographical basis, lobbyists represent people on the basis of 21) _____
 A) religion. B) political party.
 C) interest D) occupation
- 22) Which of the following is NOT a provision of the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002? 22) _____
 A) individuals could make unlimited contributions to groups that engaged in efforts to elect or defeat candidates through the mail, on the phone or in person.
 B) followed court decisions with respect to ideological interest groups
 C) banned soft money
 D) lifts the ban on corporation and unions using general funds for election ads
- 23) The number of PACs has increased most dramatically in the 23) _____
 A) labor -related organizations. B) ideological associations.
 C) business world. D) environmental organizations.
- 24) The number of PACs has risen from about 150 in the 70's to approximately _____ today. 24) _____
 A) 4,000 B) 500 C) 1,000 D) 3,000
- 25) PACs tend to 25) _____
 A) spread the money among as many candidates as possible.
 B) give money to challengers who promise special access.
 C) give money to the most influential candidates.
 D) give money to the neediest of candidates.

- 26) The Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended in 2002, limits PACs to 26) _____
- A) \$1,000 per candidate.
 - B) \$2,000 per election or \$4,000 per election cycle.
 - C) \$5,000 per election or \$10,000 per election cycle.
 - D) \$3,000 per election cycle.
- 27) PACs that collect contributions from a number of individuals and present them as a single 27) _____
package to a candidate, engage in the practice of
- A) giving soft money.
 - B) influence peddling.
 - C) bundling.
 - D) targeting.
- 28) The Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 28) _____
- A) banned most forms of soft money.
 - B) banned all soft money and most hard money.
 - C) was a result of a unanimous vote in both the House and the Senate.
 - D) did not specifically mention soft money.
- 29) What has been one result of the most recent campaign finance reforms? 29) _____
- A) more issue advocacy in magazines
 - B) more issue advocacy in radio ads in the two weeks before the election
 - C) more issue advocacy in television ads in the two weeks before the election
 - D) more issue advocacy via the mail and on the telephone

Answer Key

Testname: INTEREST GROUPS

- 1) B
Page Ref: 130
- 2) A
Page Ref: 132
- 3) B
Page Ref: 133
- 4) C
Page Ref: 132
- 5) C
Page Ref: 139
- 6) D
Page Ref: 133
- 7) A
Page Ref: 133
- 8) D
Page Ref: 133
- 9) C
Page Ref: 134
- 10) A
Page Ref: 135
- 11) D
Page Ref: 136
- 12) D
Page Ref: 139
- 13) A
Page Ref: 139
- 14) C
Page Ref: 139
- 15) C
Page Ref: 140
- 16) A
Page Ref: 144
- 17) C
Page Ref: 145
- 18) D
Page Ref: 147
- 19) B
Page Ref: 147-148
- 20) B
Page Ref: 148
- 21) C
Page Ref: 148
- 22) D
Page Ref: 151
- 23) C
Page Ref: 150

Answer Key

Testname: INTEREST GROUPS

24) A

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25) C

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26) C

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27) C

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28) A

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29) D

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