

Public Opinion, Political Socialization, Political Parties, and Interest Groups

- 1) Political scientist David Truman's theory explaining why interest groups form is called
 - A) pluralism.
 - B) federalism.
 - C) partisanship theory.
 - D) chaos theory.
 - E) disturbance theory.

- 2) How are interest groups different from political parties?
 - A) They are not recognized by the federal government.
 - B) They rarely participate in the political process.
 - C) There are very few differences.
 - D) They do not directly run candidates for public office.
 - E) They are not concerned with "collective goods."

- 3) Disturbance theory posits that
 - A) groups form to counter the activities of other groups.
 - B) groups regularly compete for scarce resources.
 - C) disturbed people often are the entrepreneurs behind the formation of groups.
 - D) citizens need governmental support to succeed.
 - E) Choices B and D are both correct.

- 4) A PAC is the political arm of
 - A) a political party.
 - B) a House or Senate conference.
 - C) any group wishing to make contributions to federal elections.
 - D) a political association of the concerned.
 - E) labor unions only.

- 5) The largest interest group noted in your text is
 - A) the AFL-CIO.
 - B) the American Medical Association.
 - C) the Sierra Club.
 - D) MoveOn.org.
 - E) AARP.

- 6) Local groups were common in the early years of the country, but the first truly national groups began to emerge in the
 - A) 1830s.
 - B) 1890s.
 - C) 1940s.
 - D) 1960s.
 - E) 1860s.

- 7) The hallmark of the Progressive era was
 - A) the creation of a single issue political party.
 - B) an explosion in the number of new groups.
 - C) an end of settlement houses.
 - D) its thorough domination by women's groups.
 - E) its general support of big industries.

- 8) The rise of pro-business groups in response to the creation of Progressive era groups is an illustration of _____'s theory of interest group formation.
- A) David B. Truman
 - B) Jeffrey M. Berry
 - C) Mancur Olson
 - D) Robert Salisbury
 - E) William Lloyd Garrison
- 9) One of the most well-known public interest groups that focuses on good government is called
- A) Collective Security.
 - B) National Association for Clean Government.
 - C) Americans for Public Decency.
 - D) Americans Against Public Corruption.
 - E) Common Cause.
- 10) The 1960s and 1970s were characterized by
- A) the elimination of most trade and professional associations.
 - B) an increase in the power of organized labor.
 - C) the rise of public interest groups.
 - D) the dramatic growth of conservative groups.
 - E) very few new groups being formed.
- 11) In 1978, a number of conservative groups began to form in response to the successes of a number of liberal interest groups in shaping and defining the public agenda during the previous decade. One such group formed by the Rev. Jerry Falwell was called the
- A) Christian Coalition.
 - B) Family Research Council.
 - C) Eagle Forum.
 - D) Moral Majority.
 - E) Conservative Public Coalition.
- 12) In 1990, the host of a popular television program, *The 700 Club*, formed a new political group. His name was
- A) Jim Bakker.
 - B) Jerry Falwell.
 - C) Pat Robertson.
 - D) James Dobson.
 - E) Ralph Nader.
- 13) Interest groups play an important role in American politics because they
- A) provide an avenue for participation.
 - B) increase representation.
 - C) increase public awareness of issues.
 - D) help frame the public agenda.
 - E) all of the above
- 14) The activities of groups and organizations that seek to influence legislation and persuade political leaders to support a group's positions is most accurately called
- A) political activity.
 - B) patronage.
 - C) lobbying.
 - D) testimony.
 - E) none of the above

- 15) The most often used lobbying technique at both the state and national level is
- A) testifying at legislative hearings.
 - B) engaging in protests.
 - C) endorsing candidates.
 - D) filing lawsuits or otherwise engaging in litigation.
 - E) doing favors for officials who need assistance.
- 16) Almost all interest group lobbying includes
- A) running advertisements.
 - B) endorsing candidates.
 - C) contacting government officials.
 - D) working on election campaigns.
 - E) talking to the media.
- 17) A lobbyist's effectiveness depends on
- A) a reputation for honesty and fair play.
 - B) his or her ability to play up to legislators' egos.
 - C) the resources available for bribing members of Congress.
 - D) giving legislators false and misleading information.
 - E) Choices A, B, and D are all correct answers.
- 18) Upon leaving Congress, many members
- A) often come back to Washington, D.C., to visit old friends.
 - B) return to their law practices.
 - C) become heads of large corporations.
 - D) become university professors.
 - E) become high-paid lobbyists.
- 19) Interest groups lobby the federal courts through
- A) direct, open contact with judges and justices.
 - B) contributions to judicial reelection campaigns.
 - C) sponsoring lawsuits and filing amicus curiae briefs.
 - D) paying for trips for judges to attend "international conferences."
 - E) Choices C and D are both correct.
- 20) What is a form of pressure group activity that attempts to influence policy by getting individuals to contact their representatives directly?
- A) blitzkrieg lobbying
 - B) triangulating
 - C) protest activities
 - D) grassroots lobbying
 - E) pork-barrel lobbying
- 21) Modern grassroots lobbying often involves
- A) political protests.
 - B) use of the Internet.
 - C) freedom rides.
 - D) campaign contributions.
 - E) all of the above
- 23) Radical protest activism
- A) is a relatively recent phenomenon.
 - B) has a strong history in the United States.
 - C) is always illegal.
 - D) is a very common form of action used by interest groups.
 - E) is always ineffective.

24) Legally sanctioned organizations that allow corporations, labor unions, and interest groups to raise money and make contributions to candidates in national elections are called

- A) federal election committees.
- B) political interest groups.
- C) political action committees.
- D) campaign finance committees.
- E) political funding groups.

25) Many interest groups become more directly involved in elections through

- I. candidate recruitment.
- II. rating candidates and officeholders.
- III. getting out the vote.
- IV. endorsements.

- A) I and II
- B) II and III
- C) I, II, and III
- D) I, II, III, and IV
- E) II and IV

26) Interest group ratings of representatives and senators

- A) help to reveal a member's ideology.
- B) are rarely conducted by interest groups.
- C) are a good way for interest groups to raise money.
- D) rarely show much deviation on issues by party.
- E) Choices A, C, and D are all correct.

27) _____ is/are crucial to the success of all interest groups.

- A) Political support
- B) Funding
- C) Direct mail
- D) PACs
- E) Media advertising

28) The process through which an individual acquires particular political orientations is most accurately called

- A) juvenile politicization.
- B) political acclimation.
- C) acquisition.
- D) public opinion.
- E) political socialization.

29) Our earliest views of political matters come from

- A) kindergarten.
- B) *The Weekly Reader*.
- C) parents.
- D) your church, temple, or synagogue.
- E) friends.

30) The founder of modern polling was

- A) Louis Harris.
- B) Stan Roper.
- C) George Gallup.
- D) John Zogby.
- E) the *Washington Post*.

- 31) Unscientific surveys used to gauge public opinion on a variety of issues are called
- A) exit polls.
 - B) push polls.
 - C) tracking polls.
 - D) deliberative polls.
 - E) straw polls.
- 32) The polling industry suffered a setback in 1948 when it predicted that _____ would win the presidential election.
- A) Harry S Truman
 - B) Strom Thurmond
 - C) Henry Wallace
 - D) Thomas Dewey
 - E) Franklin D. Roosevelt
- 33) The most rigorous technique for selecting a polling sample is
- A) person-on-the-street sampling.
 - B) stratified sampling.
 - C) straw polling.
 - D) self-selected sampling.
 - E) quota sampling.
- 34) Internet polls undercount
- A) young adults.
 - B) owners of computers.
 - C) the poor.
 - D) the elderly.
 - E) Choices C and D are both correct.
- 35) Which of the following is a major weakness of public opinion polls?
- A) Only elite opinion is measured.
 - B) Polls are unable to measure the intensity of feelings about issues.
 - C) All polls contain far too many errors to ever be reliable.
 - D) Polls can have limited respondent options.
 - E) Choices B and D are both major weaknesses.
- 36) An individual's coherent set of values and beliefs about the purpose and scope of government is most accurately called a political
- A) opinion.
 - B) schema.
 - C) consensus.
 - D) framework.
 - E) ideology.
- 37) The primary difference between political parties and interest groups is that
- A) interest groups run candidates for office while parties pursue issue agendas.
 - B) interest groups are more broadly focused than political parties.
 - C) interest groups are less ideological than political parties.
 - D) interest groups pursue issue outcomes while parties exist to win elections.
 - E) interest groups are composed of less-motivated individuals than members of political parties.

- 38) What does the Constitution say about political parties?
- A) It establishes a two-party system.
 - B) It mandates that political parties use primaries to select their candidates.
 - C) It prohibits the major political parties from hindering the "development of Third Parties."
 - D) The Constitution does not mention political parties.
 - E) It specifically mentions parties while also acknowledging their direct link to democracy.
- 39) A party organization that recruits its members with tangible incentives, such as jobs, and is characterized by a high degree of control over member activity, is called a
- A) mob.
 - B) machine.
 - C) patron.
 - D) convention.
 - E) club.
- 40) The selection of party candidates through the ballots of qualified voters is called a
- A) direct primary.
 - B) coronation convention.
 - C) disenfranchisement caucus.
 - D) party conference.
 - E) party referendum.
- 41) Parties have been affected, and in general weakened, by
- A) the movement of people to urban areas.
 - B) a decline in the number of lobbyists.
 - C) decreases in district size.
 - D) candidate-centered politics.
 - E) voters deemphasizing the importance of a candidate's personality.
- 42) A shifting of party coalitions in the electorate that remain in place for several elections is called
- A) a realignment.
 - B) a misalignment.
 - C) a transition.
 - D) an electoral shift.
 - E) a temporary mandate.
- 43) An election that signals a lasting change in party coalitions is most accurately called
- A) a significant election.
 - B) a critical election.
 - C) a consequential election.
 - D) a crucial election.
 - E) a tumultuous election.
- 44) The instrument through which parties formulate, convey, and promote public policy is called
- A) the campaign manifesto.
 - B) the priority agenda.
 - C) the national party platform.
 - D) the party banner.
 - E) the State of the Union Address.
- 45) Every four years the parties nominate a presidential and vice presidential candidate through a
- A) platform.
 - B) convention.
 - C) conference.

- D) national committee.
- E) series of preference primaries.