Chapter 10: Practice Test

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

_ 1. Reaction to Theodore Roosevelt’s fourth term in office led to a Constitutional amendment.
   a. True  
   b. False

_ 2. Modern vice presidents are involved in domestic policies but not foreign policies.
   a. True  
   b. False

_ 3. Former presidents receive the benefit of a pension.
   a. True  
   b. False

_ 4. The Twenty-second Amendment clarified the succession to the presidency.
   a. True  
   b. False

_ 5. The compensation of the current president is $100,000 a year.
   a. True  
   b. False

Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

_ 6. Which of the following was part of Gore’s argument in the Supreme Court case Bush v. Gore?
   a. Many counties in the states use different voting methods.  
   b. There should be no time limit when constitutional rights are at stake.  
   c. The federal government should respect states’ decisions related to ballot recounts.  
   d. The Fourteenth Amendment is violated when voters’ ballots are treated differently.

_ 7. What was the effect of George Washington’s decision not to run for a third term?
   a. All presidents would serve for two terms.  
   b. People declared that the Constitution needed revision.  
   c. Political parties were successful.  
   d. Power was transferred peacefully.

_ 8. The current vice president is responsible for
   a. handling ceremonial tasks only.  
   b. presiding over the Senate.  
   c. solely making succession decisions.  
   d. taking part in most Senate votes.
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9. Which statement presents the strongest argument supporting the Gore side in Bush v. Gore?
   a. All people should be treated equally under the law.
   b. The different voting methods used in different counties violate the Fourteenth Amendment.
   c. The different counties’ voting methods have not been challenged as violating the Fourteenth Amendment before.
   d. There is not enough time to change voting procedures.

10. The term compensation means
    a. a decrease in salary paid.
    b. an increase in salary paid.
    c. extra money paid.
    d. the amount of salary paid.

11. President Barack Obama’s election to a first term is an example of
    a. a landslide.
    b. discrimination.
    c. diversity.
    d. new policy initiative.

12. How would you categorize the age requirement for becoming president?
    a. as a formal qualification
    b. as a personal characteristic
    c. as an informal qualification
    d. as both a formal and informal qualification

13. To become president, a person must
    a. be a United States resident for at least 14 years.
    b. be an American citizen for at least 14 years.
    c. be at least 30 years of age.
    d. have always lived in the United States.

14. What is a drawback of the winner-take-all system of Electoral College voting?
    a. It allows states to decide how they will choose electors.
    b. It gives third-party candidates the ability to win the election.
    c. It makes it possible for candidates to lose the popular vote, yet win the election.
    d. It makes it possible for candidates to lose the popular vote, yet lose the election.

15. Which series shows the correct sequence of steps to becoming president?
    a. convention, primary, general election, inauguration
    b. primary, convention, general election, Electoral College vote
    c. primary, Electoral College vote, general election, convention
    d. primary, general election, inauguration, Electoral College vote
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16. A vice president may become temporary president when
   a. Congress votes to replace the president.
   b. the president is impeached of a serious crime.
   c. the president resigns from office.
   d. the president says he or she cannot perform in office.

17. How is the selection of presidential and vice presidential candidates changing?
   a. Recent candidates reflect less polarization in their beliefs.
   b. Recent candidates are less willing to participate in debates.
   c. Recent candidates reflect more diversity.
   d. Recent candidates are less reliant on party funds.

18. Which leader has the greatest chance of becoming president through the line of succession?
   a. attorney general
   b. president pro tempore of the Senate
   c. secretary of state
   d. secretary of the treasury

19. Abraham Lincoln’s ability to rally the nation to preserve the Union is an example of his
   a. ability to compromise.
   b. effective communication.
   c. keen sense of timing.
   d. political timing.

20. Which might be classified as a reason to keep the Electoral College as is?
   a. effects it may have on a third-party candidate
   b. some elections are decided by the House of Representatives
   c. its use for more than 200 years
   d. winner-takes-all outcome

21. This president was known during his time as “the Great Communicator.”
   a. Abraham Lincoln
   b. George Bush
   c. Harry Truman
   d. Ronald Reagan

22. What was the purpose of the Twelfth Amendment?
   a. to allow more electors to be added to the Electoral College
   b. to change how people voted for the president and vice president
   c. to give more power to individual voters in national elections
   d. to make sure all elector votes in a state would go to the same candidate
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23. Of the following inaugural activities, a new president is most likely to inspire citizens
   a. by attending celebrations.
   b. by giving an inaugural address.
   c. by riding with the outgoing president.
   d. by taking the oath of office.

24. A presidential candidate who wonders whether he or she can “afford” to be president is concerned about
   a. compensation.
   b. pension.
   c. responsibility.
   d. term of office.

25. President Roosevelt said “The only thing we have to fear is fear itself” during
   a. a speech at the Democratic convention.
   b. a talk while campaigning.
   c. his first “fireside chat.”
   d. his first inaugural speech.

26. Which argument can be classified as being against the Electoral College system?
   a. It does not allow states to choose their electors.
   b. It is unfair to those who voted for a losing candidate.
   c. It supports federalism by giving small states added weight.
   d. It works best when a third-party candidate wins electoral votes.

27. A vice president can become president through presidential disability, the death of the president, or
   a. through a Senate confirmation hearing.
   b. when the cabinet deems it necessary.
   c. after the president is impeached.
   d. when nominated by a political party.

28. During primaries, candidates often focus on
   a. achieving consensus on important issues.
   b. issues affecting the regions they campaign in.
   c. their personal strengths and weaknesses.
   d. ways they and their opponents are not alike.

29. Who was the first leader to assume a higher office through the clarification of the Twenty-fifth Amendment?
   a. Gerald Ford
   b. Nelson Rockefeller
   c. Richard Nixon
   d. Spiro Agnew
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30. Which leader is second in the line of succession to the presidency?
   a. President pro tempore of the Senate
   b. Secretary of state
   c. Speaker of the House of Representatives
   d. Vice president

31. Who has the best chance of winning election as president?
   a. a moderate Democrat or Republican
   b. a third-party candidate
   c. an extremely conservative Republican
   d. an extremely liberal Democrat

32. What is one reason Franklin Roosevelt won the 1932 election?
   a. He communicated in “fireside chats.”
   b. He introduced new policies.
   c. He promised to end discrimination.
   d. He understood people’s attitudes.

33. Which of the following statements expresses a fact about the Electoral College?
   a. It is an unfair method to use to select a president.
   b. It needs to be updated for modern times.
   c. It should be replaced with popular elections.
   d. It works without controversy in most elections.

34. If the Twenty-second Amendment is repealed,
   a. a president might gain too much power.
   b. eighteen-year-olds would lose the right to vote.
   c. senators would no longer be elected directly by the people.
   d. non-citizens could be elected president.

35. How did the Twelfth Amendment change the Constitution?
   a. It established that popular vote dictated the outcome of elections.
   b. It provided guidelines for the establishment of the Electoral College.
   c. It required electors to vote separately for president and vice president.
   d. It took control of the election process away from federal lawmakers.

36. The Framers of the Constitution established the Electoral College because they
   a. had doubts about the average person’s ability to select a candidate.
   b. highly trusted the average voter’s judgment.
   c. knew that voters would research candidates.
   d. wanted Congress to have a say in presidential elections.
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37. The Twenty-second Amendment clarified
   a. the line of succession to the presidency.
   b. the many duties of the vice president.
   c. the number of terms a president can serve.
   d. the salary and benefits of the president.

38. Abraham Lincoln showed courage by
   a. adhering to his beliefs.
   b. negotiating a just peace early on.
   c. reaching a compromise to appease critics.
   d. supporting unpopular economic ideas.

39. Which of the following would prevent someone from running for president?
   a. not being at least 35 years old
   b. not being wealthy
   c. not having a college degree
   d. not holding another office

40. John F. Kennedy said “…ask what you can do for your country…” during
   a. a Democratic convention.
   b. an inaugural party.
   c. his Inaugural Address.
   d. the oath of office.

41. The result of the presidential election between Hoover and Roosevelt
   a. presidential succession   b. landslide
   c. Electoral College        d. Abraham Lincoln
   e. winner-takes-all system  f. convention
   g. caucus                  g. Franklin D. Roosevelt
   i. vice president          j. benefits

42. The result of the presidential election between Hoover and Roosevelt
   a. decides ties in Senate

43. presidential compensation, travel allowance, pension

44. used the radio as a communication tool

45. a first step for a presidential candidate in some states

46. relied on personal courage to preserve the Union

47. result of a compromise included in Article II of the Constitution

48. event that is the next step after presidential primary elections

49. victor in presidential election gains all the votes

50. order of replacements for the chief executive
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a. primary election  
b. Twelfth Amendment  
c. Succession Act of 1947  
d. popular vote  
e. compensation  
f. Twenty-sixth Amendment  
g. Ronald Reagan  
h. third-party candidate  
i. Electoral College  
j. impeachment  

51. known as “the Great Communicator”  
52. salary received by the president and others  
53. representatives of voters in a presidential election  
54. presidential event that might lead to the vice president taking over  
55. candidates of the same political party run against each other  
56. instituted presidential term limits  
57. not running as a Democrat or Republican  
58. fixes problem with choosing vice president and president  
59. includes compromise that established the Electoral College  
60. possible alternative to the Electoral College

a. primary  
b. Federal Election Commission  
c. political action committee  
d. the Twelfth amendment  
e. convention  

61. a meeting to decide a political party’s presidential candidate  
62. an organization of supporters formed by a potential presidential candidate  
63. a regulatory agency that keeps track of election fundraising  
64. a contest between candidates of the same party  
65. changed the way presidents and vice presidents are elected