

Chapter 19 Practice Test

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- ___ 1. A representative sample is needed in order for a poll to be accurate.
 - a. True
 - b. False

- ___ 2. The results of polls cannot be used to craft bills.
 - a. True
 - b. False

- ___ 3. One reason a poll may be inaccurate is because it is not worded clearly.
 - a. True
 - b. False

- ___ 4. Polls are often used to aid in campaigning.
 - a. True
 - b. False

- ___ 5. Political socialization is the process through which individuals learn their political beliefs.
 - a. True
 - b. False

- ___ 6. Interest groups are unique to American society.
 - a. True
 - b. False

- ___ 7. Some interest groups are faith-based.
 - a. True
 - b. False

- ___ 8. People may join interest groups to show their political efficacy.
 - a. True
 - b. False

- ___ 9. Individuals may impact government policy by joining public interest groups.
 - a. True
 - b. False

- ___ 10. Citizens must be adults to make a political impact on their community.
 - a. True
 - b. False

- ___ 11. Interest groups may gain support through advertising.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Chapter 19 Practice Test

- ___ 12. Political action committees are designed to provide legal support for a political candidate.
 - a. True
 - b. False

- ___ 13. Elected officials only use scientific methods to identify public opinion.
 - a. True
 - b. False

- ___ 14. PACs and SuperPACs spend money to gain access to lawmakers and influence election outcomes.
 - a. True
 - b. False

- ___ 15. Mass media and the Internet have a very small impact on political culture.
 - a. True
 - b. False

- ___ 16. People may join interest groups for economic and social reasons.
 - a. True
 - b. False

- ___ 17. Most interest groups in the United States focus on election results.
 - a. True
 - b. False

- ___ 18. Lobbyists can have a strong effect on public policy.
 - a. True
 - b. False

- ___ 19. An interest group is made up of people who share common goals and organize themselves to influence the government.
 - a. True
 - b. False

- ___ 20. Public opinion has little to no influence on American democracy.
 - a. True
 - b. False

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

- ___ 21. A public opinion poll is accurate if it is based on a
 - a. a biased sample.
 - b. a random sample.
 - c. a representative sample.
 - d. the universe.

Chapter 19 Practice Test

- ___ 22. Which event expressed by the media or on the Internet is most likely to influence the opinion of the public?
- a. a public opinion poll
 - b. footage of a rally or riot
 - c. footage of students learning in school
 - d. the wording of the Bill of Rights
- ___ 23. Which of the following interest groups is concerned with the environment?
- a. Business Roundtable b. National Council of La Raza
 - c. Sierra Club d. United Auto Workers
- ___ 24. Public officials are often responsive to public opinion because
- a. it is the law that they meet every public need.
 - b. they are competing with officials from other political areas.
 - c. they are not allowed to express their own views.
 - d. they want to help the citizens who elected them.
- ___ 25. Which of the following interest groups is concerned with the fair treatment of minorities?
- a. League of United Latin American Citizens
 - b. National Farmers Union
 - c. National Rifle Association
 - d. National Wildlife Federation
- ___ 26. An affiliated PAC might raise money to support
- a. a candidate running for office. b. disaster relief.
 - c. environmental reform. d. the issue of tax reform.
- ___ 27. What role would the Supreme Court have in the actions of interest groups?
- a. They may change laws that govern the actions of lobbyists.
 - b. They may change the way the government receives money from interest groups.
 - c. They may determine whether a group has acted improperly.
 - d. They may make new rules that limit the actions of interest groups.
- ___ 28. What makes people feel they may be able to have an impact on the government and government policy?
- a. government policies b. opinion polls
 - c. political efficacy d. political socialization
- ___ 29. Which of the following is one sign of an accurate poll?
- a. electronic administration b. face-to-face administration
 - c. large representative sample d. large sampling error

Chapter 19 Practice Test

- ___ 30. By interviewing a member of an interest group, someone can learn
 - a. about the goals of all interest groups.
 - b. how the group’s founding documents and the Constitution compare.
 - c. the group’s main focus and goals.
 - d. the way the group will vote on issues in the future.

- ___ 31. Which of these polls can potentially use the most scientific methods?
 - a. a poll with no sampling error b. a push poll
 - c. a straw poll d. an exit poll

1	Letter writing campaign
2	Television commercial campaign
3	E-mail campaign
4	Social media campaign

- ___ 32. Which row of the chart describes the method used by interest groups to reach the largest number of citizens to inform them of their cause?
 - a. 1 b. 2
 - c. 3 d. 4

- ___ 33. How are interest groups and political parties similar?
 - a. Both try to attract a wide range of people with varying ideas.
 - b. Both are only concerned with a few specific issues.
 - c. Both nominate candidates for office.
 - d. Both try to influence government.

- ___ 34. Under which Constitutional right does campaign finance fall?
 - a. freedom of speech b. freedom of the press
 - c. right to assembly d. right to petition

- ___ 35. Public policy is most often shaped and impacted by
 - a. individual activists. b. individual voters.
 - c. interest groups. d. news organizations.

- ___ 36. How did Alexis de Tocqueville view American civic interest groups after coming from French society?
 - a. The interest groups were too varied in their scope.
 - b. There were too many interest groups to be effective.
 - c. They interfered with the democratic process.
 - d. They were positive for democracy.

Chapter 19 Practice Test

- ___ 37. Which of the following groups is most likely to shape a person's political socialization when it comes to expressing opinions about worker pay?
- a. labor unions
 - b. environmental clubs
 - c. school organizations
 - d. religious leaders
- ___ 38. People who believe they can have an impact on government and public policy have political
- a. opinions.
 - b. culture.
 - c. socialization.
 - d. efficacy.
- ___ 39. Public interest groups can help
- a. change government structure.
 - b. shape public policy.
 - c. solve most political problems.
 - d. weaken the democratic process.
- ___ 40. What is a disadvantage of lawmakers using public opinion polls?
- a. They may use them to create new laws.
 - b. They may use them too often and be accused of waffling.
 - c. They may use them to decide how to vote.
 - d. They may use them to decide where to campaign.
- ___ 41. A poll that takes place as voters leave the primary elections is
- a. a push poll.
 - b. a random sampling poll.
 - c. a straw poll.
 - d. an exit poll.
- ___ 42. Which of the following is a sign of an inaccurate poll?
- a. clear wording
 - b. confusing interpretation
 - c. large sampling error
 - d. representative sample
- ___ 43. Which of the following is an argument for gun control?
- a. Gun violence has increased over the past decade.
 - b. Most gun owners are responsible, law abiding citizens.
 - c. The Second Amendment guarantees the right to bear arms.
 - d. There are laws that limit the sale of guns in certain states.
- ___ 44. Which of these polls tries to influence a person's answers?
- a. a poll with no sampling error
 - b. a push poll
 - c. a straw poll
 - d. an exit poll
- ___ 45. One way interest groups learn about public opinion is
- a. asking government officials.
 - b. conducting polls.
 - c. educating voters.
 - d. influencing voters.

Chapter 19 Practice Test

- ___ 46. A SuperPAC is different from a PAC because it
 - a. can accept unlimited funds but not to a specific campaign.
 - b. can accept unlimited funds to any specific campaign.
 - c. can only accept limited funds for a specific campaign.
 - d. cannot accept funds unless they are designated to a campaign.

- ___ 47. To determine whether some forms of campaign finance are illegal or violate First Amendment rights, the decision must go through the
 - a. House of Representatives. b. president.
 - c. Senate. d. Supreme Court.

- ___ 48. Interest groups conduct polls to determine
 - a. opinions of government officials. b. public opinion.
 - c. public policy. d. the outcomes of elections.

- ___ 49. What is likely to be the most effective order of involvement that a citizen can choose to help change government policies?
 - a. Communicate with interest groups, then lawmakers, then private companies.
 - b. Communicate with lawmakers, then try to influence interest groups.
 - c. Communicate with private companies, then lawmakers, then interest groups.
 - d. Get involved in interest groups, then communicate with lawmakers.

Economic Interests	National Association of Manufacturers
Environmental Interests	
Civil Rights	National Organization of Women
Ideological Interests	American Conservative Union

- ___ 50. Which interest group could be added to the chart in the row “Environmental Interests”?
 - a. Americans for Democratic Action
 - b. Environmental Defense Fund
 - c. Human Rights Campaign
 - d. U.S. Chamber of Commerce

- ___ 51. Why is social networking one good way to reach people involved in interest groups?
 - a. Members of the network have knowledge of technology.
 - b. Members of the network have similar education levels.
 - c. Members of the network have similar interests.
 - d. Members of the network have the same opinions.

Chapter 19 Practice Test

- ___ 52. Which of the following interest groups is concerned with economic interests?
- a. Amnesty International
 - b. League of United Latin American Citizens
 - c. National Association of Manufacturers
 - d. National Rifle Association
- ___ 53. What is the goal of lobbyist groups in reaching public officials and influencing them?
- a. They want to change Constitutional law.
 - b. They want to earn a position in government.
 - c. They want to influence public policy.
 - d. They want to limit the government's role in Americans' lives.
- ___ 54. A person's political culture is shaped most by his or her
- a. economic potential. b. education.
 - c. international neighbors. d. personal experiences.
- ___ 55. Which method of influencing Congress is most likely to happen near elections?
- a. campaign finance
 - b. drafting of bills
 - c. lobbying for political support
 - d. requesting government regulations
- ___ 56. What is the fastest way to conduct and interpret a public opinion poll?
- a. door-to-door polling b. exit polling on Election Day
 - c. in the newspaper d. over the Internet
- ___ 57. Which of the following communication tools is the fastest way to reach all members of an interest group?
- a. e-mail b. official letter
 - c. scheduled meeting d. website
- ___ 58. A person can become politically socialized by
- a. following local and federal laws. b. reading new laws that are passed.
 - c. talking with peers and family members. d. writing and conducting political polls.
- ___ 59. The NAACP is an interest group concerned with
- a. civil rights. b. economic interests.
 - c. environmental interests. d. labor practices.
- ___ 60. What kind of poll uses leading questions in order to encourage a particular answer from respondents?
- a. exit poll b. push poll
 - c. straw poll d. random poll

Chapter 19 Practice Test

- a. commodity
- b. representative sample
- c. civil society
- d. exit poll
- e. peer group
- f. biased sample
- g. lobbyist
- h. interest group
- i. political culture
- j. sampling error

- ___ 61. polling that involves interviewing voters as they leave the polling place and asking them for whom they voted
- ___ 62. a paid representative of an interest group who contacts government officials on behalf of the interest group
- ___ 63. a group of people who share common goals and organize to influence government and policy
- ___ 64. a set of basic values and beliefs about a nation and its government that most citizens share
- ___ 65. a small group of people who are typical of the larger group being studied
- ___ 66. the complex network of voluntary associations that exist outside of the government
- ___ 67. people who respond to a straw poll
- ___ 68. a measurement of how much the sample results might differ from the sample universe
- ___ 69. an individual's close friends, religious group, clubs, and work groups
- ___ 70. a product or good that is sold for profit, such as an agricultural product

- a. straw poll
- b. political socialization
- c. random sampling
- d. mass media
- e. grassroots lobbying
- f. political efficacy
- g. universe
- h. public opinion
- i. public interest group
- j. push polling

- ___ 71. the ideas and attitudes that a significant number of Americans hold about government and political issues
- ___ 72. all the means for communicating information to the general public, such as newspapers, magazines, radio, TV, and the Internet
- ___ 73. method of polling in which the wording of questions "pushes" respondents toward a particular answer or view
- ___ 74. a type of interest group whose members focus their work on influencing policies that they believe affect the general public, not just themselves
- ___ 75. the process by which individuals learn their political beliefs and attitudes from family, school, friends, coworkers, or other sources
- ___ 76. a technique in which everyone in a group has an equal chance of being selected
- ___ 77. an unscientific attempt to measure public opinion
- ___ 78. a person's belief that he or she can have an impact on government and policy
- ___ 79. the group of people that is to be studied
- ___ 80. political advocacy efforts carried out by the general public and members of interest groups, sometimes under the guidance of their professional lobbyists