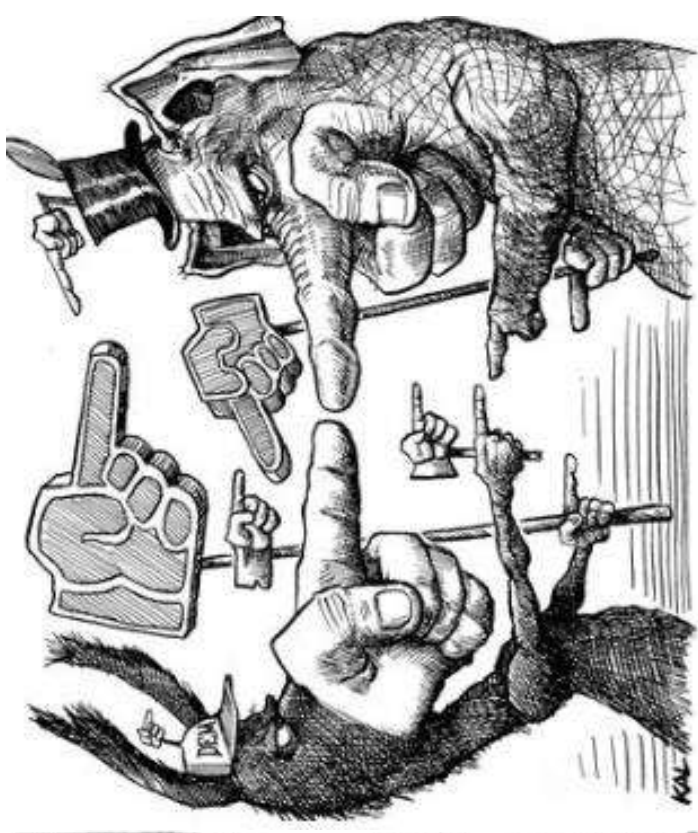
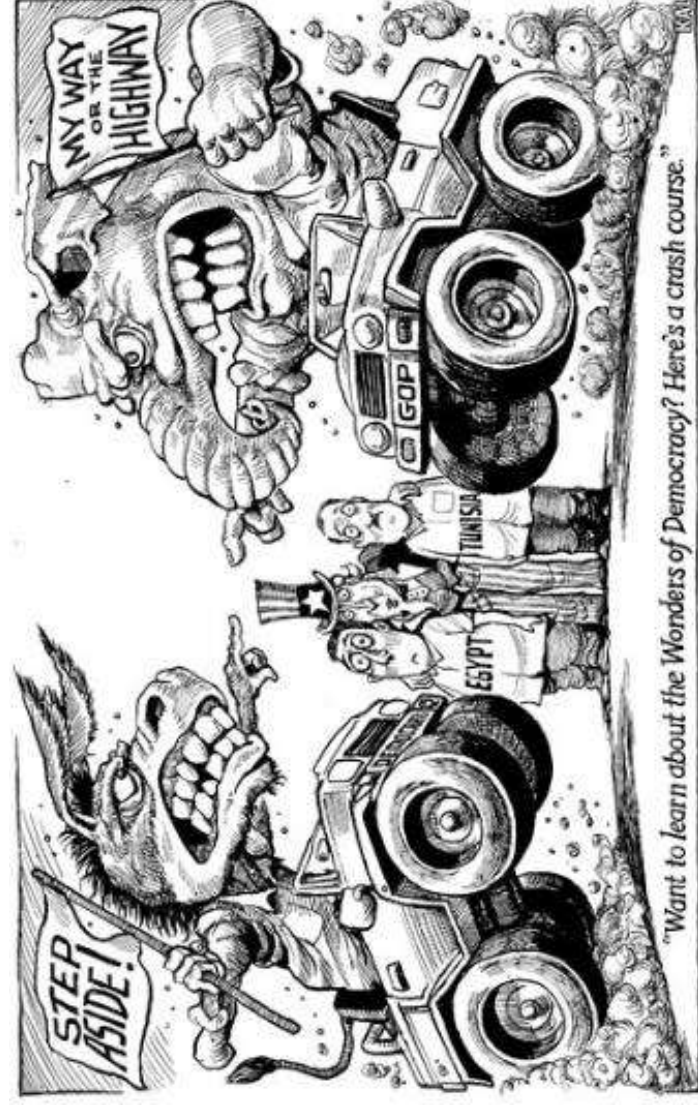


# AP AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

## Multiple Choice Practice Exam Questions

2002, 2008 and 2009, plus others



### SOURCE

The 2002, 2008 and 2009 questions are from Released Exams, and may be located online.

The other practice exam questions included within this packet originate from (1) published practice guides, (2) online resources, and (3) questions Mr. Cornet constructed to help students prepare.

Nearly all questions are not of a time-relevant nature, although (with regard to the few which are), please know that most of these questions were compiled together in 2002

**\*119\* New Exam**  
**Multiple Choice Q's**

**\*493\* Old Exam**  
**Multiple Choice Q's**

# AP American Government

## Answer Key for Multiple Choice Exams

### NEW (2019 and future) EXAMS

#### AP American Government

##### Multiple Choice **Examination AA**

**PROVIDED BY AP AS PRACTICE EXAM IN 2018**

1	B	21	B	41	A
2	B	22	A	42	A
3	C	23	C	43	D
4	B	24	B	44	C
5	D	25	D	45	B
6	C	26	B	46	C
7	B	27	B	47	D
8	A	28	A	48	D
9	D	29	B	49	B
10	A	30	C	50	B
11	B	31	D	51	C
12	A	32	D	52	B
13	A	33	C	53	B
14	C	34	C	54	C
15	C	35	A	55	B
16	C	36	D		
17	D	37	C		
18	D	38	B		
19	A	39	D		
20	A	40	A		

#### AP American Government

##### Multiple Choice **Examination BB**

1	C	21	41
2	A	22	42
3	C	23	43
4	B	24	44
5	A	25	45
6	A	26	46
7	B	27	47
8	D	28	48
9	D	29	49
10		30	50
11		31	51
12		32	52
13		33	53
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19		39	
20		40	

#### AP American Government

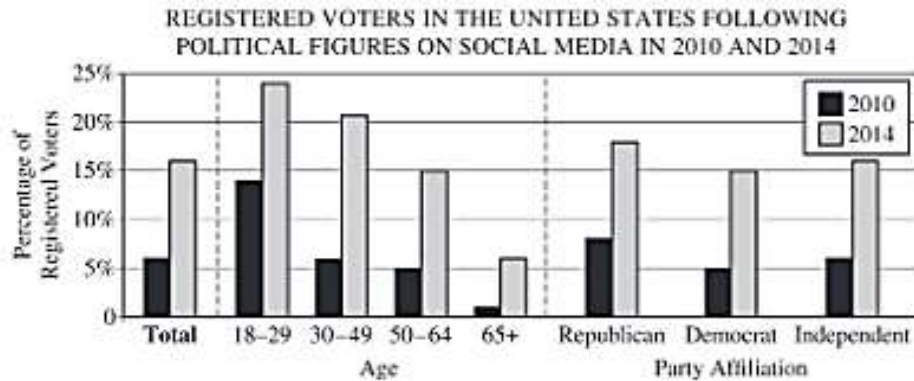
##### Multiple Choice **Examination CC**

**PROVIDED BY AP AS PRACTICE EXAM IN 2018**

1	A	21	C	41	B
2	B	22	D	42	D
3	B	23	A	43	C
4	C	24	D	44	C
5	B	25	B	45	C
6	A	26	D	46	A
7	B	27	C	47	B
8	C	28	C	48	D
9	B	29	A	49	D
10	B	30	D	50	C
11	B	31	B	51	C
12	A	32	A	52	A
13	C	33	C	53	B
14	A	34	D	54	D
15	B	35	C	55	D
16	B	36	C		
17	C	37	D		
18	B	38	B		
19	D	39	B		
20	C	40	A		

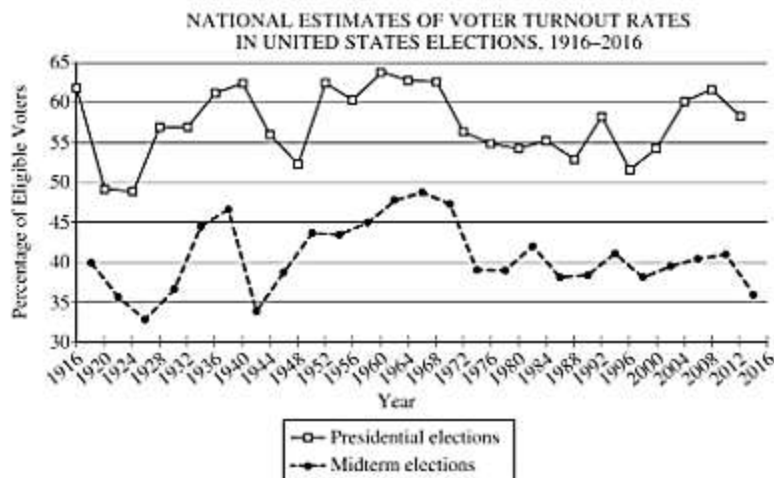
## Multiple Choice Examination AA

Questions 1 and 2 refer to the graph below



1. Which of the following statements is reflected in the data in the chart?
  - A. Those who are younger are more likely to be registered to vote than those who are older.
  - B. Among registered voters, there was a steep increase in social media usage to follow political figures across all age groups and party affiliations.
  - C. Registered voters in the 65+ age group did not increase their use of social media to follow political figures.
  - D. Of those using social networking sites, those registered as Republican were more likely to vote than those registered as Democrats.
2. Which of the following potential is a consequences of the trend illustrated in the bar chart?
  - A. Social media has led to more candidates running as independents rather than as members of political parties.
  - B. Elected officials and candidates running for office are increasingly using social media to reach out to voters and constituents.
  - C. Social networking sites such as Facebook or Twitter have been overrun with political content
  - D. Social networking sites have led to increased political polarization in the general public.

Questions 3 and 4 refer to the graph below

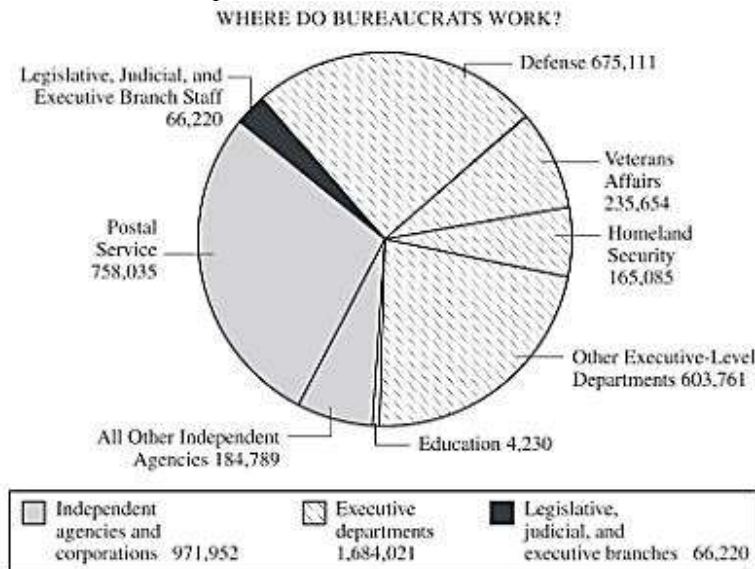


3. Which of the following best described a trend in the graph above?
  - A. Voter turnout in midterm elections increased substantially between 1982 and 2010
  - B. Voter turnout in presidential elections generally increased between 1940 and 1948.
  - C. Voter turnout in midterm elections generally decreased between 1946 and 2014
  - D. Voter turnout in presidential elections consistently decreased between 1972 and 2008

*Multiple Choice Examination AA continued*

4. Which of the following is an accurate conclusion based on a comparison of the trends in the line graph above and your knowledge of voter behavior?
- A. More citizens vote in presidential elections because more citizens are eligible to vote in presidential elections than in midterm elections?
  - B. More citizens vote in presidential elections because there is more media coverage of presidential elections than midterm elections.
  - C. More citizens vote in midterm elections because midterm elections are more important than presidential elections.
  - D. More citizens vote in midterm elections because there is more money spent on campaigns in midterm elections than in presidential elections.

Questions 5 and 6 refer to the pie chart below

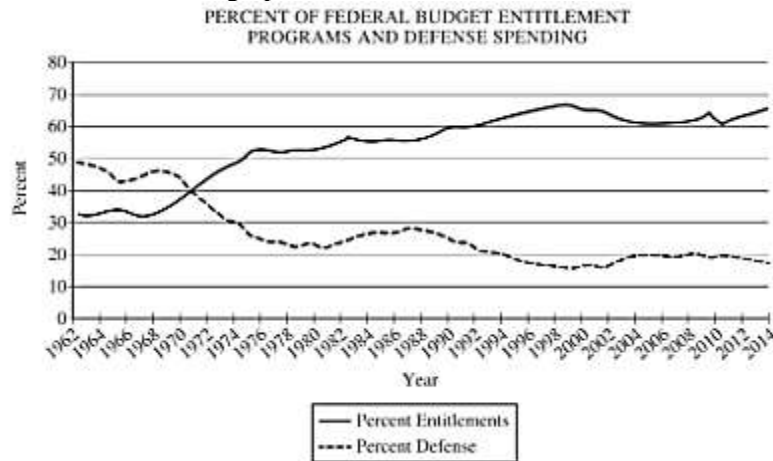


5. Which of the following accurately described the information presented in the pie chart?
- A. The legislative, judicial, and executive branches employ more bureaucrats than does the Department of Veteran Affairs
  - B. The number of federal employees working in Washington DC outnumber those working in the states.
  - C. Congress has allocated more money to the Department of Homeland Security than to the Department of Defense.
  - D. The United States Postal Service has the largest number of employees within the federal bureaucracy.
6. Which of the following best explains the difference in the number of bureaucrats employed by the Department of Education and the Department of Homeland Security?
- A. The Department of Homeland Security was created before the Department of Education
  - B. The Department of Education receives its funding from Congress, while the Department of Homeland Security works directly for the president.
  - C. The Department of Education primarily addresses state issues, whereas the Department of Homeland Security primarily addresses national issues.
  - D. The Department of Homeland Security hires more employees at the state level than the Department of Education.



## Multiple Choice Examination AA continued

Questions 7 and 8 refer to the graph below



7. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the information in the line graph?
- A. Defense spending has consistently been a larger part of the federal budget than entitlement spending
  - B. Entitlement spending has steadily become a larger portion of the federal budget
  - C. Between 1980 and 2000, defense spending increased faster than entitlement spending.
  - D. In 2000, entitlement spending passed defense spending as a share of the federal budget.
8. Based on the information in the line graph, which of the following is the most likely implication of entitlement and defense spending as a portion of the federal budget?
- A. Changes in entitlement spending put pressure on discretionary spending.
  - B. Discretionary spending levels are set by law and cannot be changed.
  - C. Congressional budget committees can ignore entitlement spending.
  - D. Democrats and Republicans generally agree on increasing entitlement spending.

Questions 9 and 10 refer to the table below

**UNITED STATES PRESIDENTIAL GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS**

	Presidential Candidate	Electoral Vote		Popular Vote	
1	Republican Party	271	50.4%	50,455,002	47.9%
2	Democratic Party	256	49.4%	50,599,897	49.4%
3	Green Party	0	0	2,882,965	2.7%
4	Reform Party	0	0	448,855	0.4%

9. Based on the results shown in the table, which candidate won the election?
- A. The Democratic Party candidate
  - B. The Green Party candidate
  - C. The Reform Party candidate
  - D. The Republican Party candidate
10. Based on the data shown in the table, which of the following statements is true about the electoral college?
- A. It can work against the principle of popular sovereignty when a candidate wins without winning the most votes nationwide.
  - B. It creates a scenario in which electors frequently do not vote for the candidate they pledge to support.
  - C. It undermines the rights of states to determine their own method of electing the president.
  - D. It encourages independents and third party candidates to run for office.

## Multiple Choice Examination AA continued

Questions 11 - 14 refer to the passage below

*I go further, and affirm that bills of rights, in the sense and in the extent in which they are contended for are not only unnecessary in the proposed constitution, but would even be dangerous. They would contain various exceptions to powers which are not granted; and on this very account, would afford a colourable pretext to claim more than were granted. For why declare that things shall not be done which there is no power to do? Why, for instance, should it be said, that the liberty of the press shall not be restrained, when no power is given by which restrictions may be imposed? I will not contend that such a provision would confer a regulating power; but it is evident that it would furnish, to men disposed to usurp, a plausible pretense for claiming that power.*

- Alexander Hamilton, *The Federalist Papers* nr.84

11. Which of the following statements best summarize Hamilton's argument?
  - A. Even though civil liberties are protected by a bill of rights, there are some reasonable exceptions.
  - B. Listing rights will lead some to assume that government may regulate those rights.
  - C. Freedom of the press is essential for a functioning democracy.
  - D. A bill of rights is necessary to protect civil liberties such as freedom of the press.
12. Which of the following constitutional provisions limit the power of the national government in Hamilton's argument?
  - A. Enumerated powers in article I
  - B. Faithful execution of the laws in Article II
  - C. Judicial review in Article III
  - D. Supremacy Clause in Article VI
13. Supporters of Hamilton's view that a bill of rights could be dangerous to liberty could point to which of the following cases?
  - A. Schenck v United States (1919)
  - B. Engel v Vitale (1962)
  - C. New York Times v United States (1971)
  - D. Tinker v Des Moines Independent Community School District (1969)
14. Based on the text, which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with?
  - A. The United States Constitution explicitly prohibits the government from restricting the press?
  - B. The amendment process would create confusion about the meaning of the United States Constitution.
  - C. The Bill of Rights could potentially be used to limit civil liberties.
  - D. The media ought to be held accountable for publishing untrue information about public figures.

## Multiple Choice Examination AA continued

Questions 15-17 refer to the passage below

*A society that puts equality – in the sense of equality of outcome – ahead of freedom will end up with neither equity nor freedom. The use of force to achieve equity will destroy freedom, and the force, introduced for good purposes, will end up in the hands of people who use it to promote their own interests. On the other hand, a society that puts freedom first will, as a happy by-product, end up with both greater freedom and greater equality. . . . A free society releases the energies and abilities of people to pursue their own objectives. It prevents some people from arbitrarily suppressing others. It does not prevent people from achieving positions of privilege, but so long as freedom is maintained, it prevents those positions of privilege from becoming institutionalized.*

- Milton Friedman, *Free to Choose* (1980)

15. Which of the following statements is most consistent with the author's argument in this passage?
- A. Equality is not an important outcome in society.
  - B. There should be more emphasis on governmental action to achieve equality.
  - C. Undermining freedom will extinguish both freedom and equality
  - D. Individual freedom and equality are not compatible values
16. Which of the following ideological perspectives is most consistent with the passage?
- A. Liberal
  - B. Progressive
  - C. Libertarian
  - D. Socialist
17. Which of the following governmental policies would the author most likely support?
- A. Restricting individuals from carrying guns in public
  - B. Requiring individuals traveling in cars to wear seat belts
  - C. Establishing minimum age requirements to access adult social media sites
  - D. Allowing individuals to purchase marijuana for recreational use

Questions 18 and 19 refer to the map below



18. The map shows the outline of a congressional district. Which of the following statements best explains the motivation behind the way in which it is drawn?
- A. It has been drawn by a political party to group together moderate voters.
  - B. It has been drawn cooperatively by both political parties to ensure a fair election
  - C. It has been drawn to group together diverse voters to foster highly competitive elections.
  - D. It has likely been drawn to pack together voters who are registered with the same party

*Multiple Choice Examination AA continued*

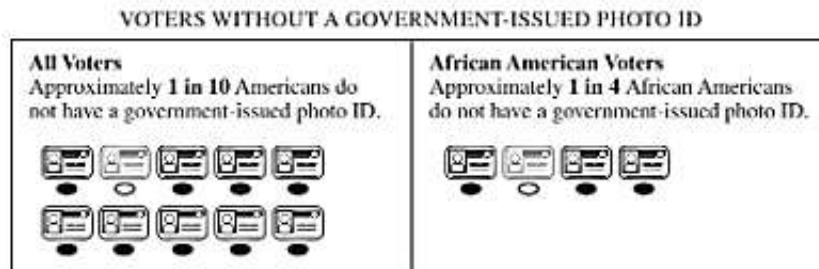
19. Which of the following is a consequence of the way the district is drawn on the map?
- A. It will likely lead to a less competitive general election, which could lead to increased partisanship.
  - B. It will likely lead to a highly contentious and competitive election.
  - C. It will lead to a seat that will be occupied by a member of a third party.
  - D. It will lead to very high turnout in the election.

Questions 20 and 21 refer to the cartoon below



20. Which of the following best describes the message in the political cartoon?
- A. Contributions from special interests have undermined fair and competitive political campaigns.
  - B. Placing limits on special interest contributions would not diminish the role of money in elections.
  - C. Although money garners attention from the media and voters, it does not influence how people vote.
  - D. Special interests have a large amount of cash but a small number of votes to use to influence elections.
21. Which of the following Supreme Court cases is most relevant to the topic of the cartoon?
- A. Baker v Carr (1962)
  - B. Citizens United v Federal Elections Commission (2010)
  - C. New York Times Co v United States (1971)
  - D. Shaw v Reno (1993)

Questions 22 and 23 refer to the infographic below



22. Based on the infographic, which of the following claims would an opponent of state voter-ID laws most likely make?
- A. Voter-ID laws are likely to decrease turnout among African American voters because they are less likely to have government-issued IDs
  - B. Voter turnout will likely decrease by 10% if voters are required to present a government-issued ID to vote.
  - C. Voter-ID laws will likely decrease election fraud, which will increase voter confidence in institutions and thereby increase turnout.
  - D. African American voters who do not have government-issued IDs are likely to participate at the grassroots level and exert influence through channels other than turning out to vote.



*Multiple Choice Examination AA continued*

23. Based on the infographic, which of the following strategies would a group seeking to increase turnout likely pursue?
- A. Use radio ads to advocate stricter voter-ID laws
  - B. Hold a voter registration drive in public high schools
  - C. Lobby state legislatures to overturn voter-ID legislation
  - D. Lobby Congress to eliminate the Voting Rights Act
24. Which of the following important functions of democracy would most likely be more difficult without political parties?
- A. Eliminating corruption in the bureaucracy
  - B. Educating the public about upcoming elections
  - C. Ensuring that only eligible voters can vote
  - D. Reducing gridlock in Congress
25. Which of the following is a consequence of candidate-centered campaigns?
- A. The electoral success of third-party candidates sharply increases.
  - B. Parties tighten their control over candidate fund raising to ensure compliance with regulations.
  - C. Candidates have less accountability for their positions because the importance of the party platform increases.
  - D. Candidates' ability to appeal to voters can outweigh the importance of experience and policy positions.
26. Which of the following may the president do to limit the Supreme Court's power?
- A. Fire and replace justices
  - B. Refuse to enforce a ruling by the Court
  - C. Adopt new constitutional amendments
  - D. Veto parts of the Court's decisions
27. The legislative process at the national level of government reflects the intent of the framers of the Constitution to create a legislature that would be
- A. Less powerful than the executive
  - B. Slow and deliberate in the law-making process
  - C. Able to involve as many citizens as possible in the law making process
  - D. Able to ensure that all citizens are equally represented
28. Members of the United States House of Representatives Committee on Veteran Affairs are concerned about the quality of services at hospitals run by the Department of Veteran Affairs. Which of the following is an action the committee can take to address the problem?
- A. Holding a hearing and subpoenaing high-level officials in the Department of Veterans Affairs to testify.
  - B. Impounding funding for veterans hospitals until problems are resolved.
  - C. Placing a referendum on the ballot in each state to increase health care funding for veterans.
  - D. Appointing a new secretary for the Department of Veteran Affairs
29. The application of the death penalty has been limited in recent decades and cannot be applied to minors and people who are found to be mentally incompetent. Which of the following is a reason for this?
- A. The Supreme Court redefined what constitutes an unreasonable intrusion under the Fourth Amendment
  - B. The Supreme Court changed its interpretation of what constitutes cruel and unreasonable punishment under the Eighth Amendment
  - C. The Fifth Amendment's due process clause motivated state legislatures to limit the death penalty.
  - D. The right to an attorney guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment led to limited application of the death penalty

*Multiple Choice Examination AA continued*

30. Which of the following best illustrated the concept of iron triangles?
- A. The tendency of interest groups to hire foreign legislators, lobbyists, and judges.
  - B. The inability of third-party candidates to garner public attention through media coverage.
  - C. The long-term relationships between agencies, congressional committees, and interest groups in specific policy areas
  - D. The practice of congressional leaders diverting PAC funds meant for certain popular candidates to those in more competitive races.
31. A member of the House of Representatives has introduced a bill to raise the minimum wage, but it has been in committee for 36 days and is unlikely to make it to the floor. Which of the following is the best course of action for the representative to take to get a vote on the bill?
- A. Presenting a cloture motion
  - B. Placing a hold on the bill
  - C. Introducing a concurrent resolution
  - D. Filing a discharge petition
32. Based on previous rulings, the Supreme Court is most likely to view a case concerning which of the following as a right-to-privacy case?
- A. A university whose admissions standards prevent women from attending the institution
  - B. A person who is licensed to carry a handgun and brings one to a political rally.
  - C. A high school student who leaves class at a specified time during each school day for daily prayer
  - D. A woman who is prevented from an abortion
33. Which of the following statements described a difficulty presidents face in the policy implementation process?
- A. Members of the bureaucracy often lack the expertise to carry out the president's preferred policies
  - B. Members of the president's Cabinet can be removed at any time by Congress
  - C. Because of civil service laws, it is not easy for the president to remove professional bureaucrats when they disagree with the president's agenda.
  - D. Congress generally gives specific details about how the laws they pass will be executed by members of the professional bureaucracy.
34. Based on previous court rulings, which of the following scenarios would most likely violate the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment?
- A. A police officer inspects the contents of a computer hard drive without a warrant
  - B. A mayor refuses to allow an unpopular group to hold a political rally.
  - C. A public school system uses race-based segregation
  - D. The federal government passes a law prohibiting assault rifles.
35. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 authorized the government to deny income tax deductions for employer health plans that did not offer employees the option of keeping their health insurance after leaving the job. Which enumerated power allowed Congress to make the law?
- A. Regulating commerce among the states
  - B. Declaring laws unconstitutional
  - C. Borrowing money on the credit of the United States
  - D. Issuing copyrights and patents.
36. Which of the following actions by public school students would most likely be protected symbolic speech based on the precedent established by *Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District* (1969)?
- A. Leading prayers over the school's public address system
  - B. Publishing an editorial in the school newspaper
  - C. Protesting a school board decision by disrupting a school assembly
  - D. Wearing t-shirts objecting to a school board decision

*Multiple Choice Examination AA continued*

37. Which of the following scenarios would most likely be considered a violation of the Fourth Amendment?
- A. A suspect is interrogated without being informed of the right to an attorney.
  - B. A person is tried twice for the same crime
  - C. A suspect's cell phone is analyzed by police before a warrant is issued.
  - D. A person is prosecuted for a federal crime without a jury.
38. A new president has been elected and has a number of positions to fill within the federal bureaucracy. Which of the following is an example of filling a position based on political patronage?
- A. Choosing a secretary of state to appease members from the opposition party.
  - B. Nominating a high level campaign fund raiser to serve as an ambassador to New Zealand
  - C. Reappointing the secretary of defence even though he or she was appointed by the previous president, who is a member of the opposite party.
  - D. Asking the chair of a prestigious university's economics department to serve as chair of the Council of Economic Advisors.

Question 39 refers to the below information

*In a public opinion poll of a representative sample of a population, 1,200 people were asked to agree, disagree, or express neutrality toward the following statements.*

*Statement A: The government should spend more money on welfare*

*Result: 35% of the respondents agreed*

*Statement B: The government should spend more money on helping the poor*

*Result: 60% of respondents agreed*

39. Which of the following most likely accounts for the different results?
- A. The questions were not open-ended.
  - B. There were no welfare recipients in the sample
  - C. The sample size was not large enough to be reliable
  - D. The question contained a difference in wording.
40. A nonprofit advocacy group seeks to block an expensive subsidy to what it believes is an environmentally destructive project. Which of the following accurately depicts the free-rider problem in this scenario?
- A. The public can expect to reap the benefits of blocking the subsidy without making any contribution to the nonprofit group
  - B. The public will recognize that the cost of the project outweighs the benefit, so they can expect their legislators to vote against the subsidy.
  - C. The advocacy group will be able to carry out activities at an unusually low cost because of discounts and tax breaks afforded to nonprofit organizations.
  - D. A company can purchase support from certain members of the public who will persuade their legislators to vote in favor of the subsidy.
41. Senator Smith votes her conscience on bills that her constituents care little about, but she votes according to the wishes of the majority on other bills. Which model of representation do her actions embody?
- A. The politico model
  - B. The trustee model
  - C. The majoritarian model
  - D. The delegate model

## Multiple Choice Examination AA continued

42. A recent poll indicates that 60% of all people in the United States support a flat tax system. Which of the following supports the credibility of the poll result?

- A. The poll reported a sampling error
- B. The poll was conducted online and open to anyone who wished to participate.
- C. The poll was conducted administered to several thousand people who were stopped while shopping in malls across the country.
- D. Before the question was asked, respondents were told that a flat tax system is fairer than a progressive tax and will lead to economic growth.

43. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of Federalist and Anti-Federalist views on government?

	<u>Federalist</u>	<u>Anti-Federalist</u>
(A)	Favored a weak central government and strong state governments	Favored a strong central government and weak state governments
(B)	Believed the creation of a bill of rights was necessary	Believed the creation of a bill of rights was not necessary
(C)	Favored the legislative branch having more power than the executive	Favored increasing the power of the national judiciary over the states
(D)	Believed a large republic ensured the best protection of individual freedoms	Believed only a small republic could best ensure protection of individual freedoms

44. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of the two court cases?

	<u>McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)</u>	<u>United States v. Lopez (1995)</u>
(A)	Declared an act of Congress unconstitutional	Recognized the importance of state sovereignty and local control
(B)	Decided that Congress had implied powers	Ruled that state laws were supreme to national laws
(C)	Led to an increase in power for the national government	Established limits to Congress' power under the commerce clause
(D)	Decided that a state had the power to tax a national bank	Declared the Gun-Free School Zones Act unconstitutional

45. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of constitutional provisions?

	<u>Enhance Federal Power</u>	<u>Enhance State Power</u>
(A)	Necessary and proper clause	Fourteenth Amendment
(B)	Commerce clause	Tenth Amendment
(C)	Supremacy clause	Seventeenth Amendment
(D)	Fifth Amendment	Article V

46. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of the House of Representatives and the Senate?

	<u>House of Representatives</u>	<u>Senate</u>
(A)	Only the Speaker of the House can initiate the legislative process by proposing bills	Only the majority leader can initiate the legislative process by proposing bills
(B)	Members can delay the policy-making process by invoking cloture	Members can delay the policy-making process through the use of a filibuster
(C)	Members are elected by constituents in a local district based on population	Members are elected by constituents of an entire state
(D)	Members serve six-year terms	Members serve two-year terms



*Multiple Choice Examination AA continued*

47. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of conservative and liberal views concerning social policy?

	<u>Conservative</u>	<u>Liberal</u>
(A)	The federal government should have a stronger role in shaping education	The federal government should provide more funding for public schools
(B)	Licensed gun-owners should be permitted to openly carry firearms in public	The federal government should not conduct background checks for gun purchases
(C)	Racial and gender considerations should be taken into account to promote diversity in workplace hiring decisions	Job promotion should be based on skills and experience, not race or gender
(D)	Individuals should not rely on government aid for their economic well-being	The government should be responsible for helping to improve the economic position of low-income people

48. Which of the following policies is most likely to cause tension between the competing values of individualism and equality of opportunity?

- A. Expanding the national defense system
- B. Reducing environmental regulations
- C. Decreasing funding for space exploration
- D. Implementing affirmative action programs

49. Which of the following is contained in the Fourteenth Amendment and was likely an inspiration for Martin Luther King Jr.'s "Letter from a Birmingham Jail"?

- A. The guarantee that citizens have the right to a speedy and public trial regardless of gender, race, or age
- B. The principle that all people should be equal under the law, as embodied in the equal protection clause
- C. The guarantee that all people, regardless of age, race, religion, gender or sexual orientation, have the right to free speech.
- D. The due process clause, which implies the right to vote, shall not be denied on the basis of race.

50. Which of the following measures would a president adhering to Keynesian economic principles most likely employ during an economic recession?

- A. An executive order to increase the amount of money in circulation in the economy.
- B. A budget with significant increases in spending for unemployment benefits and public works projects
- C. Legislation to cut individual and corporate income tax rates and decrease regulation of the economy.
- D. A national budget with dramatic cuts in federal spending on entitlement programs like Social Security.

51. Which of the following scenarios would be considered an unconstitutional use of state power?

- A. A state passes a law that increases the pay of state legislators
- B. A state enacts a law prohibiting smoking in all public places
- C. A state places a tax on furniture made overseas
- D. A state raises the drinking age to 25 years of age

52. Appointments to the federal judiciary are often contentious for which of the following reasons?

- A. The House of Representatives can undermine presidential authority by overriding judicial appointments.
- B. Life terms for federal judges means that presidential appointments will continue to have influence long after the president's term is over.
- C. The president selects nominees based on political orientation, while the Senate focuses on the academic credentials of nominees.
- D. Federal judges are given a platform to legislate from the bench, and the Senate is hesitant about relinquishing power to the judiciary.

*Multiple Choice Examination AA continued*

53. Bureaucratic rule-making is best defined as
- A. Legally-binding decisions made by Congress to constrain regulatory agencies.
  - B. Guidelines issues by government agencies, which provide specific details about how a policy will be implemented.
  - C. Directions given by the president to the bureaucracy regarding how a specific policy will be applied.
  - D. Review and supervision of departments and agencies conducted by congressional committees
54. During the Civil War, President Lincoln suspended the right of habeas corpus and detained thousands of citizens who protested the war. Which of the following statements best illustrates this scenario?
- A. When the public does not support the rights of others, those rights tend to no longer be applied
  - B. There is nothing in the Constitution that guarantees the right to a fair trial
  - C. There is a tension between civil liberties and public order
  - D. Freedom of speech is an absolute right.
55. The president is most likely to use an executive order to make important policy when
- A. Congress is dominated by the president's party
  - B. A compromise cannot be reached with Congress
  - C. The Supreme Court is divided along ideological lines
  - D. A negotiation with foreign heads of state reaches an impasse

*AP American Government*  
*Multiple Choice Examination BB*

Questions 1 and 2 refer to the scenario below

*In the 1960s, Connecticut had a law prohibiting counselors from providing advice to married couples on how to prevent pregnancy. The Executive Director of the Planned Parenthood League of Connecticut disobeyed this law and was arrested. In 1965, the Supreme Court heard the case and ruled that protections in the Bill of Rights implies that people have a right to privacy.*

1. Which of the following Supreme Court cases is also an example of right-to-privacy?
  - A. Engel v Vitale (1962)
  - B. Gideon v Wainwright (1963)
  - C. Roe v Wade (1973)
  - D. McDonald v Chicago (2010)
2. Which of the following constitutional provisions does the case described in the scenario have in common with Roe v Wade
  - A. The due process clause
  - B. The establishment clause
  - C. The free exercise clause
  - D. The equal protection clause

Questions 3 and 4 refer to the scenario below

*In 1988 and 1989, the Pennsylvania legislature amended its abortion control law. The changes included requiring a 24 hour waiting period for the procedure and that a married woman must notify her husband that she intends to have an abortion. In a 5-4 ruling, the Court upheld most of the Pennsylvania laws because they did not create a “substantial obstacle” to a woman seeking an abortion. This became known as the undue-burden test.*

3. Which so the following constitutional provisions does the case described in the scenario have in common with Roe v Wade (1973)?
  - A. The equal protection clause
  - B. The free exercise clause
  - C. The due process clause
  - D. The establishment clause
4. Which of the following statements best summarizes the relationships between the case described in the scenario and Roe v Wade (1973)?
  - A. The decision in the case above upheld Roe v Wade (1973) and limited a state’s ability to regulate a woman’s right to choose to have an abortion
  - B. The decision in the case above upheld Roe v Wade (1973), but created a new standard to determine if the state was interfering with a woman’s right to choose.
  - C. The decision in the case above overturned Roe v Wade (1973) and allowed states to control and restrict a woman’s right to choose to have an abortion
  - D. The decision in the case above overturned Roe v Wade (1973) and protected a woman’s right to privacy when it comes to having an abortion.
5. Which statement accurately summarizes the impact of the Roe v Wade (1973) decision?
  - A. It increased states power to control abortions and permitted states to regulate abortion procedures
  - B. It required that police officers inform suspects under arrest of their Fifth and Sixth Amendment rights.
  - C. It incorporated a woman’s right to privacy when having an abortion to state and local governments
  - D. It established for the first time that the Bill of Rights implicitly includes protections for a right to privacy

*Multiple Choice Examination BB continued*

6. *Griswold v Connecticut* (1961) established for the first time . . .
- A. The Bill of Rights implicitly includes protections for a right to privacy
  - B. The Second Amendment right to gun ownership must be nationalized, not selectively incorporated
  - C. International Treaties are illegal, inasmuch as they restrict United States sovereignty in decision making.
  - D. A president may be impeached for violating the Emoluments Clause of the Constitution

For question 7, consider the following information

<b><i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i> (1963)</b>	<b><i>Roe v. Wade</i> (1973)</b>
<b>A</b> Incorporated a right to legal counsel in capital cases	Incorporated a right to privacy to the states
<b>B</b> Decided that the state had to provide legal counsel for the poor or indigent	Decided that the right to privacy extended to a woman's right to have an abortion
<b>C</b> Ruled that state laws were supreme to national laws	Limited the power of the state government to regulate abortion
<b>D</b> Declared that the state had violated the Sixth Amendment	Declared that the state had violated the Third Amendment

7. Which of the above is an accurate comparison of the two Supreme Court cases?
- A. Comparison A
  - B. Comparison B
  - C. Comparison C
  - D. Comparison D

Question 7 refers to the scenario below

*"The attending physician, in consultation with his patient, is free to determine, without regulation by the state, that, in his medical judgement, the patient's pregnancy should be terminated. If that decision is reached, the judgement may be effectuated by an abortion free of interference by the State."*

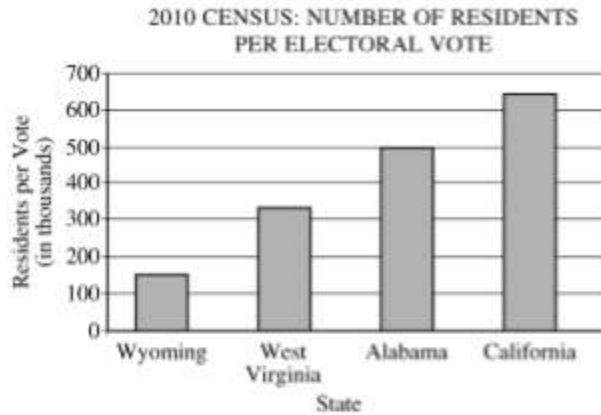
*Associate Justice Harry Blackmun, majority opinion in *Roe v Wade* (1973)*

8. Which of the following statements is most consistent with the author's argument in this passage?
- A. The Tenth Amendment gives states the right to infringe on a person's right to privacy for the sake of regulating moral behavior.
  - B. The right to life, liberty, and property is more important than an implied right to privacy.
  - C. The Constitution does not give the federal government the right to regulate abortions, therefore that is a state's responsibility
  - D. The Bill of Rights implies that there is a right to privacy that the government cannot infringe upon
9. A right to privacy is best defined as which of the following?
- A. People have the right to refuse to speak to a police officer if it will cause them to incriminate themselves
  - B. People are protected from the government imprisoning them for their private speech
  - C. People have the right to be represented in a case by a lawyer.
  - D. People are protected from the government infringing in their personal life.



AP American Government  
Multiple Choice Examination CC

Questions 1 - 2 refer to the graph.

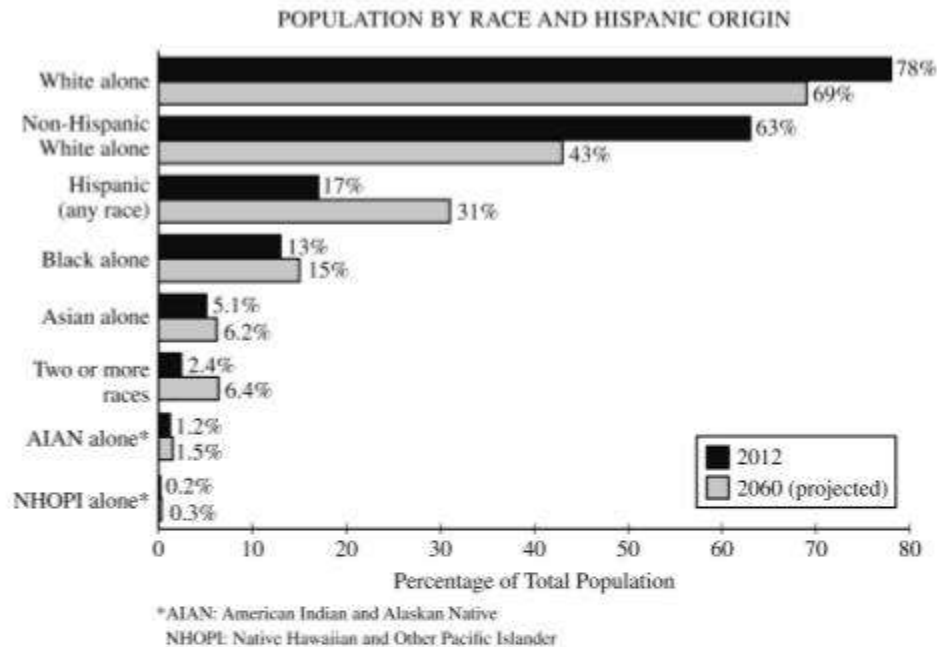


Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010

1. Given the information in the graph, in which of the following states would an individual's vote likely have more influence?  
(A) Wyoming  
(B) West Virginia  
(C) Alabama  
(D) California
2. The data in the graph best illustrate which of the following common criticisms of the electoral college?  
(A) Small states have fewer electoral votes than large states and therefore have no impact on presidential elections.  
(B) Individuals in small-population states have a greater impact on the electoral college than individuals in large-population states.  
(C) Candidates from states with a large number of electoral votes have a major advantage in the electoral college.  
(D) Smaller states have more electoral votes than larger states, which distorts the popular vote.

## Multiple Choice Examination CC continued

Questions 3 - 4 refer to the bar graph.



Source: United States Census Bureau, 2012

3. According to the bar graph, which of the following statements will be true in the year 2060 ?
- (A) The percentage of those identifying as Asian alone will be less than it was in 2012.
  - (B) Those identifying as White alone will remain a majority.
  - (C) Those identifying as Hispanic White will be 31% of the population.
  - (D) The percentage of those identifying as Black alone will be less than it was in 2012.
4. Which of the following is a likely effect of the trend depicted in the bar graph on voting and elections?
- (A) There will be fewer restrictions placed on voting.
  - (B) Voter turnout is likely to increase among non-Whites.
  - (C) The Democratic Party will win more elections, based on current voting trends.
  - (D) There will be more retrospective voting among young voters.

## Multiple Choice Examination CC continued

Questions 5 - 6 refer to the table.

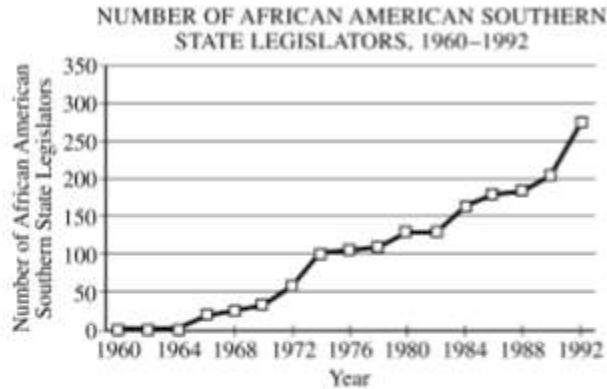
President and Term	Signing Statements Issued	Objections to Legislation Within the Signing Statement
Reagan (1981–1989)	250	86 (35%)
George H. W. Bush (1989–1993)	228	107 (47%)
Clinton (1993–2001)	381	70 (18%)
George W. Bush (2001–2009)	161	127 (79%)

Source: Table based on data from Todd Garvey, "Presidential Signing Statements: Constitutional and Institutional Implications," CRS Report, published January 4, 2012, <https://fas.org/spp/cers/natsec/RI.33667.pdf>

5. Which of the following statements is most accurately supported by the data in the table?
- (A) President Clinton greatly reduced the use of presidential signing statements compared with his predecessors.
  - (B) While President George W. Bush issued fewer signing statements than President Clinton, his included more objections than President Clinton's.
  - (C) President Clinton's brief access to the power of the line-item veto allowed him to issue fewer signing statements that raised concerns about legislation.
  - (D) President George W. Bush was forced to issue more signing statements as a direct result of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.
6. Which of the following represents a reason that a president might use a signing statement to express displeasure with a bill as opposed to issuing a veto?
- (A) The president may have objections to provisions of a bill but does not want to risk Congress overriding a veto.
  - (B) Congress has severely curtailed the power of the president to withhold funds for bills that have been adopted.
  - (C) The Supreme Court is hesitant to acknowledge the president's power to veto legislation.
  - (D) The president wants to ensure executive agencies do not spend the money appropriated by Congress.

## Multiple Choice Examination CC continued

Questions 7 - 8 refer to the line graph.



Source: Kousser, 1999

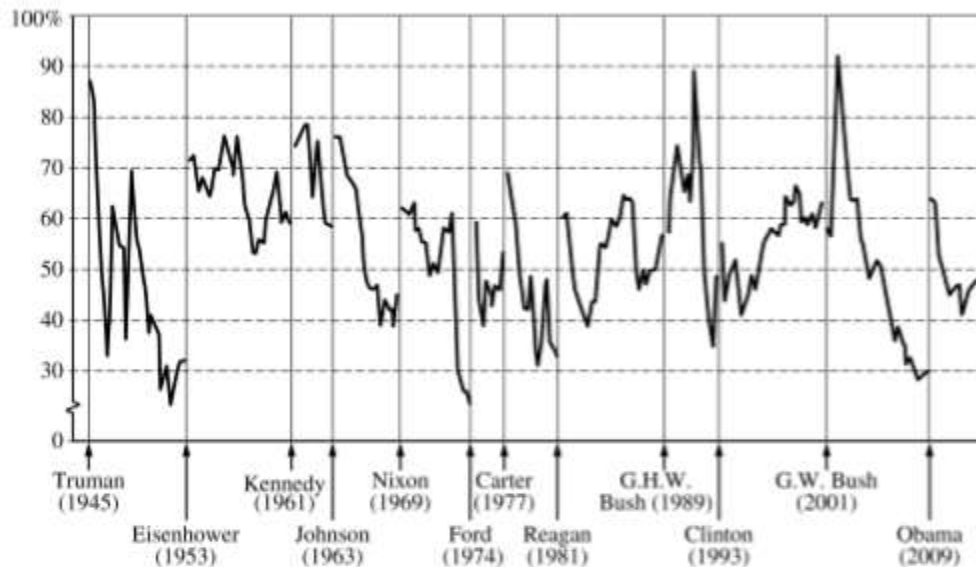
7. Which of the following statements presents the most important limitation of the data in the graph?
- (A) The time frame for the data is misleading.
  - (B) There is no information about the total number of state legislators.
  - (C) There are insufficient data points to detect a trend.
  - (D) The trend over time is potentially misleading and would be easier to read in a pie chart.
8. Which of the following is most likely responsible for the increase in the number of southern African American state legislators between 1960 and 1992 as shown in the graph?
- (A) The Civil Rights Act of 1964
  - (B) *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* (1954)
  - (C) The Voting Rights Act of 1965
  - (D) The Nineteenth Amendment



## Multiple Choice Examination CC continued

Questions 9 - 10 refer to the line graph.

**JOB APPROVAL RATINGS FOR PRESIDENTS, 1945-2012**



Source: Gallup 2012.

9. Which of the following statements reflects a pattern in the line graph?
- (A) Nixon had the highest approval ratings of any president in the graph.
  - (B) Most presidents exit office with lower approval ratings than when they entered office.
  - (C) Most presidents begin their term with approval ratings lower than 50%.
  - (D) Eisenhower had the lowest approval ratings of any president in the graph.
10. Which of the following correctly identifies an implication of the line graph?
- (A) Presidents are far more likely to make changes to the bureaucracy at the end of a second term than at the beginning of a first term.
  - (B) Congress is more likely to act on a president's policy proposal at the beginning of a first term than at the end of a second term.
  - (C) The Supreme Court is more likely to rule on an important case at the beginning of a first term than at the end of a second term.
  - (D) Presidents are more likely to send troops into conflict at the end of a second term than at the beginning of a first term.

## Multiple Choice Examination CC continued

Questions 11 - 13 refer to the passage.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but, in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight), the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it. . . .

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism.

George Washington's Farewell Address, 1796

11. Which of the following newspaper headlines best summarizes the excerpt from Washington's Farewell Address?
- (A) Washington Boasts of the Potential of the New Republic
  - (B) Washington Warns of Dangerous Party Factions
  - (C) Washington Endorses a Stronger Executive Branch
  - (D) Washington Takes Negative View of Checks and Balances
12. In what respect does the Constitution address Washington's concern regarding the "spirit of encroachment" expressed in the excerpt?
- (A) The Constitution distributes power across national institutions.
  - (B) The Constitution provides for equal representation of all citizens in Congress.
  - (C) The Constitution requires a simple majority vote in Congress to overturn a veto.
  - (D) The Constitution requires the Supreme Court to approve all legislation.
13. Which of the following scenarios illustrates Washington's concerns?
- (A) An increasing number of voters are not turning out to vote in elections.
  - (B) Federalism can lead to different public policy outcomes between states.
  - (C) Ideological divisions within Congress can lead to partisan gridlock.
  - (D) Members of the press fail to report on the illegal activities of certain members of the bureaucracy.

## Multiple Choice Examination CC continued

Questions 14 - 17 refer to the passage.

In many places, classrooms are overcrowded and curricula are outdated. Most of our qualified teachers are underpaid, and many of our paid teachers are unqualified. So we must give every child a place to sit and a teacher to learn from. Poverty must not be a bar to learning, and learning must offer an escape from poverty.

But more classrooms and more teachers are not enough. We must seek an educational system which grows in excellence as it grows in size. This means better training for our teachers. It means preparing youth to enjoy their hours of leisure as well as their hours of labor. It means exploring new techniques of teaching, to find new ways to stimulate the love of learning and the capacity for creation. . . .

. . . While our Government has many programs directed at those issues, I do not pretend that we have the full answer to those problems.

But I do promise this: We are going to assemble the best thought and the broadest knowledge from all over the world to find those answers for America. I intend to establish working groups to prepare a series of White House conferences and meetings . . . on the quality of education, and on other emerging challenges. And from these meetings and from this inspiration and from these studies we will begin to set our course toward the Great Society.

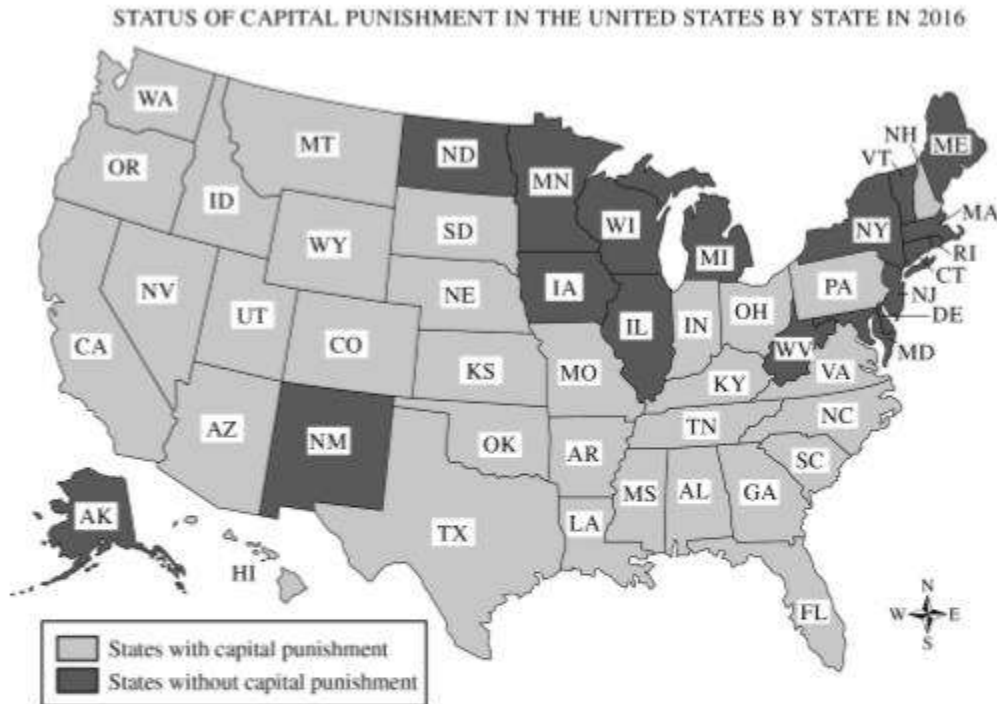
The solution to these problems does not rest on a massive program in Washington, nor can it rely solely on the strained resources of local authority. They require us to create new concepts of cooperation, a creative federalism, between the National Capital and the leaders of local communities.

President Lyndon B. Johnson, May 22, 1964

14. By using the phrase "creative federalism," President Johnson is most likely referring to which of the following features of the American system?
- (A) The relationship between the federal and state governments evolves over time and is flexible enough to permit new forms of interaction.
  - (B) National policymaking is constrained by the sharing of power between the three branches of government.
  - (C) The balance of power between the states and federal government has been trending toward more federal regulation and less state control.
  - (D) Congress may use the commerce clause to address problems in public schools such as lack of resources and school safety.
15. Which of the following actions did President Johnson suggest he would take to address problems in public schools?
- (A) Driving down the cost of education by removing ineffective teachers
  - (B) Calling on experts to advise the federal government in finding ways to improve public education
  - (C) Increasing school accountability by requiring schools to show evidence of improvement
  - (D) Scaling back the role of the federal government and allowing state and local governments to take the lead in education policy
16. Which of the following explains President Johnson's motivation for the speech in relation to his role as the head of the executive branch?
- (A) President Johnson believes that Congress will soon pass a bill on education reform, and he would like to be able to claim credit for it.
  - (B) President Johnson is seeking to use the bully pulpit as a means of promoting his agenda on public education.
  - (C) President Johnson is expecting the Supreme Court to soon rule on the constitutionality of a law passed by the previous administration.
  - (D) President Johnson is issuing an executive order calling on local governments to increase training for teachers and address poverty among students.
17. A liberal response to the "strained resources" of local government most likely would include
- (A) a reduction of federal income taxes so that state and local governments can use those resources
  - (B) less federal regulation and more authority for local school boards to create curricula and standards
  - (C) an increase in federal spending on public education and more programs aimed at helping lower-income communities
  - (D) encouraging state and local governments to offer vouchers so that students can attend private or charter schools

## Multiple Choice Examination CC continued

Questions 18 - 19 refer to the map.



18. Which of the following statements best describes the information in the map?

- (A) Most states in the Northeast and West do not allow capital punishment.
- (B) Most states in the South and West allow capital punishment.
- (C) Capital punishment is not allowed in Oklahoma (OK) and New Mexico (NM).
- (D) Only three states do not allow capital punishment.

19. Which of the following constitutional principles best explains why there is variation among states on the use of capital punishment?

- (A) Separation of powers
- (B) Judicial review
- (C) Checks and balances
- (D) Federalism



## Multiple Choice Examination CC continued

Questions 20 - 21 refer to the political cartoon.



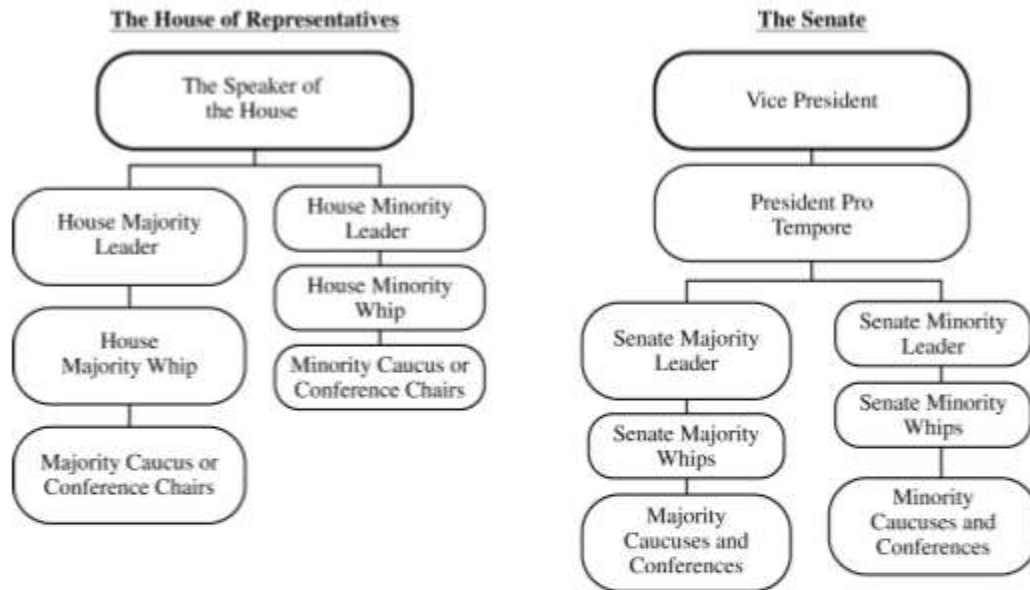
Herblock, *Washington Post*, 1949

20. Which of the following is the most accurate interpretation of the political cartoon?
- (A) State governments have used the Tenth Amendment to override the federal government's mandates.
  - (B) State governments are unwilling to share their budgetary surpluses with other states.
  - (C) State governments prefer federal funding but do not want federal oversight over how the money is spent.
  - (D) The fiscal irresponsibility of state governments has led to increased federal regulation on their budgetary priorities.
21. Which of the following policies would the states most likely prefer according to the political cartoon?
- (A) Federal mandates
  - (B) Regulatory preemption
  - (C) Block grants
  - (D) Categorical grants

## Multiple Choice Examination CC continued

Questions 22 - 23 refer to the diagram.

### CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP



22. Which of the following is true according to the diagram?
- (A) The Senate minority leader is as powerful as the Senate majority whip.
  - (B) The Speaker of the House, in coordination with the House majority leader, appoints the House minority leader.
  - (C) Unlike the House of Representatives, the Senate does not recognize political parties.
  - (D) Both chambers make use of a system of majority and minority whips.
23. Based on your knowledge and the diagram, which of the following is true regarding the leadership structure of Congress?
- (A) The role of the minority leader in both the House of Representatives and the Senate is to coordinate a strategy for the minority party.
  - (B) The vice president is responsible for creating and setting the legislative agenda for the Senate.
  - (C) The Speaker of the House has very little power to control members of the majority party in the House of Representatives.
  - (D) The majority leaders in both chambers work to ensure that a bipartisan agenda is passed in the Congress.

## Multiple Choice Examination CC continued

24. In the 1780s, proponents of the new Constitution cited Shays' Rebellion as an example in support of which of the following criticisms of the national government under the Articles of Confederation?
- (A) The national government did not provide sufficient protection of individual rights.
  - (B) The lack of a centralized judiciary made enforcement of national laws difficult.
  - (C) States with larger populations were underrepresented in Congress.
  - (D) There was a lack of a national military power to address security concerns.
25. The majority party in the Senate is concerned that the Supreme Court has made a number of ideologically dangerous and controversial rulings. Which of the following actions would the Senate take in their attempt to limit the Supreme Court's power?
- (A) Replace the chief justice of the Supreme Court with someone with whom they agree with ideologically
  - (B) Pass legislation that would limit the impact of the Supreme Court's recent rulings
  - (C) Ratify a constitutional amendment limiting the Supreme Court's power
  - (D) Enforce term limits for justices on the Supreme Court
26. Which of the following describes an effect of the Twenty-Fourth Amendment?
- (A) It assured equal access to places of public accommodation regardless of race.
  - (B) It increased the importance of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
  - (C) It reduced barriers to political participation on the basis of gender.
  - (D) It eliminated poll taxes.
27. Which of the following enumerated powers would permit Congress to stimulate the economy by hiring unemployed citizens?
- (A) The power to create immigration policies
  - (B) The power to regulate interstate commerce
  - (C) The power to pass a federal budget
  - (D) The power of legislative oversight
28. Which of the following is likely to occur as a result of new legislation regarding automobile safety?
- (A) The Supreme Court will be asked to review the legislation annually.
  - (B) States will be empowered to begin automobile manufacturing.
  - (C) The Department of Transportation will be given discretionary authority to create auto regulations.
  - (D) Mandatory spending will be required in all future federal budgeting for the program.
29. Which of the following best describes an exit poll?
- (A) A poll that asks voters at randomly selected voting places whom they voted for so that election results can be predicted more quickly
  - (B) A poll conducted by having a computer randomly select phone numbers from around the country
  - (C) An opinion poll that is used to intentionally sway people's opinions by using false or misleading information in the conversation
  - (D) A poll that randomly samples a population to capture public opinion at a given time

## Multiple Choice Examination CC continued

30. The Supreme Court issued a ruling that was unpopular with a majority of Americans. The president and Congress might be able to lessen the impact of the decision by
- (A) reducing the pay of the justices to pressure them to reverse their decision
  - (B) overruling the Supreme Court's decision by a two-thirds vote in Congress
  - (C) impeaching the justices in the majority
  - (D) refusing to actively enforce the decision
31. Which of the following provides the most accurate explanation of how consumer-driven media increases partisan polarization?
- (A) Consumer-driven media tends to avoid discussing controversial political topics.
  - (B) Consumer-driven media reinforces existing political biases in individuals.
  - (C) Consumer-driven media relies heavily on corporate advertising.
  - (D) Consumer-driven media is overwhelmingly conservative.
32. In *The Federalist* 70, Alexander Hamilton states that "energy in the executive is a leading character in the definition of good government." In this statement, Hamilton is arguing in favor of the need for
- (A) a single executive who can respond quickly to crises
  - (B) a president who has a good understanding of public policy
  - (C) an electoral college in the selection of the president
  - (D) a president who is youthful and assertive
33. Which of the following Supreme Court decisions allows public school students to wear T-shirts protesting a school board decision that eliminates funding for high school arts programs?
- (A) *Engel v. Vitale* (1962)
  - (B) *Wisconsin v. Yoder* (1972)
  - (C) *Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District* (1969)
  - (D) *New York Times Co. v. United States* (1971)
34. Concurrent powers have which of the following effects on the United States political system?
- (A) They reinforce the expansion of the power of the national government and the supremacy of the national law.
  - (B) They eliminate disputes between the states and the national government by creating completely separate spheres of influence.
  - (C) They foster cooperation between the states and the national government by requiring that the two levels of government work together.
  - (D) They make it possible for the states and the national government to simultaneously exercise influence in the same areas of public policy.



## Multiple Choice Examination CC continued

35. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates a member of Congress supporting pork-barrel legislation?
- (A) A senator from a coal-producing state voting against a job-training program for coal miners
  - (B) A member of the House voting for urban renewal in exchange for increased funding for roads
  - (C) A senator from an agricultural state amending legislation to establish a potato research institute in his or her state
  - (D) A member of the House Armed Services Committee marking up a bill that will increase funding for military bases
36. If voters are acting according to the retrospective model of voting, which of the following will be the most important consideration in their decision?
- (A) The party affiliations of the candidates
  - (B) The campaign promises made by the candidates
  - (C) The effect of recent economic conditions on the voters
  - (D) Whether the candidates will act in the best interest of the voters if elected
37. During his confirmation hearing, Chief Justice John Roberts stated that *Roe v. Wade* (1973) "is the settled law of the land." This statement suggests that in a case that challenges the constitutionality of legislation restricting privacy and reproductive rights, which of the following should be a key factor in the court's ruling?
- (A) Briefs submitted by interested parties
  - (B) Contemporary societal norms
  - (C) The consensus of the other justices
  - (D) Reliance on legal precedent
38. Which of the following sets of policies appears to be most influenced by a libertarian ideology?
- (A) Increase income taxes on the wealthy to raise revenue for social security benefits.
  - (B) Legalize the commercial sale of marijuana and reduce government spending on prisons.
  - (C) Eliminate the estate tax and promote government-funded prekindergarten education.
  - (D) Expand the welfare state and reduce spending on national defense.
39. A state government places security cameras facing a popular site of protest in a public square in front of its statehouse. This scenario illustrates
- (A) how political attitudes quickly shift in the United States
  - (B) the balance of promoting stability and ensuring civil liberties
  - (C) the free-rider problem of organizing a civil rights protest
  - (D) the impact of globalization on individual political attitudes
40. Which of the following scenarios best reflects the process of political socialization?
- (A) An individual takes a civics course in school and develops opinions about politics.
  - (B) Members of Congress increasingly vote the same way as other members of their party.
  - (C) A group is able to attract new members by offering access to a broad network of people.
  - (D) As media choices increase, individuals expand their media consumption to new sources.



## Multiple Choice Examination CC continued

41. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates a formal check on the power of the bureaucracy?
- (A) A lobbyist representing the National Rifle Association refusing to meet with employees from the Department of Homeland Security
  - (B) The secretary of defense being called to testify before a congressional committee
  - (C) The White House chief of staff being formally censured by the president for publically speaking out against the president's policy goals
  - (D) A federal judge being impeached for making legal decisions based on bribes
42. In a public opinion poll, a polling company used an online survey tool to randomly contact respondents who did not have telephone lines in addition to contacting people over the phone. Which of the following best explains this decision?
- (A) The company saved money because it did not need to hire as many telephone interviewers to conduct the poll.
  - (B) The company was establishing a benchmark poll at the beginning of a campaign.
  - (C) The company was interested in asking different questions to different individuals.
  - (D) The company wanted to ensure that the sample of the population was truly random.

## Multiple Choice Examination CC continued

43. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of rights protected and not protected by the First Amendment?

	<u>Protected by the First Amendment</u>	<u>Not Protected by the First Amendment</u>
(A)	Libel/slander	Fighting words
(B)	Freedom of religion	Freedom of assembly
(C)	The right to burn a flag	Obscenity
(D)	Online newspapers	The right of a student to pray in school

44. Which of the following is the correct pairing of powers found in the Articles of Confederation and powers found in the Constitution?

	<u>Articles of Confederation</u>	<u>United States Constitution</u>
(A)	Protection of individual liberties	No protection of specific individual rights
(B)	Powerful executive branch	Federal government supreme over states
(C)	Unicameral legislature	Bicameral legislature
(D)	Amendment requires unanimity of all states	Amendment requires the president's approval

45. Which of the following accurately compares the formal and informal powers of the president?

	<u>Formal Power</u>	<u>Informal Power</u>
(A)	Vetoing legislation to prevent a bill from becoming law	Using a pocket veto to prevent a bill from becoming law
(B)	Using the bully pulpit to influence public opinion	Appointing ambassadors and receiving diplomats from other nations
(C)	Acting as commander in chief of the military	Signing executive agreements with foreign nations
(D)	Using the power of the purse to support government programs	Using signing statements to shape legislation

## Multiple Choice Examination CC continued

46. Which of the following makes a correct comparison between political parties and interest groups in the United States?

	<u>Political Parties</u>	<u>Interest Groups</u>
(A)	Political parties recruit and run candidates in elections.	Interest groups seek to influence public policy.
(B)	Political parties have small constituencies and thus try to win elections by energizing their base to vote for them.	Interest groups alert and educate voters regarding pending legislation.
(C)	Political parties have organizations that donate money to candidates for public office.	Interest groups are barred by law from donating money to political campaigns.
(D)	Political parties achieve the bulk of the changes they seek through the use of the courts.	Interest groups build relationships with congressional committees and the bureaucracy to form iron triangles.

47. Which of the following sets of Supreme Court cases best illustrates how views of federalism have shifted in the United States?

	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>
(A)	<i>Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka</i> (1954)	<i>Baker v. Carr</i> (1962)
(B)	<i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> (1819)	<i>United States v. Lopez</i> (1995)
(C)	<i>Roe v. Wade</i> (1973)	<i>McDonald v. Chicago</i> (2010)
(D)	<i>Schenck v. United States</i> (1919)	<i>New York Times v. United States</i> (1971)

## Multiple Choice Examination CC continued

48. Which of the following describes the potential impact on the electorate when daily media coverage of elections focuses primarily on the newest poll results?
- (A) The electorate will be increasingly divided along partisan lines.
  - (B) The electorate will be less likely to turn out to vote on Election Day.
  - (C) The electorate will be more likely to have expanded knowledge of the electoral process.
  - (D) The electorate will be less able to accurately compare the policy platforms of candidates running in the election.
49. Which of the following is an example of how separation of powers creates friction between the executive and legislative branches in the policy-making process?
- (A) The electoral college vote ends with no candidate receiving a majority of the votes, and the House of Representatives is delegated the task of selecting the next president.
  - (B) The Senate votes to impeach a sitting president for high crimes and misdemeanors.
  - (C) The secretary of state is dispatched along with a delegation of senators to negotiate a treaty with a foreign government.
  - (D) The president threatens to issue an executive order for stricter gun control if Congress continues to refuse to take action.
50. Which of the following scenarios is an example of the trustee model of representation?
- (A) The NAACP leadership sends representatives to Washington to lobby for changes to the Voting Rights Act.
  - (B) Congress passes a bill allocating money to clean up nuclear waste sites after a wave of large-scale peaceful protests.
  - (C) A member of Congress votes to close a popular tax loophole based on the belief that the money would be better spent paying down the national debt.
  - (D) A presidential candidate advocates using an executive order to increase the minimum wage for federal contractors.
51. Two interest groups are competing for influence in Congress. One group represents banking institutions, while the other advocates for consumer protections. A critic of the influence of interest groups would make which of the following claims?
- (A) The interest groups will nominate a slate of candidates for office to compete against each other in the next election in order to determine which interests prevail.
  - (B) The consumer protection group will appeal only to Republican leaders, while the banking interests will appeal only to Democratic leaders.
  - (C) The banking interest group likely has greater financial resources and access to policy makers than the consumer protection group.
  - (D) The consumer protection group is prohibited by federal regulations from direct lobbying.

## Multiple Choice Examination CC continued

52. In which of the following situations would the Supreme Court be most likely to utilize the doctrine of selective incorporation?
- (A) When an individual claims that a right protected by the Bill of Rights is infringed upon by a state
  - (B) When there is a conflict among the branches of the national government
  - (C) When a federal policy shifting oversight authority from a national agency to a state agency is challenged
  - (D) When a former employee files a wrongful termination claim against a company headquartered in another state
53. Which of the following is a true statement about the role of the media in providing citizens with information?
- (A) Investigative reporting dominates the news because it is less expensive than political commentary.
  - (B) Demand for instantaneous news reporting has led to the growth of 24-hour news operations and a shift to online media consumption.
  - (C) The media is increasingly controlled by the major political parties, who determine which stories are covered by the press.
  - (D) There has been an increase in social media and Internet news consumption by the public, causing the top five media conglomerates to have greater control over public opinion.
54. A public school district implemented a policy that allowed students to vote on whether they wanted a student-led prayer to be read at football games. This policy was later found to be unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. Which of the following clauses did the policy most likely violate?
- (A) The interstate commerce clause
  - (B) The free exercise clause
  - (C) The supremacy clause
  - (D) The establishment clause
55. Which of the following policies would an individual who identifies as a Democrat most likely support?
- (A) Reducing regulations on Wall Street to stimulate economic growth
  - (B) Decreasing the role of the federal government to ensure access to health care
  - (C) Increasing federal enforcement of immigration laws
  - (D) Strengthening anti-discrimination policies for married gay couples

Exams from the 2018 test and earlier represent the “old” style of AP Exam, which was retired stylistically in 2018.

Beginning with the newly redesigned AP Exams released for preparatory practice, starting in the summer of 2018, and from the actual 2019 Exam onward, the very style, structure and nature of the Multiple Choice Questions have taken on different characteristics.

The old format questions follow.  
Be aware they are not necessarily in use any more on the Examination.



# AP American Government

## Answer Key for Multiple Choice Exams

### OLD (2018 and earlier) EXAMS

#### AP American Government Multiple Choice **Examination A**

1	B	21	D
2	D	22	E
3	E	23	C
4	E	24	A
5	B	25	D
6	C	26	D
7	B	27	B
8	A	28	B
9	E	29	B
10	B	30	D
11	D	31	A
12	A	32	A
13	A	33	E
14	C	34	A
15	D	35	D
16	D	36	B
17	E	37	A
18	D	38	A
19	D	39	A
20	D	40	A

#### AP American Government Multiple Choice **Examination B**

1	B	21	C
2	B	22	A
3	E	23	E
4	D	24	B
5	C	25	A
6	D	26	A
7	E	27	D
8	D	28	D
9	E	29	C
10	D	30	D
11	A	31	E
12	A	32	E
13	E	33	C
14	A	34	D
15	B	35	D
16	C	36	E
17	A	37	A
18	A	38	A
19	B	39	C
20	A		

#### AP American Government Multiple Choice **Examination C**

1	D	21	C	41	D
2	A	22	E	42	C
3	A	23	D	43	B
4	C	24	B	44	E
5	E	25	D	45	D
6	D	26	B	46	A
7	B	27	A	47	A
8	E	28	E	48	C
9	B	29	C	49	B
10	E	30	A	50	D
11	C	31	E	51	A
12	A	32	C	52	E
13	C	33	E	53	E
14	E	34	B	54	D
15	D	35	A	55	B
16	B	36	E	56	A
17	D	37	B	57	B
18	D	38	A	58	E
19	A	39	D	59	C
20	C	40	C	60	B

#### AP American Government Multiple Choice **Examination D**

**PROVIDED BY AP AS PRACTICE EXAM IN 2008**

1	B	21	B	41	C
2	E	22	E	42	C
3	C	23	B	43	A
4	A	24	D	44	C
5	B	25	E	45	C
6	C	26	D	46	C
7	C	27	D	47	E
8	A	28	B	48	C
9	B	29	B	49	C
10	C	30	E	50	D
11	A	31	C	51	E
12	B	32	D	52	C
13	C	33	E	53	D
14	D	34	B	54	A
15	D	35	D	55	B
16	B	36	C	56	A
17	D	37	C	57	B
18	A	38	A	58	A
19	C	39	B	59	C
20	A	40	B	60	E

#### AP American Government Multiple Choice **Examination E**

1	A	21	B
2	E	22	A
3	A	23	B
4	E	24	E
5	A	25	A
6	B	26	D
7	C	27	C
8	B	28	D
9	B	29	B
10	D	30	A
11	E	31	E
12	C	32	D
13	D	33	D
14	E	34	C
15	A	35	B
16	A		
17	C		
18	C		
19	E		
20	A		

#### AP American Government Multiple Choice **Examination F**

1	E	21	C
2	A	22	D
3	B	23	D
4	E	24	B
5	A	25	E
6	A	26	E
7	D	27	B
8	A	28	D
9	D	29	E
10	C	30	D
11	E	31	E
12	D	32	D
13	D	33	E
14	A	34	E
15	D	35	A
16	D		
17	E		
18	E		
19	A		
20	B		

# AP American Government

## Answer Key for Multiple Choice Exams

### OLD (2018 and earlier) EXAMS

#### AP American Government Multiple Choice **Examination G**

1	C	21	A
2	D	22	E
3	D	23	A
4	E	24	D
5	D	25	A
6	D	26	A
7	D	27	D
8	C	28	B
9	D	29	B
10	E	30	B
11	C	31	D
12	A	32	D
13	D	33	A
14	D	34	A
15	B	35	C
16	B		
17	B		
18	E		
19	D		
20	A		

#### AP American Government Multiple Choice **Examination H**

1	D	21	B
2	A	22	A
3	D	23	C
4	C	24	E
5	B	25	E
6	E	26	C
7	A	27	D
8	C	28	C
9	C	29	B
10	E	30	D
11	D	31	A
12	A	32	A
13	B	33	B
14	E	34	A
15	A	35	C
16	B		
17	D		
18	B		
19	D		
20	A		

#### AP American Government Multiple Choice **Examination I**

1	B	21	A
2	A	22	E
3	A	23	A
4	A	24	D
5	A	25	D
6	B	26	C
7	A	27	E
8	D	28	A
9	D	29	D
10	C	30	B
11	E	31	B
12	C	32	D
13	D	33	E
14	E	34	E
15	B	35	B
16	B		
17	A		
18	D		
19	A		
20	D		

#### AP American Government Multiple Choice **Examination J** **ACTUAL AP EXAM FROM 2009**

1	C	21	B	41	D
2	C	22	C	42	D
3	E	23	C	43	A
4	D	24	A	44	C
5	B	25	E	45	B
6	C	26	E	46	B
7	D	27	C	47	D
8	E	28	D	48	D
9	C	29	C	49	A
10	E	30	B	50	D
11	C	31	A	51	B
12	B	32	D	52	E
13	E	33	C	53	E
14	C	34	D	54	A
15	E	35	A	55	E
16	C	36	B	56	C
17	B	37	A	57	D
18	D	38	E	58	C
19	C	39	C	59	B
20	A	40	E	60	E

#### AP American Government Multiple Choice **Examination K** **ACTUAL AP EXAM FROM 2002**

1	B	13	E	25	D	37	B	49	D
2	E	14	A	26	C	38	B	50	B
3	B	15	C	27	E	39	D	51	E
4	E	16	A	28	C	40	B	52	D
5	A	17	D	29	C	41	B	53	B
6	E	18	A	30	D	42	B	54	B
7	A	19	E	31	D	43	B	55	B
8	B	20	C	32	D	44	E	56	C
9	E	21	B	33	B	45	B	57	C
10	D	22	E	34	A	46	A	58	E
11	D	23	C	35	D	47	C	59	E
12	A	24	D	36	B	48	A	60	B



# AP American Government

## Multiple Choice Examination A

1. The framers of the Constitution all believed that one of the primary functions of government is
  - A. educating citizens
  - B. protecting individual property rights
  - C. protecting new immigrants from persecution
  - D. expanding the borders of the nation
  - E. ensuring that anyone accused of a crime has the right to legal representation
2. In The Federalist papers, James Madison expressed the view that political factions
  - A. should be nurtured by a free nation
  - B. should play a minor role in any free nation
  - C. are central to the creation of a free nation
  - D. are undesirable but inevitable in a free nation
  - E. are necessary to control the masses in a free nation
3. Agreement among four justices on the Supreme Court is always sufficient to
  - A. decide the outcome of the case
  - B. write a majority opinion
  - C. set a precedent
  - D. overturn a lower court's opinion
  - E. accept a case for consideration
4. Which of the following is true of nominees for federal judgeships?
  - A. They are recruited from the current pool of United States attorneys.
  - B. They are nominated by the Senate and approved by the House of Representatives.
  - C. They are elected in popular elections in individual states.
  - D. They must receive the approval of the American Bar Association upon nomination.
  - E. They are appointed for life by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.
5. In selecting members of the White House staff, Presidents primarily seek people who
  - A. give the White House ideological balance
  - B. are personally loyal to the President
  - C. have extensive governmental experience
  - D. will help the President develop a good working relationship with Congress
  - E. can bring a nonpartisan perspective to policy deliberations
6. Which of the following is a correct statement about political action committees (PAC's)?
  - A. The number of PAC's has remained stable over the past decade.
  - B. Most PAC money is distributed to challengers in an effort to unseat hostile incumbents.
  - C. The amount of money that PAC's can contribute directly to an individual candidate is limited by law.
  - D. PAC's are illegal in most states.
  - E. PAC's rarely attempt to influence legislation through lobbying activities.
7. A "cloture motion" passed in the Senate does which of the following?
  - A. Returns a bill to committee.
  - B. Cuts off debate on a bill.
  - C. Criticizes a senator guilty of improprieties.
  - D. Removes a President who has been impeached by the House.
  - E. Brings a bill directly to a vote without formal committee approval.

*Multiple Choice Examination A continued*

8. The use of direct primaries instead of the convention system in selecting presidential candidates results in which of the following?
- I. A weakening of party control over nominations
  - II. A reduction in the costs of election campaigns
  - III. An increase in the number of people involved in the choice of candidates
  - IV. An increase in voter turnout in midterm elections
- A. I and III only
  - B. II and IV only
  - C. III and IV only
  - D. I, II, and III only
  - E. I, II, III, and IV
9. Which of the following factors best accounts for the rise of interest groups and the decline of political parties in recent years?
- A. National parties have become too closely identified with controversial issues.
  - B. Court decisions have restricted the political parties' abilities to recruit new members.
  - C. It is less expensive to join an interest group than to join a political party.
  - D. Interest groups have been more successful in avoiding negative press coverage than have political parties.
  - E. Interest groups are better able to articulate specific policy positions than are political parties.
10. Which of the following best characterizes the influence of the news media on public opinion in the United States?
- A. They alter the public's views on issues.
  - B. They affect which issues the public thinks are important.
  - C. They determine how citizens will vote.
  - D. They are most able to influence people with the highest level of education.
  - E. They are most able to influence the urban sectors of society.
11. Of the following, which group voted most heavily Democratic in presidential elections between 1964 and 1992?
- A. Mexican Americans
  - B. Chinese Americans
  - C. Jewish Americans
  - D. Black Americans
  - E. Roman Catholic Americans
12. To enforce the Fourteenth Amendment more clearly, Congress passed the
- A. Civil Rights Act of 1964
  - B. Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act
  - C. Social Security Act
  - D. Twenty-sixth Amendment
  - E. War Powers Resolution
13. In the United States, most criminal cases end in
- A. a plea bargain negotiated by the defense and prosecution
  - B. an appeal to the United States Court of Appeals
  - C. an appeal to a state court of appeals
  - D. a trial by judge
  - E. a trial by jury
14. In the organization of government, the principle of federalism is illustrated best by the
- A. president's power as commander in chief
  - B. separation of powers between the United States Supreme Court and Congress
  - C. representation system for electing senators
  - D. qualifications for the office of president
  - E. federal bureaucracy

*Multiple Choice Examination A continued*

15. All of the following contribute to the success of incumbent members of Congress in election campaigns except:
- A. Incumbents usually raise more campaign funds than do their challengers.
  - B. Incumbents tend to understand national issues better than do their challengers.
  - C. Incumbents are usually better known to voters than are their challengers.
  - D. Incumbents can use legislative staff to perform campaign services.
  - E. Incumbents often sit on committees that permit them to serve district interests.
16. The voting patterns of members of Congress correlate most strongly with
- A. the population density of their districts
  - B. their economic background
  - C. their educational level
  - D. their political party affiliation
  - E. the location of their districts
17. The Constitution and its amendments expressly prohibit all of the following, except
- A. slavery
  - B. double jeopardy
  - C. cruel and unusual punishment
  - D. unreasonable searches and seizures
  - E. sex discrimination in employment
18. In vetoing a bill, the president does which of the following?
- A. Rejects only a part of the bill without rejecting it entirely.
  - B. Prevents any further action on the bill.
  - C. Sends the bill back to conference committee.
  - D. Rejects all sections of the bill.
  - E. Decides the bill's constitutionality.
19. All of the following are true about the relationship between regulatory agencies and the industries they regulate except:
- A. Agency employees are often recruited from the regulated industry.
  - B. Agencies often rely on support from regulated industries in making budget requests before Congress.
  - C. An agency's relationship with a regulated industry may change when a new president takes office.
  - D. Agencies usually make decisions without consulting the regulated industry.
  - E. Agency employees often are employed by the regulated industry once they leave the agency.
20. The largest source of federal revenue is the
- A. capital gains tax
  - B. Social Security tax
  - C. property tax
  - D. income tax
  - E. sales tax
21. In *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, the Supreme Court established which of the following principles?
- A. A school official can search a student for drugs.
  - B. Everyone must go to school at least until the age of 16.
  - C. Tuition for private schools cannot be tax deductible.
  - D. Separation of students by race, even in equally good schools, is unconstitutional.
  - E. A moment of silent prayer at the beginning of the school day is allowable under the First Amendment.



*Multiple Choice Examination A continued*

22. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the two major political parties in the United States?
- A. Parties have no organization except at the national level.
  - B. Parties are centrally organized to provide a smooth transition from one national campaign to the next.
  - C. Parties are organized much like a large corporation, in that decisions flow from national to state and local levels.
  - D. Local and state parties have virtually no power in the party system.
  - E. Separate and largely independent party organizations exist at national, state, and local levels.
23. Which of the following is NOT a core value of United States political culture?
- A. Legal equality
  - B. Political equality
  - C. Economic equality
  - D. Freedom of religion
  - E. Freedom of speech
24. All of the following were concerns about the Articles of Confederation that led to the calling of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, except
- A. dissatisfaction over safeguards of individual rights and liberties
  - B. fear for the stability of the central government
  - C. desire to promote trade among the states
  - D. the need to give the central government the power to levy taxes
  - E. dissatisfaction with the central government's ability to provide for national defense
25. A member of the House of Representatives who wishes to be influential in the House itself would most likely seek a place on which of the following committees?
- A. Agriculture
  - B. International Relations
  - C. Transportation and Infrastructure
  - D. Rules
  - E. Veterans' Affairs
26. Political parties serve which of the following functions in the United States?
- I. Informing the public about political issues
  - II. Mobilizing voters and getting them to the polls
  - III. Organizing diverse interests within society
  - IV. Establishing the rules governing financial contributions to political candidates
- A. II only
  - B. I and II only
  - C. III and IV only
  - D. I, II, and III only
  - E. I, III, and IV only
27. The primary election system of selecting presidential candidates has had which of the following effects?
- A. It has increased the importance of state party organizations.
  - B. It has loosened the hold of party leaders over the nomination process.
  - C. It has reduced the role of citizens in the candidate selection process.
  - D. It has lowered the cost of running for office.
  - E. It has led to a decline in the importance of party voter-registration drives.

*Multiple Choice Examination A continued*

28. Considering all elections at all levels of government, which of the following best describes electoral behavior in the United States?
- A. Primary elections tend to elicit a higher voter turnout than do general elections.
  - B. The majority of the electorate does not vote in most elections.
  - C. Voter turnout plays an insignificant role in election outcomes.
  - D. Adult citizens under the age of 30 tend to have the highest rate of voter turnout.
  - E. Voters with strong party identification vote less regularly than do independents.
29. In the United States, which of the following is a rule on voting found in the Constitution or its amendments?
- A. No person may be denied the right to vote merely for lack of either state or federal citizenship.
  - B. No person eighteen years of age or older may be denied the right to vote on account of age.
  - C. No person may be denied the right to vote merely because he or she has previously served a prison sentence.
  - D. A state may not establish a residency requirement for voting.
  - E. A state may require a person to pay a poll tax in order to register to vote.
30. Which of the following is generally true of the gerrymandering of congressional districts?
- A. It results in more Democrats being elected to the House.
  - B. It results in more Republicans being elected to the House.
  - C. It guarantees that all minority parties will be equally represented.
  - D. It creates districts that favor one political party over another.
  - E. It violates the principle of one-person, one vote.
31. Which of the following is argued by James Madison in *The Federalist* paper number 10?
- A. A system of republican representation helps to limit the excesses of factionalism.
  - B. Small republics are better able to ensure individual liberty than are large republics.
  - C. The presence of a few large factions helps to protect the rights of minorities.
  - D. Participatory democracy is the surest way to prevent tyranny.
  - E. The elimination of the causes of factionalism is the best protection against tyranny.
32. An interest group is most likely to have influence in Congress when the issue at stake
- A. is narrow in scope and low in public visibility
  - B. is part of the president's legislative package
  - C. has been dramatized by the media
  - D. engages legislators' deeply held convictions
  - E. divides legislators along party lines
33. Federal spending for which of the following is determined by laws that lie outside the regular budgetary process?
- A. Military procurement
  - B. Regulatory agency funding
  - C. Government-subsidized housing programs
  - D. Educational assistance programs such as student loans
  - E. Entitlement programs such as Social Security
34. Which of the following is true of *amicus curiae* briefs?
- A. They are used by interest groups to lobby courts.
  - B. They are used exclusively by liberal interest groups.
  - C. They are used exclusively by conservative interest groups.
  - D. They are now unconstitutional.
  - E. They are the means by which a litigant seeks Supreme Court review of a lower court decision.

*Multiple Choice Examination A continued*

35. Political socialization is the process by which
- A. the use of private property is regulated by the government
  - B. governments communicate with each other
  - C. public attitudes toward government are measured and reported
  - D. political values are passed to the next generation
  - E. children are trained for successful occupations
36. Which of the following figures is most likely to vote?
- A. Female, housewife, lives in Midwest, age 25
  - B. Female, high income, college graduate, age 50
  - C. Male, attends college, has access to wealth, age 17
  - D. Male, works two jobs, impoverished, age 40
  - E. Male, widowed, retired, military veteran, age 89
37. What is a “fly over” state?
- A. States in the Midwest with few electoral votes which candidates generally spend little time in.
  - B. States like Hawaii and Alaska, which are not part of the contiguous United States
  - C. Any state which a candidate flies over in their effort to get to a different location
  - D. States which a populist candidate prioritizes campaigning in.
  - E. States which do not give permission for a particular candidate to land and campaign there.
38. When candidates in the primaries advertise that they will vote in support of continued ethanol subsidies, what constituency are they speaking to?
- A. Agricultural farmers in Iowa
  - B. Technology companies in Washington
  - C. Tea Party Republicans in South Carolina
  - D. African Americans in Georgia
  - E. Big banks on Wall Street
39. Pundits and the media make a big deal about the accomplishments achieved during the first one hundred days of a presidency. For which president did this focus start?
- A. President F.Roosevelt, during the Great Depression
  - B. President Wilson, during World War I
  - C. President Nixon, during Watergate
  - D. President L.Johnson, during the Civil Rights era
  - E. President Bush, during the War on Terror
40. All of the following are found in the First Amendment, except
- A. Freedom to have a firearm.
  - B. Freedom of speech
  - C. Freedom of the press
  - D. Freedom of religion
  - E. Right to petition the government

AP American Government  
Multiple Choice Examination B

1. The Pendleton Act established
  - A. the federal reserve system
  - B. the civil service system for federal jobs
  - C. The military draft
  - D. citizenship for Native Americans
  - E. direct primaries
2. All of the following were weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation, except
  - A. Nine of the thirteen states had to approve all laws
  - B. A national court system ruled on the constitutionality of laws
  - C. Congress worked in committees without a chief executive
  - D. All states were required to approve amendments
  - E. Congress could raise money by borrowing or by asking states for money
3. A major criticism of independent regulatory agencies is that
  - A. They are separate from all three branches of government
  - B. They have both quasi-judicial and quasi-legislative functions
  - C. The amount of regulation the agencies enforce may add to the price that consumers pay for the goods or services of regulated industries.
  - D. They write rules and regulations that have the force of law and then enforce them.
  - E. Commissioners often come from the very industries they are supposed to regulate
4. The nation's policy agenda is set by
  - A. The House of Representatives
  - B. The Senate
  - C. A joint conference committee
  - D. The president
  - E. The party in power
5. The Supreme Court uses which of the following standards in judging sex discrimination cases?
  - A. Probable cause
  - B. Due process
  - C. Reasonableness
  - D. Exclusionary rule
  - E. Suspect identification
6. Most incumbents in Congress win reelection for all of the following reasons, except
  - A. Incumbents find it easier than their challengers to raise money
  - B. By reason of their position, incumbents are better known than their challengers
  - C. Many districts are drawn in such a way as to favor a particular political party, thus giving it a safe seat in the House.
  - D. Voters feel more comfortable with the kind of continuity in policy that incumbents represent.
  - E. Incumbents use their office to solve problems for their constituents, thus building loyalty.
7. Which of the following has the biggest impact on short-term voting behavior?
  - A. Gender and age
  - B. Income and occupation
  - C. Region of the country and family
  - D. Party identification
  - E. Candidates and issues

*Multiple Choice Examination B continued*

8. According to \_\_\_\_\_ theorists, interest groups compete and counterbalance one another in the political marketplace
- A. Hyper-elitist
  - B. Free market
  - C. Hyper-pluralist
  - D. pluralist
  - E. elitist
9. “Soft money” in an election campaign is
- A. Money provided through the Federal Election Commission to presidential candidates
  - B. Money raised by state and local party organizations for activities related to building the party but not to electing a particular candidate
  - C. Contributions to Political Action Committees
  - D. Contributions by corporations and labor unions
  - E. Individual contributions to any one candidate up to a limit of \$2000 for a federal primary or federal general election.
10. All of the following are generally true about third parties in the United States, except
- A. They have often been organized around a single issue
  - B. A single strong personality has often dominated the party
  - C. Some economic discontent has often spurred the formation of third parties
  - D. Most of the important third parties have not split from the major political parties, but rather they have rallied the political disenfranchised to join the new party
  - E. Third parties have often forced the major parties to deal with issues they would rather have continued to ignore.
11. The Supreme Court ruled the line-item veto as an unconstitutional use of presidential power because
- A. it violated the precepts of separation of powers and checks and balances
  - B. the legislation authorizing the law was never passed through Congress
  - C. public opinion was against it
  - D. it was unenforceable
  - E. it violated Amendments I and IV of the United States Constitution
12. Why might sensitive votes – such as on whether or not to raise the debt ceiling or other budget matters – often scheduled for right before the deadline?
- A. it is too dangerous for any Senator to attach an amendment to the bill or attempt to filibuster it.
  - B. partisan gridlock
  - C. to reinforce the perception that Congress is working tirelessly right up to the last minute.
  - D. so the news does not make the newspapers for the following morning.
  - E. to maximize opportunities to persuade a political opponent to switch sides and support the legislation.
13. When possible, the White House often releases bad news on a Friday for all the following reasons, except
- A. Saturday is the least-read day for newspapers, and Sunday the newspapers emphasize sports results
  - B. For constituents, matters of family and sports tend to take precedence over thoughts about politics
  - C. By avoiding the traditional workweek, in which co-workers frequently speak to one another, it minimizes the spread of bad news
  - D. Constituents travel, thereby limiting their access to information
  - E. With the advent of 24-hour cable news and online sources, it has become less important which day news is announced.



*Multiple Choice Examination B continued*

14. To what does 'brokered convention' refer?
- A. When a candidate enters the national party convention without having won a majority of the delegates necessary to secure the nomination
  - B. When there is a tie in the Electoral College
  - C. When a presidential candidate wins the Electoral College and a plurality of the votes cast, but did not receive the majority vote
  - D. When a third party successfully infiltrates and takes over the political convention of a major political party.
  - E. When the president does not support the nominee of their political party
15. A member of which of the following demographic groups would be least likely to support a democratic candidate for president?
- A. African American
  - B. Wealthy
  - C. Urban city dweller
  - D. Northern Protestant
  - E. Jewish
16. Which of the following is a key concept of federalism?
- A. Federalism is based on a unitary form of government
  - B. State constitutions may override the national constitution in certain matters
  - C. The line between national and state powers is often unclear and flexible
  - D. In the federal system, state governments cannot exercise any powers other than those delegated to them in the United States Constitution
  - E. The treatment of states depends on the size of their population in relation to that of other states.
17. All of the following are true of the Supreme Court's rejection of a writ of certiorari, except
- A. The Supreme Court agrees with the lower court's ruling
  - B. The Supreme Court may not think the case involves an important enough issue
  - C. The lower court's ruling will stand
  - D. The Supreme Court may not wish to take up the subject
  - E. The Supreme Court may not think the merits of the case are the best for addressing the issue
18. Which of the following is true of a presidential veto of a piece of legislation?
- A. It is rarely overridden by Congress.
  - B. It is not binding unless supported by the cabinet.
  - C. It can only be sustained on revenue bills.
  - D. It is automatically reviewed by the United States Supreme Court.
  - E. It is subject to approval by a congressional committee.
19. A president's success in winning passage of legislation is directly related to
- A. How close the next midterm elections are
  - B. Whether the president's party holds the majority in both chambers of Congress
  - C. Whether the president is in the last year of a second four-year term
  - D. How well received the annual State of the union speech is by the American people
  - E. Whether the nation is involved in a military conflict abroad
20. All of the following are suggestive that a political party is weak in power, except
- A. Only 12% of the electorate approve of the job members of Congress are doing
  - B. The president from this party is in a "lame duck" presidency
  - C. The political party is in the minority in both chambers of Congress
  - D. The political party occupies fewer than 40 seats in the Senate
  - E. Voter sentiment is opposed to this political party more than their opponents

*Multiple Choice Examination B continued*

21. The Bill of Rights were nationalized to protect citizens against the actions of the states through
- A. Passage of a series of civil rights acts in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries
  - B. Ratification of the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - C. Ratification of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - D. Ratification of the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - E. A series of Supreme Court decisions
22. Who presides over the impeachment trial of a president?
- A. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
  - B. All active and retired members of the Supreme Court
  - C. A committee of all former presidents who are still living
  - D. Darth Vader and Lord Voldemort
  - E. The most senior Democrat and Republican in the Senate jointly serve to preside over the hearing
23. To call the formulation of public policy in the United States “government by public opinion” is inaccurate for all of the following reasons, except
- A. The form of government is a representative democracy
  - B. Because the federal judiciary is appointed rather than elected, it hands down decisions without the pressure of having to please voters
  - C. The Constitution safeguards the civil rights and liberties of those who hold minority opinions as well as those who hold majority opinions
  - D. Public policy is influenced by a number of factors in addition to public opinion, such as the workings of interest groups, Political Action Committees, and political parties.
  - E. Public opinion never shapes public policy; it only reflects it.
24. The 12<sup>th</sup> Amendment is a direct result of which of the following?
- A. The reform efforts of the Progressive Era
  - B. The election of Thomas Jefferson over Aaron Burr as president
  - C. The women’s suffrage movement
  - D. The outcomes of the election of 1824
  - E. The temperance movement
25. Who determines when to schedule a vote in the Senate?
- A. The majority leader
  - B. The majority and minority leaders
  - C. The president pro tempore
  - D. The vice president of the United States
  - E. The House caucus
26. Regarding Articles of Impeachment, what is the vote necessary to remove a president from office?
- A. A two-thirds majority of the Senators
  - B. A two-thirds majority of the combined vote of the Senators and Representatives
  - C. A simple majority of the Senators and a simple majority of the Representatives
  - D. A simple majority of the Senators and Representatives combined
  - E. A unanimous verdict by the Supreme Court Justices

*Multiple Choice Examination B continued*

27. The term “iron triangle” is used to describe the relationship between
- I. Congress
  - II. The bureaucracy
  - III. Interest groups
  - IV. The president
- A. II and III only
  - B. I and II only
  - C. III and IV only
  - D. I, II, and III only
  - E. I, III, and IV only
28. The most significant effect of iron triangles is the
- A. Whistleblower Act of 1989
  - B. Difficulty in changing entrenched agencies
  - C. Revolving door between agency employees and clientele organizations
  - D. Tendency for waste and duplication in the federal government
  - E. Difficulty in creating new agencies to take on additional work
29. All of the following are constitutional protections for people accused of a crime, except
- A. Writ of habeas corpus
  - B. Freedom from unreasonable search and seizure
  - C. Bill of attainder
  - D. Right to confront witnesses
  - E. No double jeopardy
30. Interpretations of which of the following clauses of the Constitution have been used to define the practice of federalism?
- A. Due process
  - B. Non-enumerated rights
  - C. Commerce
  - D. Necessary and proper clause
  - E. Supremacy
31. According to Federalist no.10, which of the following would not have surprised James Madison?
- I. Proliferation of public interest groups
  - II. Political activism by labor unions
  - III. Establishment of Political Action Committee’s
- A. I only
  - B. II only
  - C. III only
  - D. I and II
  - E. I, II and III
32. The power of the Supreme Court to review and determine the constitutionality of state constitutional provisions and laws and state court decisions is based on the
- I. Principle of judicial review
  - II. Supremacy clause of the US Constitution
  - III. Judiciary Act of 1789
- F. I only
  - G. II only
  - H. III only
  - I. I and II
  - J. I, II, and III

*Multiple Choice Examination B continued*

33. The role of television in shaping public perception of events and politicians became important as a result of
- A. The televised Army-McCarty hearings
  - B. Television news coverage of the Korean War
  - C. The televised Kennedy-Nixon debates in 1960
  - D. Television coverage of the Vietnam conflict
  - E. Television's coverage of the civil rights movement
34. Attempts to reform campaign finance laws have met with resistance because
- A. Interest groups cannot agree on what the reforms should include
  - B. Political campaigns have become so expensive that legislators are reluctant to vote for changes in the laws
  - C. No one will sponsor a reform bill in Congress
  - D. Political Action Committee's provide access to the political process, and interest groups join to defend that access.
  - E. Many feel that money spent for issues advocacy by interest groups should be regulated also.
35. All of the following control the flow of cases to be heard by the Supreme Court, except the
- A. Justices themselves
  - B. Solicitor general
  - C. Justice's law clerks
  - D. FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation)
  - E. Federal appeals courts
36. All of the following are examples of the Executive role in judicial discretion, except
- A. President Obama not enforcing 'Don't' Ask, Don't Tell' policies in the American armed forces
  - B. President Kennedy not enforcing interstate desegregation laws to protect Freedom Riders in Mississippi.
  - C. President Ford not prosecuting former President Nixon in the wake of Watergate.
  - D. The Justice Department deciding to pursue the death penalty outcome of a case rather than life in prison.
  - E. The Justice Department deciding to find a criminal defendant innocent due to double jeopardy reasoning.
37. All of the following relate to the defendants access to council, except
- A. Bush v. Gore (2000)
  - B. Argersinger v. Hamlin (1972)
  - C. Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)
  - D. Powell v. Alabama (1932)
  - E. Answers B and C
38. In Argersinger v. Hamlin, what did the Supreme Court rule?
- A. That in all cases involving any criminal charges (felony or misdemeanor), the accused has a fundamental right to legal counsel.
  - B. Pertaining to a disputed Presidential election, the vote recount in Florida should cease, leaving the most recent vote count total as the official record of who wins the state.
  - C. President Clinton should be impeached.
  - D. President Bush Jr and Vice President Cheney should be impeached.
  - E. Privacy rights of Americans is secondary to security, and so the government can listen into citizens communications.
39. What is the biggest argument against an originalist interpretation of the Constitution?
- A. Laws of the past may not be appropriate for modern society.
  - B. The founders could never have anticipated the legal implications of technology, gendered rights. etc.
  - C. Article 5 of the Constitution described the process by which the Constitution may be altered, so therefore it was anticipated by the founders that it may have to be amended or changed.
  - D. Thomas Jefferson wrote that the Constitution should be rewritten every three dozen years.
  - E. The nation's founders were purposeful in the government they created, and did not want it changed.

# AP American Government

## Multiple Choice Examination C

1. Until the Constitution was ratified, the document that established and defined the government of the United States was the
  - A. Declaration of Independence
  - B. Bill of Rights
  - C. Mayflower Compact
  - D. Articles of Confederation
  - E. Treaty of Friendship and Unity
2. Which of the following statements is NOT true of the Supreme Court's decision in *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)?
  - A. It held that state governments could pass a law negating a federal law within their boundaries if they believed the federal law was unconstitutional.
  - B. It confirmed the supremacy of the federal government over state governments.
  - C. It determined that states could not levy taxes on federal government operations.
  - D. It interpreted the "necessary and proper" powers clause of the Constitution to mean that the federal government has implied powers not specifically stated in the Constitution.
  - E. It upheld the constitutionality of the national bank established by the federal government.
3. Which of the following is a clause of the Constitution that gives the federal government broad powers in many policy areas?
  - A. Interstate Commerce Clause
  - B. Tenth Amendment
  - C. Free-Exercise Clause
  - D. Establishment Clause
  - E. Fiscal Federalism Clause
4. While the practice of separate schools for black and white students was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954), segregation in restaurants, stores, hotels, and other public accommodations remained legal until
  - A. the Supreme Court's decision in *Loving v. Virginia* (1967)
  - B. the ratification of the Twenty-Fourth Amendment (1964)
  - C. the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
  - D. state legislatures eventually changed the laws permitting segregation
  - E. President Lyndon Johnson issued an executive order ending all segregation by race
5. Which is a reason the power of the two major parties is in decline in the United States?
  - A. The number of people voting for third parties has risen sharply.
  - B. In most states, parties no longer select the candidates for the general election.
  - C. Parties no longer have state and local organizations.
  - D. Parties no longer conduct get-out-the-vote drives.
  - E. Candidates now raise most of their campaign funds themselves and do not heavily rely on funds from their party.
6. The Supreme Court's power of judicial review was established by
  - A. the Bill of Rights
  - B. the Constitution
  - C. the Court's decision in *Griswold v. Connecticut*
  - D. the Court's decision in *Marbury v. Madison*
  - E. the Court's decision in *Gibbons v. Ogden*



## Multiple Choice Examination C continued

7. Which one of the following groups is MOST likely to participate in an election?
- A. African Americans
  - B. people with college degrees
  - C. Hispanic voters
  - D. people under age 35
  - E. people in households with below-average income
8. A filibuster occurs when
- A. a majority of either the House of Representatives or the Senate support a bill but cannot get the two-thirds majority needed for cloture to end debate and vote
  - B. the Senate and House cannot agree on final language for legislation both houses have passed in different versions, and debate continues endlessly
  - C. the president announces he will veto a bill, but a group of senators keep the bill alive by continuing to debate it
  - D. a senator or small group of senators want to draw public attention to bill so it will gain support and pass
  - E. a majority the Senate supports a bill, but the majority is not large enough to produce the 60 votes needed to end debate on the bill in the Senate
9. Which of the following actions of the president has no basis in the Constitution?
- A. issuing executive orders
  - B. serving as leader of his political party
  - C. stationing U.S. troops at bases abroad
  - D. negotiating free trade agreements with other countries
  - E. proposing legislation to Congress
10. At the top of the political agenda during the period of the Articles of Confederation were
- A. Military issues
  - B. Social-equality issues
  - C. Suffrage issues
  - D. Military and economic issues equally
  - E. Economic issues
11. Which of the following is an independent federal regulatory agency?
- A. U.S. Postal Service (USPS)
  - B. FBI
  - C. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
  - D. Department of Veterans Affairs
  - E. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
12. Which of the following outcomes are NOT possible in the Electoral College system?
- A. The Electoral College could choose a president who did not have the most electoral votes.
  - B. The House of Representatives could choose the president.
  - C. The Electoral College could choose a president who did not get the most votes of the people.
  - D. The Electoral College could choose a president who did not win the most states.
  - E. Some electors could vote for a third-party candidate for president.
13. The Supreme Court's decision in *Texas v. Johnson*, which overturned a state law against flag-burning, was based on
- A. the First Amendment right to peacefully assemble to protest
  - B. The Free-Exercise Clause of the First Amendment
  - C. the First Amendment right of freedom of speech
  - D. the restrictions on search and seizure of the Fourth Amendment
  - E. the establishment clause of the First Amendment

## *Multiple Choice Examination C continued*

14. Which statement best describes American political culture?
- A. The dominant political culture depends on which political party is in power.
  - B. Due to its ethnic diversity, there are different political cultures in the United States.
  - C. American political culture is a melting pot of different political ideals from around the world.
  - D. Liberals and conservatives in the United States have different political cultures.
  - E. The American political culture is comprised of beliefs – such as individual rights, majority rule, and limited government – that are shared by virtually all Americans.
15. All of the following reflect presidential inaugural addresses, except
- A. Following a narrow victory and facing an uncertain nation, John Kennedy called on “fellow citizens” for public service and pledged a fight for freedom around the globe. He asked Americans to help in “a struggle against the common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease and war itself.”
  - B. Thomas Jefferson’s eloquent speech was delivered after a divisive election. In his address, Jefferson laid out the principles for his administration, setting a precedent for later inaugural speeches. A strong representative government, he argued, could withstand dissent. His administration would be based upon the common principles of the founders: “We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists.”
  - C. In his second inaugural speech, Dwight Eisenhower said American should “help to heal this divided world” and fight the “divisive force” of communism so that “nations cease to live in trembling before the menace of force.” He also emphasized his quest for world peace, saying that “peace is the climate of freedom.”
  - D. Calling for an “era of national renewal”, Ronald Reagan promised to begin immediately to deal with “an economic affliction of great proportions” and emphasized the need to expand upon the powers of the federal government to help deal with the problem.
  - E. After an overwhelming victory in the 1972 election. Nixon emphasized a smaller government and limiting American involvement in foreign affairs. “In our own lives, let each of us ask not just what will government do for me, but what can I do for myself?” he said. “The time has passed when America will make every other nation’s conflict our own, or make every other nation’s future our responsibility.”
16. Which of the following is a concurrent power in the American system of federalism?
- A. the power to make treaties with foreign governments
  - B. the power to levy taxes
  - C. the power to make monetary policy
  - D. the power to establish local governments (cities, counties, school districts, etc.)
  - E. the power to regulate interstate commerce
17. The House of Representatives and the Senate are most similar to each other in
- A. the checks they have on the power of the president
  - B. the way they select their presiding officer
  - C. the number of members they have
  - D. the power standing committees have in the legislative process
  - E. the power of the Rules Committee to set the rules for floor debate
18. Which of the following give(s) a reason why the power of the federal government has grown relative to state governments?
- I. the devolution of power
  - II. the conditional funding the federal government can provide to state governments
  - III. the growth of interstate commerce
  - IV. the Supremacy Clause of the Constitution
- A. statement I only
  - B. statements II and IV only
  - C. statements III and IV only
  - D. statements II, III, and IV only
  - E. statements I, II, III, and IV

*Multiple Choice Examination C continued*

19. What is an open seat in a congressional election?
- A. A seat in a congressional district that is evenly divided between Republican and Democratic voters, making it likely that either party could win
  - B. A seat in which redistricting has redefined the district's boundaries in a way to make it unfavorable to the reelection of the incumbent
  - C. A seat for which there is no incumbent running
  - D. A seat where the incumbent has been accused of a crime and is unlikely to win reelection
  - E. A seat where the incumbent belongs to a different party than the majority of his/her constituents
20. Which one of the following does NOT describe a reason why Congress generally fails to perform the function of national leader as the Constitutional Convention intended?
- A. Congress is usually slow to act.
  - B. Congress is often gridlocked and can't agree on action.
  - C. Congress has little actual power.
  - D. No one in Congress represents the country as a whole.
  - E. Congressional leadership is divided among a number of people.
21. The main function of the president's cabinet is
- A. To put together the federal budget and submit it to Congress
  - B. To write federal regulations
  - C. To provide advice to the president
  - D. To provide leadership in the event the president is unable to perform his duties
  - E. To provide information regarding proposed legislation by testifying before Congress
22. Which statement correctly describes political socialization?
- A. Political socialization motivates citizens to become active in politics.
  - B. Political socialization tends to produce citizens more inclined to accept socialistic programs as they get older.
  - C. Political socialization is a continuing process in which the adult years are the most important.
  - D. Political socialization is the term used to describe the growth of entitlement programs.
  - E. Political socialization is the process through which individuals develop their political values and beliefs.
23. Which of the statements below best describes reapportionment?
- A. The redrawing of congressional districts by the House of Representatives based on a new census
  - B. The redrawing of congressional districts by state governments based on a new census
  - C. The reallocation of seats in the Senate and House of Representatives based on a new census
  - D. The reallocation of seats in the House of Representatives to the states based on a new census
  - E. The reallocation of seats on committees in the House of Representatives and the Senate between the two parties based on the most recent election.
24. The concept that the American political process is dominated by the struggle of multiple interest groups each trying to advance its own political goals can best be described as
- A. Democracy
  - B. Pluralism
  - C. Free enterprise
  - D. Socialism
  - E. Elitism

## Multiple Choice Examination C continued

25. Who from the following was not a president of the United States?
- A. James Polk
  - B. William Henry Harrison
  - C. James Monroe
  - D. Alexander Hamilton
  - E. James Madison
26. Which of the following is NOT a check on the power of the president that the Constitution gives Congress?
- A. Congress can pass a law the president has vetoed.
  - B. Congress can reject the president's selections of people to fill key positions in the Executive Office of the President.
  - C. Congress can reject a treaty the president has negotiated.
  - D. Congress can refuse to fund a program the president supports.
  - E. Congress can reject the president's nominees for federal judges.
27. Which of the following is NOT a step in the process of passing the annual federal budget?
- A. Federal agencies submit their budget requests directly to Congress.
  - B. The Office of Management and Budget reviews the budget requests of the various federal agencies.
  - C. The appropriations committees in the House and the Senate consider the proposed budget.
  - D. The budget committees in the House and Senate consider the proposed budget.
  - E. The president signs or vetoes the various appropriations bills passed by Congress.
28. The main reason why the popular vote and the electoral vote for president may be very different is
- A. The prevalence of horse-trading and corruption in American politics
  - B. The candidates focus their campaigns only on a few swing states
  - C. Small states have more power in the Electoral College than their population would merit
  - D. Electors often switch votes to vote for the winning candidate to gain political influence and advance their careers
  - E. The winner-take-all system most states use in selecting electors
29. The decision of the Supreme Court in *Roe v. Wade* was based on
- A. The Free-Exercise Clause of the First Amendment
  - B. The right to privacy stated in the Bill of Rights
  - C. The right to privacy implied in the Bill of Rights
  - D. The right to privacy established in *Lawrence v. Texas*
  - E. The Establishment Clause of the First Amendment
30. Which of the following federal courts have/has original jurisdiction?
- A. The Supreme Court and U.S. District Courts
  - B. U.S. District Courts and U.S. Courts of Appeal
  - C. U.S. Courts of Appeal only
  - D. U.S. District Courts only
  - E. State supreme courts
31. The "Elastic Clause" of the Constitution
- A. Held the union together by setting up a bicameral Congress – a compromise between large and small states that allowed equal representation in one house and representation based on population in the other house
  - B. Provides that a state's representation in Congress will go up or down every ten years based on a new national census
  - C. Gives the president the authority to assume greater power in a time of war
  - D. States that powers not specifically given to the national government are reserved to the states or the people
  - E. States that the national government's powers include implied powers not specifically listed in the Constitution

## Multiple Choice Examination C continued

32. The chief accomplishment of the Anti-Federalists in the debate over the Constitution was the
- A. Great Compromise creating a bicameral legislative branch
  - B. The establishment of a national bank
  - C. The addition of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution
  - D. The precedent established by George Washington that the president should be limited to two terms in office
  - E. The establishment of the system of electoral votes to select the president, rather than the people themselves
33. Which statement below best describes an open primary?
- A. The election is open to all candidates who want on the ballot, not just those approved by the party leadership.
  - B. Voters can cross party lines voting for candidates of different parties in the primary election.
  - C. The voting booths are open and the secret ballot is not used.
  - D. It is a primary election in which voters can vote during a specified period of time rather than just on Election Day.
  - E. Voters can choose which party's primary election ballot they want to use to vote.
34. Which one of the following statements does NOT correctly describe administrative law?
- A. Administrative law is law written by federal agencies rather than Congress.
  - B. Administrative law does not have the full force of law that statutory law has.
  - C. Administrative law can be overturned by the Supreme Court.
  - D. Congress can overturn administrative law by passing statutory laws.
  - E. Administrative law is written to carry out or enforce statutory laws.
35. What role does Congress play in amending the Constitution?
- A. Congress submits amendments to the states for their approval.
  - B. Congress approves or rejects amendments supported by two-thirds of the states.
  - C. The Senate approves proposed amendments by a two-thirds vote, but the House plays little role in the process.
  - D. Congress passes amendments by a two-thirds vote, sending them to the president for his signature or veto.
  - E. Congress plays no formal role; the Constitution is amended by the states.
36. Which of the following statements are (is) supported by the data in the table below?
- I. The size of the federal government in terms of number of federal employees continues to grow.
  - II. The size of the federal government in terms of number of employees declined between 1970 and 2008.
  - III. The number of federal government employees has declined each year since 1990.
  - IV. Federal government workers in 2008 comprised less than half the share of the U.S. labor force that they did in 1970.
- A. statement I only
  - B. statement II only
  - C. statement IV only
  - D. statements II and III only
  - E. statements II and IV only

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Year	Federal Employees (in thousands)	Percent of U.S. Labor Force
1970	2,997	3.81
1975	2,877	3.35
1980	2,987	3.01
1985	3,001	2.80
1990	3,233	2.72
1995	2,943	2.36
2000	2,879	2.10
2005	2,709	1.91
2008	2,730	1.88



## Multiple Choice Examination C continued

37. In a congressional race, the news media are LEAST likely to focus on
- A. which candidate is ahead in the polls
  - B. in-depth reporting on the issues on which the candidates disagree
  - C. negative statements made by one candidate about the other
  - D. any scandal or accusations of scandal involving a candidate
  - E. blunders a candidate makes
38. What is grassroots lobbying?
- A. an interest group encouraging and organizing its members to contact their representatives in Congress in support of the interest group's policy goals
  - B. a public relations campaign an interest group undertakes to change the opinions of ordinary citizens
  - C. an effort by an interest group to increase its membership
  - D. lobbying by community groups when no national interest group has been formed
  - E. a campaign by the interest group's members to change the position of the interest group's leadership on proposed legislation
39. Which one of the following statements does NOT help explain why incumbents in the House of Representatives usually get reelected?
- A. Incumbents can take credit for bringing federal projects to their district.
  - B. Incumbents usually have better name recognition since they've been on the ballot before.
  - C. Incumbents have had time to build support through constituent service.
  - D. Incumbents almost always reflect the views of their constituents better than challengers.
  - E. Incumbents have a fund-raising advantage.
40. When selecting a vice presidential running mate, the candidate for president commonly considers all of the following. Which is the least important?
- A. How many electoral votes their home state has.
  - B. How this candidates will be received by the base of the party
  - C. How this candidate preformed in the primaries and caucuses.
  - D. Their voting record in the Congress or any other position of elected office.
  - E. Whether or not this candidates strength may compensate (in the eyes of the voters) for a perceived weakness in the presidential candidate.
41. What new interpretation of the Constitution did the Supreme Court use in *District of Columbia v. Heller*?
- A. The Second Amendment prohibits state and federal governments from requiring the registration of firearms.
  - B. Federal and state laws restricting some people, such as convicted felons from purchasing guns, violate the Second Amendment.
  - C. The wording of the Second Amendment means that the constitutional right to gun ownership applies only to people serving in a state militia.
  - D. The Second Amendment contains a constitutional right to gun ownership irrespective of service in a state militia.
  - E. The right of privacy implied in the Bill of Rights extends to carrying of guns in public places.
42. Which one of the following is an action that does NOT involve participation in the political process?
- A. creating a blog to write about politics
  - B. contacting a senator to get help in getting a veteran's benefit that you believe you are entitled to
  - C. reading about politics in the newspaper
  - D. giving money to a PAC
  - E. signing a petition on the Internet supporting the repeal of a law

## Multiple Choice Examination C continued

43. The most important influence in determining a person's political party identification is the person's
- A. friends
  - B. parents
  - C. colleagues at work
  - D. teachers
  - E. religious leaders
44. The president can influence legislation under consideration by Congress by all of the following actions, except
- A. speaking out to influence public opinion
  - B. talking to members of Congress and applying political pressure
  - C. threatening to veto legislation unless certain changes are made
  - D. sending key members of his staff or cabinet to testify before Congress or speak to the press in support of the president's position
  - E. threatening to issue an executive order that would prohibit enforcement of the legislation if it is passed
45. The main purpose of the economic provisions in the Constitution was to
- A. Guarantee the states a significant economic role
  - B. Preserve and strengthen the farm economy to the disadvantage of manufacturing
  - C. Develop economic equality by protecting property
  - D. Strengthen the national government so as to bring stability out of economic chaos.
  - E. Promote Keynesian economics
46. What is the purpose of congressional earmarks?
- A. to require the government to spend money on a specific project
  - B. to provide the funding required for entitlement programs
  - C. to provide a tax loophole for a specific corporation
  - D. to allow for deficit spending rather than balancing the federal budget
  - E. to give the president more discretionary funds that can be channeled to where the money is most needed
47. Which of the following is a value of American political culture?
- A. the belief in limited government
  - B. the belief that the government has grown too big
  - C. the belief that the government spends too much on entitlement programs
  - D. the belief that government needs to do more to control big corporations
  - E. the opinion that the U.S. border with Mexico is not secure
48. Which of the following statements is NOT supported by the data in the table below?
- A. Third party candidates for president have little chance of winning.
  - B. Third party candidates for president, even when they win nearly 20 percent of the popular vote, may not get any electoral votes.
  - C. Third party candidates can never get enough electoral votes to play a role in selecting the president.
  - D. Third parties and third party candidates seldom remain a long term force in American politics.
  - E. Third party candidates periodically emerge that get over 5 percent of the popular vote.

VOTES CAST FOR LEADING THIRD-PARTY CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT					
Election Year	Leading Third-Party Candidate	Popular Vote (thousands)	Percentage of Popular Vote	Electoral Vote	Percentage of Electoral Vote
1948	Strom Thurmond	1,169	2.4%	39	7.3%
1968	George Wallace	9,446	12.9%	46	8.6%
1980	John Anderson	5,251	6.1%	0	0.0%
1992	H. Ross Perot	19,722	18.9%	0	0.0%
1996	H. Ross Perot	7,137	7.4%	0	0.0%
2000	Ralph Nader	2,530	2.4%	0	0.0%

## *Multiple Choice Examination C continued*

49. In which landmark Supreme Court decision was the right to an attorney extended to require the government to provide lawyers for indigent defendants in state courts?
- A. *Miranda v. Arizona*
  - B. *Gideon v. Wainwright*
  - C. *Engle v. Vitale*
  - D. *Baker v. Carr*
  - E. *Mapp v. Ohio*
50. To influence the Judicial Branch of the U.S. government, an interest group can do all of the following except
- A. file an amicus curiae brief
  - B. lobby the Senate in opposition to a nominee for the Supreme Court
  - C. file a lawsuit
  - D. meet privately with a federal judge regarding a case
  - E. meet with the president to discuss possible nominees to the Supreme Court
51. According to the term limits imposed by the Constitution
- A. The president cannot be elected to the office of the president more than twice.
  - B. The president and vice president cannot serve more than two terms in office.
  - C. The president and his cabinet cannot serve more than eight years in office.
  - D. The president cannot be elected to more than four terms of office (as Franklin Roosevelt was).
  - E. There are no limits on the number of terms a president may serve but by tradition, since George Washington's refusal to serve a third term, presidents only serve two terms.
52. Conservatives tend to support the following economic views, except
- A. Supply and demand economics
  - B. Deregulation of businesses, industry and the stock market
  - C. Reduce the tax burden on businesses.
  - D. Trickle-down economics, wherein as the business owners make money that wealth will eventually benefit the workers due to the owners generosity.
  - E. Keynesian economics, wherein the more money circulating in the economy the stronger the economy is.
53. What is eminent domain?
- A. the supremacy of the federal government over state governments
  - B. the legal document issued when a higher court decides to review a decision of a lower court
  - C. the legal term referring to the Supreme Court's remanding of a case to a lower court for a retrial
  - D. a requirement imposed by the federal government on state governments such as requiring that public buildings be accessible to persons with disabilities
  - E. the power of government to take private property for public use
54. Which of the following actions can Congress take if it is unhappy with the actions of a federal agency?
- I. Hold congressional hearings to investigate the actions of the agency
  - II. Restrict or eliminate the agency's funding
  - III. Pass a new law restricting the operations of the agency
  - IV. Issue an executive order requiring the agency to take certain actions
- A. statement III only
  - B. statements I and II only
  - C. statements II and III only
  - D. statements I, II, and III only
  - E. statements I, II, III, and IV

*Multiple Choice Examination C continued*

55. Which one of the following is a provision contained in the Constitution?
- A. The Supreme Court has the power to declare a law unconstitutional.
  - B. The justices of the Supreme Court serve life terms.
  - C. The Supreme Court consists of eight associate justices and one chief justice.
  - D. Supreme Court justices cannot be impeached.
  - E. The U.S. District Courts are courts of original jurisdiction in the federal judicial system.
56. Which of the following groups is most likely to vote for the Democratic candidates for president?
- A. African Americans
  - B. households in which no one is a member of a labor union
  - C. males
  - D. people over age 55
  - E. females
57. After a bill is introduced in the House of Representatives, what is the next step in the legislative process?
- A. The bill is introduced in the Senate because both houses of Congress must consider all proposed legislation.
  - B. The bill is referred to a committee.
  - C. The majority-party caucus votes whether or not to support the bill.
  - D. The Speaker of the House decides whether to ignore the bill or take action.
  - E. The bill dies unless a committee chair decides to “mark up” the bill.
58. Which of the following is NOT a factor the president generally takes into account in nominating a person for Supreme Court justice?
- A. whether or not the person can be confirmed in the Senate
  - B. the age of the person
  - C. the political party the person belongs to
  - D. whether public opinion will be favorable towards the person nominated
  - E. whether the person has held elective office before
59. Which of the following is an example of fiscal federalism?
- A. administering the national parks
  - B. patrolling costal shipping lanes
  - C. building new mass transit systems in urban areas
  - D. administering veteran’s hospitals
  - E. patrolling U.S. borders
60. Which one of the following statements best describes the prevailing view of the power of the president today?
- A. The president is primarily an administrator carrying out the will of Congress.
  - B. The president can take whatever action he feels appropriate to advance his policy goals as long as he doesn’t break the law or violate the Constitution.
  - C. The president is the voice of the nation but cannot take any important actions on his own without the approval of Congress.
  - D. The president is above the law and can pursue the policies he believes in even if that means he must break a law.
  - E. The president, in a national crisis such as a war on terror, can take whatever actions he deems necessary even if it means violating the Constitution.



AP American Government  
Multiple Choice Examination D  
(PROVEDED AS A PRACTICE EXAM IN 2008 BY AP)

1. When a child's parents both identify strongly with the same political party, the child will most likely
  - (A) identify with the opposing party
  - (B) identify with the parents' party
  - (C) have a low sense of political efficacy
  - (D) become an independent rather than a party identifier
  - (E) become alienated from the political system
2. The Connecticut (Great) Compromise provided for
  - (A) all revenue bills to originate in the Senate
  - (B) all judicial appointments to be nominated by the president
  - (C) the elimination of the importation of slaves
  - (D) an electoral college and rules for the removal of the president
  - (E) a bicameral legislature with one house's composition based upon state population and another's on equal state representation
3. The term "party machine" usually refers to a
  - (A) large national party organization that is hierarchically structured
  - (B) local party organization that relies heavily on the voluntary labor of all its members
  - (C) local party organization that is tightly disciplined and well staffed and relies on patronage to create party loyalty
  - (D) party organization in which political favors are distributed by national leaders in repayment for large contributions
  - (E) party organization in which major platform decisions are made behind closed doors rather than at national conventions
4. Which of the following demographic groups has voted most consistently for the Democratic Party in national elections over the last three decades?
  - (A) African Americans
  - (B) Hispanics
  - (C) Protestants
  - (D) Wealthy White males
  - (E) Southern White males
5. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is an example of
  - (A) a regulatory agency
  - (B) an independent agency
  - (C) a government corporation
  - (D) a government department
  - (E) a federal board
6. Which of the following best describes gerrymandering?
  - (A) The party in power wins four or five surrounding districts by very small margins.
  - (B) The Supreme Court requires that state legislatures must adopt the doctrine of one person, one vote.
  - (C) The party in control of the state legislature draws district boundaries in such a way as to favor its own candidates in subsequent elections.
  - (D) By polling voters, party officials are able to determine how citizens will vote.
  - (E) The public decides which issues are most important and tells the elected officials how to vote on specific bills.



*Multiple Choice Examination D continued*

7. Which of the following has authority over the printing of currency?

- (A) The Office of Management and Budget
- (B) The Council of Economic Advisors
- (C) The Department of the Treasury
- (D) The Federal Reserve Board
- (E) The House Appropriations Committee

8. A nonlitigant group or individual that wants to attempt to influence the court in a particular case can file

- (A) an *amicus curiae* brief
- (B) a writ of error Coram Nobis
- (C) a *habeas corpus* petition
- (D) a writ of *certiorari*
- (E) a writ of *mandamus*

9. Which of the following best defines civil liberties?

- (A) The freedom to refuse to obey laws an individual considers to be immoral violations of civil rights
- (B) Provisions in the Bill of Rights that provide guarantees against arbitrary interference by government
- (C) Precedents pertaining to criminal procedure that are set by the Supreme Court that are upheld in the lower courts
- (D) Those features of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution that pertain to the actions of individuals and groups
- (E) Laws passed by Congress to define the powers and privileges of individuals

10. The theory that all interests are and should be free to compete for influence in government, resulting in healthy democratic compromise and balance, is called

- (A) elite power politics
- (B) socialism
- (C) pluralism
- (D) rational choice
- (E) institutionalism

11. A tax whereby poor citizens pay a higher percentage of their incomes compared with wealthier citizens is known as a

- (A) regressive tax
- (B) progressive tax
- (C) proportional tax
- (D) graduated income tax
- (E) flat tax

12. "Just as the Fourth Amendment's right to privacy has been declared enforceable against the states through the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth, it is enforceable by the same sanction . . . as is used against the federal government. Were it otherwise, . . . the assurance against unreasonable searches and seizures would be 'a form of words,' valueless . . . 'in the concept of ordered liberty.'"

Justice Tom Clark, *Mapp v. Ohio* (1961)

Which two principles are addressed in the excerpt above?

- I. The incorporation doctrine
  - II. The concept of eminent domain
  - III. The exclusionary rule
  - IV. The "wall of separation" doctrine
- (A) I and II
  - (B) I and III
  - (C) I and IV
  - (D) II and III
  - (E) II and IV

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.

*Multiple Choice Examination D continued*

14. Which of the following best describes pork barrel politics?
- (A) The Office of Management and Budget negotiates with Congress to get the president's budget proposal passed.
  - (B) Senators from states with agricultural economies promote farm price supports.
  - (C) Voters in rural areas support different issue positions than do voters in metropolitan areas.
  - (D) Members of Congress negotiate bills so that individual districts get money for projects that do not benefit the nation as a whole.
  - (E) Members of the Senate Judiciary Committee refuse to endorse the president's nominees to the federal courts.
15. Citizens who believe that their votes will have no effect on the outcome of an election have a
- (A) high level of trust in elected officials
  - (B) high level of political participation
  - (C) high level of political interest
  - (D) low level of political efficacy
  - (E) low level of political cynicism
16. The United States Supreme Court has used which of the following to incorporate the Bill of Rights into state law?
- (A) The necessary and proper clause
  - (B) The Fourteenth Amendment
  - (C) The Judiciary Act of 1789
  - (D) The Civil Rights Act of 1964
  - (E) The Voting Rights Act of 1965
17. Enumerated powers of the federal government include all of the following EXCEPT the power to
- (A) coin money
  - (B) declare war
  - (C) regulate interstate commerce
  - (D) regulate intrastate commerce
  - (E) tax
18. Which of the following did the Supreme Court establish in *Marbury v. Madison*?
- (A) The Supreme Court can declare federal legislation invalid if the legislation violates the Constitution.
  - (B) Each state has the right to set up and run its own court system.
  - (C) All the powers that are not explicitly given by the Constitution to Congress belong to the states.
  - (D) Any president who commits treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors can be impeached.
  - (E) The Constitution can only be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members of the House of Representatives.
19. The process known as front-loading refers to
- (A) presidential candidates raising funds far in advance of the first presidential primary
  - (B) a presidential candidate seeking endorsements before officially declaring candidacy
  - (C) the tendency of states to choose an early date on the primary calendar
  - (D) political action committees (PACs) contributing money to candidates at least one year before the first presidential primary or caucus
  - (E) the winner-take-all principle of the electoral college
20. Which of the following is true of both members of the House of Representatives and senators?
- (A) They must be citizens of the United States.
  - (B) They serve two-year terms of office.
  - (C) They can have their election chances directly affected by reapportionment.
  - (D) They must be at least thirty years of age.
  - (E) They must have statewide appeal in order to get elected.



*Multiple Choice Examination D continued*

21. Fiscal policies refer to the government's power to
- (A) regulate specific industries
  - (B) tax and spend
  - (C) reapportion congressional seats
  - (D) control the supply of money
  - (E) enforce treaties
22. The franking privilege is one example of
- (A) logrolling
  - (B) soft money
  - (C) a legislative privilege
  - (D) an election law violation
  - (E) an incumbency advantage
23. Which of the following is a type of primary election that requires registration as a party affiliate to vote?
- (A) Blanket
  - (B) Closed
  - (C) General
  - (D) Open
  - (E) Plebiscite
24. Which of the following is filed when an imprisoned person wants to be brought before a judge so that the judge can determine whether his or her imprisonment is legal?
- (A) Bill of attainder
  - (B) *Ex post facto* petition
  - (C) *Writ of certiorari*
  - (D) *Habeas corpus* petition
  - (E) *Amicus curiae* brief
25. In *The Federalist* papers, James Madison argues that political liberty is best protected by
- (A) a written constitution
  - (B) a small republic with a parliamentary system
  - (C) a small democracy with a unitary government
  - (D) well-regulated militias controlled by state governments
  - (E) the fragmentation of political power in a large republic
26. The committee that resolves differences between House and Senate versions of a bill is called a
- (A) joint committee
  - (B) select committee
  - (C) special committee
  - (D) conference committee
  - (E) standing committee
27. A bill of attainder is a
- (A) bill passed by Congress that applies to only one individual
  - (B) compromise bill passed by both the House of Representatives and the Senate
  - (C) decision by an executive branch official that does not need to be approved by Congress
  - (D) law that declares that an action of an individual can be punished without a trial
  - (E) law that guarantees benefits to individuals who meet certain criteria
28. The number of justices on the United States Supreme Court is set by
- (A) national convention
  - (B) Congress
  - (C) the president
  - (D) the United States Constitution
  - (E) the American Bar Association
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
30. Which of the following is true of the seniority system of Congress in relation to committee leadership and committee staffing?
- (A) Members of Congress with the longest continuous service are assured the chairmanship of major congressional committees.
  - (B) Members of Congress must be elected from safe seats to accrue committee seniority.
  - (C) Members of congressional committees are the most senior members of the body's majority party.
  - (D) The oldest members of Congress have the most seniority.
  - (E) The chairs of congressional committees tend to be senior members of the body's majority party.

31. Jim Crow laws, still in place in the early 1960s in the South, were outlawed by the
- (A) incorporation of the Bill of Rights
  - (B) 1963 march on Washington
  - (C) passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act
  - (D) Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*
  - (E) Supreme Court decision in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*

HYPOTHETICAL GOVERNMENT

President	Republican	
Senate	49 Republicans	51 Democrats
House	220 Republicans	215 Democrats

32. The government depicted above is best described by which of the following terms?
- (A) Nonpartisan government
  - (B) Unicameral government
  - (C) Unitary government
  - (D) Divided government
  - (E) Dealigned government
33. An election in which there is a significant shift in the bases of electoral support from one political party to another is called a
- (A) deviating election
  - (B) maintaining election
  - (C) dealigning election
  - (D) primary election
  - (E) realigning election
34. The primary function of the White House staff is to
- (A) initiate policy
  - (B) advise the president
  - (C) represent the bureaucratic agencies
  - (D) provide information to the Office of Management and Budget
  - (E) act as liaison with members of Congress
35. In *Gideon v. Wainwright*, the United States Supreme Court ruled that the
- (A) Bible could be distributed at public schools under the free exercise clause of the First Amendment
  - (B) exclusionary rule prevented the introduction of evidence seized in violation of the Fourth Amendment from being introduced in court
  - (C) eminent domain clause of the Fifth Amendment prevents government from taking religious property for public purposes
  - (D) Sixth Amendment right-to-counsel provision applies to those accused of major crimes under state laws
  - (E) Eighth Amendment cruel-and-unusual-punishment provision cannot be applied in a discriminatory manner
36. One example of constitutional checks and balances is
- (A) the president declares war, but Congress appropriates military funds
  - (B) the president nominates cabinet members, and the House holds confirmation hearings
  - (C) the House can impeach federal judges and the president, and the Senate holds the impeachment trial
  - (D) Congress can override United States Supreme Court decisions on the constitutionality of laws
  - (E) presidential vetoes of laws can be overridden by a simple majority vote in both the House and the Senate
37. The War Powers Resolution does which of the following?
- (A) Gives the president the power to declare war
  - (B) Requires that Congress report to the president before it cuts military appropriations
  - (C) Requires that the president notify Congress within 48 hours of deploying troops
  - (D) Allows the National Security Council to conduct military operations if the president is incapacitated
  - (E) Shifts military command responsibility from the president to the Joint Chiefs of Staff



*Multiple Choice Examination D continued*

38. Which of the following describes the result in a winner-take-all, single-member-district plurality system?
- (A) The candidate who receives the most votes in the election wins.
  - (B) The candidate must receive at least 51% of the votes to win.
  - (C) The top two vote-getters compete in a run-off election.
  - (D) A political party must receive 51% of the votes to win all of the seats in the district.
  - (E) The party that receives the most votes in the election wins the seat and selects the party member who will fill the seat.
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
40. The free rider problem occurs when
- (A) interest groups seek public funding to advance their special interests
  - (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
41. Which of the following policies involves more state spending than federal spending?
- (A) Military policy
  - (B) Social security
  - (C) Education
  - (D) Medicare
  - (E) Veterans affairs
42. All of the following United States Supreme Court decisions strengthened the power of the federal government EXCEPT
- (A) *Gibbons v. Ogden*
  - (B) *Marbury v. Madison*
  - (C) *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
  - (D) *McCullough v. Maryland*
  - (E) *Korematsu v. United States*
43. According to the clear and present danger test, speech may be restricted
- (A) when it incites violent action
  - (B) when it lacks a political purpose
  - (C) whenever the United States is at war
  - (D) if it is deemed offensive to religious organizations
  - (E) if the writer or speaker is not a citizen of the United States
44. The constitutional powers of the president include all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) acting as head of military
  - (B) vetoing legislation
  - (C) declaring war
  - (D) granting pardons
  - (E) appointing ambassadors
45. A major difference between political parties and interest groups is that
- (A) interest groups typically shift their positions on issues over time, while political parties tend to keep the same position on issues over time
  - (B) interest groups usually recruit candidates for office, while political parties usually limit themselves to making campaign contributions to candidates
  - (C) political parties seek to gain control of government, while interest groups seek to influence public policy
  - (D) political parties tend to have narrow coalitions of support, and interest groups tend to have broad coalitions of support
  - (E) political parties usually focus on one issue, while interest groups focus mainly on many issues



*Multiple Choice Examination D continued*

46. A referendum can best be described as a vote to
- (A) choose party nominees
  - (B) choose a candidate if no single candidate has a majority after the initial election
  - (C) determine whether citizens support an action by their state legislature
  - (D) remove elected officials from office
  - (E) confirm political appointees
47. Which of the following most accurately describes media coverage of elections?
- (A) Coverage of presidential primaries gives relatively equal power to states regardless of when they hold their primaries.
  - (B) Coverage tends to focus on issues rather than on which candidate is ahead in public opinion polls.
  - (C) Reporters who use secret sources in their campaign coverage are shielded by federal law from having to reveal those sources.
  - (D) Radio and television stations must provide on their news broadcasts equal time for and equal coverage of major party candidates.
  - (E) Network news coverage is usually dominated by reporters who offer relatively short sound bites from the candidates.
48. The Senate must confirm all of the following presidential appointments EXCEPT
- (A) United States attorneys
  - (B) United States Supreme Court justices
  - (C) White House staff
  - (D) heads of executive agencies
  - (E) federal judges
49. When none of the presidential candidates receives a majority of the votes in the electoral college, the winner is chosen by the
- (A) Federal Elections Commission
  - (B) Supreme Court
  - (C) House of Representatives only
  - (D) Senate only
  - (E) majority of the House and Senate combined
50. Which of the following forms of financial aid from the national government gives the states the broadest discretion in the spending of money?
- (A) Categorical grants-in-aid
  - (B) Foreign aid
  - (C) Unfunded mandates
  - (D) Block grants
  - (E) Military funding
51. Congressional legislative powers include all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) legislating federal appropriations
  - (B) approval of treaties
  - (C) establishing a lower-court system
  - (D) passing federal laws
  - (E) pardoning felons
52. A prominent example of the process of returning more of the responsibilities of governing from the national level to the state level is
- (A) immigration reform
  - (B) trade reform
  - (C) welfare reform
  - (D) campaign finance reform
  - (E) national security reform
53. The term "split-ticket voting" is most accurately described as
- (A) turning in a spoiled or mutilated ballot as a form of protest
  - (B) using separate ballots for candidates at the state and national levels
  - (C) voting Republican in one election cycle and Democratic in the next
  - (D) voting for candidates of different parties on the same ballot
  - (E) voting for one party in the primary election and for another party in the general election

54. Members of Congress who have adopted the delegate role of representation normally cast their votes 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
55. Under the Articles of Confederation, which of the following were true?
- I. Congress could not tax the states directly.
  - II. The executive branch of government exercised more power than Congress.
  - III. Congress was a unicameral body.
  - IV. States were represented in Congress proportionally according to population.
- (A) I and II
  - (B) I and III
  - (C) I and IV
  - (D) II and III
  - (E) II and IV
- 
56. When contributing to congressional campaigns, political action committees (PACs) are most likely to contribute to
- (A) incumbents of both major parties
  - (B) third-party challengers
  - (C) Republican challengers
  - (D) state party organizations
  - (E) national party organizations
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.
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.
59. Which of the following is a unique power held by members of the Senate?
- (A) Control of the veto
  - (B) Control of the appropriations process
  - (C) The ability to filibuster
  - (D) The ability to impeach the president
  - (E) The ability to work with a clearly defined constituency
60. If Congress adjourns during the ten days the president has to consider a bill passed by both houses of Congress, but which the president has not yet signed, what is the result?
- (A) Line-item veto
  - (B) Legislative veto
  - (C) Executive veto
  - (D) Judicial review
  - (E) Pocket veto



# AP American Government

## Multiple Choice Examination E

1. What does 'stare decisis' mean?
  - A. Respect legal precedents established by prior court decisions
  - B. Actively attempt to overturn established precedents
  - C. Rule on the merits of the case consistently with the US Constitution
  - D. Interpret the Constitution in a manner which considers the original intent of the Founders
  - E. A belief that the national Supreme Court should defer to the rulings of state Supreme Courts on such matters affecting those states.
2. Which of the following is not one of the culture wars?
  - A. Perspectives on evolution
  - B. Perspectives on abortion
  - C. Gendered perspectives on marriage
  - D. Perspectives on the appropriate role of religion in society
  - E. Perspectives on taxation, the deficit and national debt
3. Those who support the concept of a Living Constitution – also known as Loose Constructionism – believe
  - A. Contends that interpreting the Constitution in accordance with long outdated views is unacceptable as a policy matter, and thus that an evolving interpretation which takes into account modern society is necessary
  - B. The original intent of the Founder should influence how Justices interpret the Constitution
  - C. The Amendment process should be the only means by which to affect change in the laws of the nation under the Constitution
  - D. The Constitution implicitly supports the pro-life and anti-euthanasia positions held by conservatives
  - E. The Constitution directly inspired revolutions and subsequent Constitutions in several foreign countries
4. A pocket veto is
  - A. Regularly proposed as a Constitutional amendment, but never gets enough votes
  - B. Only something which may be done to appropriations bills
  - C. Unconstitutional
  - D. When the Senate or House majority leader may veto legislation before a vote
  - E. A legislative maneuver which allows the president to effectively veto a bill by taking no action
5. Voters in elections at the state level are more likely to cast their ballots based on
  - A. Party loyalty
  - B. How personable the candidates are
  - C. Specific issues and policy proposals
  - D. The economy at the state level
  - E. Perceptions gained through media coverage of the candidate
6. Grants-in-aid programs are used by the federal government to
  - A. Provide aid to foreign nations
  - B. Ensure certain minimum standards for programs within the states
  - C. Finance the student loan program
  - D. Underwrite community policing programs
  - E. Replace categorical-formula grants

## *Multiple Choice Examination E continued*

7. As legislation is being discussed in committee, which of the following is most likely to influence the thinking and decision of a member of Congress?
  - A. Constituents
  - B. Party loyalty
  - C. Lobbyists
  - D. Fellow members of congress
  - E. The member's staff.
8. *Wesberry v. Sanders* established the principle of
  - A. The exclusionary rule
  - B. "one man, one vote"
  - C. Race as a factor for admitting students to institutions of higher education
  - D. Judicial review
  - E. The right to counsel
9. Which of the following was instituted to limit the power of the presidency?
  - A. Passing the line-item veto
  - B. Passing the War Powers Resolution of 1973
  - C. Instituting a National Performance Review
  - D. Creating a law authorizing the appointment of an independent counsel
  - E. Creating the position of National Security Advisor
10. Which of the following statements is generally not correct?
  - A. Candidates will campaign to the base of the party in the primaries and caucuses, and then campaign more as a moderate in the general election.
  - B. Candidates will devise a campaign strategy which emphasizes large electoral vote states
  - C. Any candidate who is an incumbent has a significant advantage in the election
  - D. Candidates will purposeful inflame the culture wars in order to draw contrasts between them and their opponent
  - E. A lengthy primary and caucuses nomination process is good for the party and candidate.
11. Arguments in favor of the Electoral College system include all of the following, except
  - A. It maintains the federal character of the nation
  - B. It honors the rights of small states
  - C. It enhances the status of minority groups
  - D. It prevents an urban-centric victory
  - E. It allows for regional balance in an election
12. More arguments in favor of the Electoral College system include all of the following, except
  - A. It encourages stability of the two-party system
  - B. In the event of the death or disqualification of a candidate, the electors are in a position to choose a replacement
  - C. The electors are highly educated, politically qualified, and nonpartisan
  - D. It isolates election-day problems, like fraud, by allowing for state-by-state recounts rather than a national recount
  - E. It neutralizes disparities between states, such as weather or voting participation
13. An example of 'gotcha politics' is when a candidate
  - A. Puts forth an economic policy ahead of their opponent, so they may take credit for it.
  - B. Pardons the Thanksgiving turkey, only to be accused of being soft-on-crime by their opponent.
  - C. Is revealed to have been involved in an illicit affair.
  - D. Is asked on the campaign trail how they might respond to the situation in Freedonia, a fictional country from a Marx Brothers film
  - E. Obtains a major endorsement which their opponent sought

*Multiple Choice Examination E continued*

14. Charles Beard argues all of the following, except
- A. The Constitution was designed to reverse the radical democratic tendencies unleashed by the Revolution among the common people, especially the farmer and debtors
  - B. The structure of the Constitution was motivated primarily by the personal financial interests of the Founders
  - C. The Founders profit-margin motivation encouraged them to create a framework to accommodate the continuation of slavery.
  - D. The Founders designed a government to maintain their status and build on their prospects for wealth and status
  - E. The founders sought to limit national government by creating a second layer of state government in opposition to it.
15. What is the significance of *United States v. Reynolds* (1953)
- A. The Supreme Court established the States Secrets Privilege, allowing the government to argue that certain military or national security documents must be protected from disclosure in litigation
  - B. The States Secrets Privilege may be used to prevent the Secret Service from testifying about the president in open court.
  - C. It allowed Nixon to violate the 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment by closing the New York Times when they would not cease publishing the Pentagon Papers
  - D. It established legal definitions for obscenity
  - E. It offered legal backing to the Bush Jr Administration's policy of detaining terrorists on the battlefield and holding them without charges.
16. All of the following are examples of social welfare policy, except
- A. Government funding for faith-based initiatives
  - B. Corporate welfare programs which bestow grants, tax breaks or other favorable treatment on corporations.
  - C. Social security program
  - D. Providing food stamps for the poor
  - E. Providing veteran benefits
17. When considering how social security is set up, which of the following is the best explanation for why it will soon become insolvent?
- A. Funding for wars caused stress on the government's ability to pay for its other programs
  - B. The lowering of income taxes had limited the money in the system.
  - C. The number of new people receiving social security benefits is growing faster than the number of new people in the workforce
  - D. The programs' dependency on the stock market has lent it a degree of instability
  - E. The program has no Chief Operating Officer
18. All of the following are criticisms of the Supreme Court, except
- A. The Court is a tool of a federalist-minded national government
  - B. There is a lack of transparency; the Court engages in largely secret proceedings
  - C. The Court takes on transformative cases, such as those in civil rights or individual liberty
  - D. There is no easy 'check' on the power of the Court
  - E. Far from insulating the Justices from partisanship, their lifetime tenure has emboldened them to engage in judicial activism



*Multiple Choice Examination E continued*

19. When someone is in poverty, which of the following best expresses the view of liberals toward social programs?
- A. It is important to not tax anyone until they are employed and have a residence.
  - B. Poverty should not be a disqualifier for voting.
  - C. It is the role of churches, synagogues and mosques in each community to provide support
  - D. It is the individual's responsibility to improve their conditions
  - E. It is the role of the government to offer support until those in poverty can get back on their feet
20. In what case did the Supreme Court rule that a state could not succeed form the United States?
- A. Texas v.White
  - B. Williams v.Bruffy
  - C. Gibbons v.Ogden
  - D. Commonwealth v.Hunt
  - E. Oregon v.Bradshaw
21. Were a president to die in office, what then happens?
- A. There will be a national vote within three months to select a new president
  - B. The vice president automatically becomes president; the new president will nominate a replacement vice president, who needs to be confirmed by the Senate
  - C. The vice president automatically becomes president; the Speaker of the House automatically moves into the vice presidency
  - D. The vice president automatically becomes president; the vice presidency remains vacant until the next regularly scheduled election
  - E. The vice president automatically becomes president; the most senior (in terms of years of experience, not age) member of Congress automatically becomes the new vice president
22. In order to prevent midnight appointments, what law did Congress pass?
- A. There is a 60 day waiting period before any major regulatory changes become law.
  - B. Congress has the ability to veto any last-minute appointment the president makes
  - C. The appointments can last only until the new president is sworn into office
  - D. Any appointment by the president must be nominated to and confirmed by the Senate
  - E. Appointments must be limited to non-cabinet positions only
23. Criticism of the Electoral College include all of the following, except
- A. It is undemocratic
  - B. It gives small states an importance akin to their larger counterparts
  - C. It makes the national popular vote irrelevant
  - D. It encourages a focus on large swing states
  - E. It discourages voting turnout and political participation
24. Charles Beard argues that the Constitution was designed to maintain the Founders position in society. Which of the following were not put forth in support of this?
- A. The Senate was chosen indirectly by state legislatures, not the masses
  - B. The Electoral College was comprised of elites who felt their judgment was superior to the masses
  - C. The president's veto allows the president to protect the elites from anything Congress might try doing
  - D. Life terms for the Supreme Court are undemocratic and elitist
  - E. The capacity to filibuster in the Senate protected small state elites from their large state counterparts

## *Multiple Choice Examination E continued*

25. On election day, if no one receives 270 electoral votes, what happens?
- A. In accordance with the 12<sup>th</sup> Amendment, the House votes for president from among the top three vote-getters (each state delegation counts as a single vote), while the Senate votes for vice president from the top two vote-getters.
  - B. The winner determined by straw vote
  - C. The winner determined by the best-out-of-five rounds of rock / paper / scissors
  - D. The winner is whomever won a majority of the popular vote
  - E. There is a national re-vote a month later
26. What is a 'swing state'?
- A. A state with a liberal governor and a conservative state legislature
  - B. A state in which there is an equal number of liberal and conservative members in their state legislature.
  - C. A state in which independents outnumber Republicans and Democrats
  - D. A state which has a relatively balanced liberal and conservative population, and is unpredictable which way it would go in an election
  - E. A state from which both presidential candidates reside.
27. Under what circumstances may a sitting Senator or House Representative change their political party affiliation?
- A. They may not change their political affiliation
  - B. They may change it upon invitation by the other party.
  - C. They may change it for any reason at any time
  - D. They may change it only when up for re-election, so voters have a choice
  - E. They may change it when over 50% of their votes in Congress support legislation backed by the other party
28. A Senator might want to continue supporting an unsuccessful missile defense system for all of the following reasons, except
- A. It brings jobs and millions of dollars to their district and state
  - B. It brings prestige to their state's industry, and themselves for maintain the benefits for their state
  - C. The appearance of an active program serves as a deterrent to America's adversaries
  - D. The program results in more taxes, thereby giving the state a stronger financial footing
  - E. The prospect of the program one day being successful would bring celebration to the elected official
29. Senatorial courtesy refers to the practice
- A. Of appointing senators to the committees they wish to sit on
  - B. Whereby a nominee to a federal court is rejected if opposed by the senator from the state where the nominee will serve if the senator is from the president's party.
  - C. Of relinquishing the floor to a senator who wishes to speak
  - D. Of senators' supporting pork-barrel legislation for one another
  - E. Of inviting the president to deliver the State of the Union address in the Senate chamber
30. All of the following help to explain the decline in voter turnout, except
- A. The difficult process involved in registering to vote
  - B. A decline in American's sense of political efficacy
  - C. A decline in political parties
  - D. Lack of interest
  - E. A decline in the belief that government is responsive to citizens' concerns.
31. All of the following are linkage institutions in the United States, except
- A. Political parties
  - B. Elections
  - C. The media
  - D. Interest groups
  - E. Congress

*Multiple Choice Examination E continued*

32. The elite theory of politics posits which of the following?
- A. The need for coalition building
  - B. Compromise
  - C. Republicanism
  - D. A strata of wealthy people
  - E. Civil disobedience
33. All of the following are true of the federal bureaucracy, except the
- A. Bureaucracy is responsible for implementing federal legislation
  - B. Bureaucracy is responsible for interpreting how legislation should be implemented
  - C. Bureaucracy has rule-making and administrative adjudication authority
  - D. Executive branch provides oversight to the federal bureaucracy
  - E. Power of bureaucratic agencies can be checked by the appropriations authority of Congress
34. According to the Constitution, the number of Justices on the Supreme Court
- A. Cannot be changed
  - B. Can be changed by amending the Judiciary Act of 1789
  - C. Can be changed by Congress
  - D. Can only be changed through a Constitutional amendment
  - E. Can be changed by a voter referendum
35. All of the following are powers and duties of the president as set forth in the Constitution, except the power to
- A. Appoint justices to the Supreme Court, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate
  - B. Receive foreign ministers with the advice and consent of the Senate
  - C. Serve as commander in chief of the armed forces
  - D. Put forth budget priorities for Congress to consider
  - E. Fill open positions in the executive branch when Congress is in recess.

AP American Government  
Multiple Choice Examination F

1. All of the following are steps in the lawmaking process, except
  - A. The full committee usually refers a proposed piece of legislation to a subcommittee for study, hearings, revision and approval
  - B. The House Rules Committee determines the amount of time for debate that a bill will receive
  - C. A Conference Committee reconciles differences between the House and the Senate version of a bill
  - D. The House initiates revenue bills
  - E. The subcommittee reports the bill to the full House or Senate for debate
2. All of the following are steps in creating a Constitutional Amendment, except
  - A. The president will have up to seven days to sign or veto the proposed amendment
  - B. A two-thirds vote is needed in both the House and in the Senate to advance the legislation
  - C. The legislation will be presented to the states, where the populations of three-fifths of the states must approve the proposed amendment within a designated time frame
  - D. Any member of Congress may propose an amendment as a 'joint resolution'
  - E. The proposed legislation would need to be approved by the committee which deals with its subject matter before being put to both the House and Senate for a vote.
3. Senators might attempt to block a nomination for all of the following reasons, except
  - A. If from the opposition party, they may not want to put the president's preferred candidate in a position of power
  - B. They may dislike that they were not consulted before the nominee's identity was announced publically
  - C. They may put a hold on a nominee, only to quietly negotiate later with the president so that they get something they want in return for allowing the nomination to proceed unhindered
  - D. They may not like the merits of their position, such as those on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment, abortion or capital punishment
  - E. They have harbor legitimate concerns about the qualifications of the nominee
4. Conservatives would most likely support which of the following Supreme Court Decisions
  - A. Upholding of the Miranda rule
  - B. Ban on prayer led by students at high school football games
  - C. Striking down a law banning abortion for minors
  - D. Decision to head an appeal from a death row inmate
  - E. Upholding a law that allowed federal money to be used to purchase computers for parochial school students
5. All of the following laws relate to the order of presidential succession, except
  - A. The Continuity of Government Commission of 2003 report
  - B. US Constitution, Article II, Section I, Clause 6
  - C. US Constitution, 20<sup>th</sup> Amendment, Section 3
  - D. US Constitution, 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - E. The Presidential Succession Act of 1947
6. The establishment clause relates to the
  - A. 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment
  - B. 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - C. 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - D. 9<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - E. 10<sup>th</sup> Amendment

*Multiple Choice Examination F continued*

7. Electioneering is an important tool of interest groups because
- A. Electioneering is more effective than lobbying in gaining support from legislators
  - B. Political Action Committee's don't always achieve their goals
  - C. Electioneering projects a good public relations image for interest groups
  - D. Working to elect sympathetic candidates can help ensure support for a group's views in future legislation
  - E. Incumbents usually win reelection
8. Although the president has the primary role in foreign affairs, Congress has all of the following responsibilities in this area, except
- A. Negotiating treaties
  - B. Appropriating funds for national defense
  - C. Approving United States ambassadorial appointments
  - D. Authorizing foreign aid
  - E. Establishing tariffs rates
9. The following are all true about standing committees in Congress, except
- A. Members can keep their committee assignments as long as they wish
  - B. Membership on committees does not mirror the party makeup of either the House or Senate
  - C. With a few exceptions standing committees mirror the departments of the executive branch
  - D. The position of committee chair is no longer determined by length of service on the committees
  - E. Most bills die in committee
10. Which of the following is less a predictor of one's political ideology that it once was?
- A. Gender
  - B. Religion
  - C. Social class
  - D. Ethnicity
  - E. Age
11. The views of male and female voters tend to differ on
- I. abortion
  - II. spending for social services
  - III. spending on national defense
- A. statement I only
  - B. statement II only
  - C. statement III only
  - D. statements I and II
  - E. statements II and III
12. Gridlock in government can result from
- I. one party controlling the House and the other party controlling the Senate
  - II. one party controlling both the House and the Senate while the president is from the minority party
  - III. having the president and both houses of Congress from the same party
- A. statement I only
  - B. statement II only
  - C. statement III only
  - D. statements I and II
  - E. statements I, II and III



*Multiple Choice Examination F continued*

13. Which of the following cases extended the 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment's protection against unreasonable searches and seizures to the states?
- A. Gideon v. Wainwright
  - B. Schenck v. United States
  - C. Miranda v. Arizona
  - D. Mapp v. Ohio
  - E. Heart of Atlanta Motel v. United States
14. The decisions of the Federal Reserve Board directly affect
- A. The money supply and interest rates
  - B. Inflation and recession
  - C. The money supply and recession
  - D. Interest rates
  - E. Political campaigns
15. Televised debates between presidential and vice-presidential candidates during the general election have relatively little effect on voters' decisions because the debates
- A. Reach a narrow audience of voters
  - B. Occur late in the election process when most voters have decided for whom to vote
  - C. Are stage-managed by the television networks
  - D. Fail to provide adequate time for the candidates to discuss their positions and engage on issues
  - E. Unfairly highlight candidates physical qualities rather than their policies
16. The most powerful influence on public opinion in the nation is
- A. The president
  - B. Congress
  - C. Political parties
  - D. The news media
  - E. Public interest groups
17. All of the following are checks on the judicial branch, except
- A. The president appoints federal judges
  - B. Congress can decrease or withhold appropriations (money) for the judicial branch
  - C. The Senate can withhold approval of presidential appointments to the judiciary
  - D. Congress can create additional courts
  - E. Congressional committees exercise oversight on the judiciary
18. Which of the following has a constitutional responsibility to participate in the budget-making process?
- A. The president
  - B. The House of Representatives
  - C. The Senate
  - D. Both the House and the senate
  - E. Congress and the president
19. Which of the following is not a regulatory technique for ensuring the implementation of public policy?
- A. Patronage
  - B. Imprisonment
  - C. Taking public property for public use
  - D. Tax on cigarettes
  - E. Affirmative action as a prerequisite to awarding federal contracts to construction companies

*Multiple Choice Examination F continued*

20. Regarding failed attempts to amend the Constitution, all of the following are true, except
- A. In 1994, the Balanced Budget Amendment received the necessary votes in the House but fell a single vote short in the Senate
  - B. In 1992, a proposal which would have allowed organized prayer in public schools received support from the House and Senate but failed to be accepted by more than eight states
  - C. Since 1995, a ban on flag burning has passed the House at least five times, but never received the required votes in the Senate
  - D. In 1985, a proposed amendment to give Washington DC voting representation in Congress passed both the House and Senate, but failed to get more than 16 states to ratify it
  - E. In 1982, the Equal Rights Amendment passed both the House and Senate, but failed when it fell a few states short of the number needed for ratification.
21. What best describes the philosophy underpinning a recess appointment?
- A. It is a display of cooperation and solidarity between the executive and legislative branch
  - B. It is representative of federalism
  - C. It is a calculated act of defiance by the president against Congress
  - D. It is an infringement upon the separation of powers and is not authorized by the Constitution
  - E. It is the consequence of hyper-pluralism
22. The ruling in *Miranda v. Arizona* established
- A. The right to privacy
  - B. The right to be represented by council
  - C. The principle of a clear and present danger
  - D. The rights of a suspect under questioning
  - E. That the defendant had been rightfully convicted for failure to relocate
23. A political fact of life that political parties need to recognize in order to be successful at the polls is that
- A. Campaign finance reform is a major issue with voters
  - B. Older voters are conservative and the population is aging
  - C. The gender gap elected Bill Clinton as president in 1996
  - D. Most voters hold middle-of-the-road views on most issues
  - E. Touting their accomplishments is the best way to win.
24. A writ of *certiorari*
- A. Is issued by the Supreme Court to stay (delay) an execution
  - B. Is an order to a lower court by the Supreme Court to send up a case for review
  - C. must be agreed to by five justices of the Supreme Court in order for the Court to consider a case
  - D. Is a court order requiring that a specific action be taken
  - E. Is handed down in cases involving civil liberties
25. Critics of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1974 claim that the law
- I. caused backloading of the presidential primary calendar
  - II. increased the power of special-interest groups
  - III. increased the role of news media
- A. statement I only
  - B. statement II only
  - C. statement III only
  - D. statements I and II
  - E. statements II and III

*Multiple Choice Examination F continued*

26. All of the following would need to be authorized by a constitutional amendment, except
- A. Allowing school prayer
  - B. Authorizing the line-item veto
  - C. Criminalizing the burning of the American flag
  - D. Banning abortion
  - E. Amending Social Security provisions
27. Which is the correct sequence of the steps in the lawmaking process in the House? The proposed bill is
- I. reported out to the full committee
  - II. sent to the Rules Committee
  - III. referred to a subcommittee
  - IV. referred to a conference committee
  - V. passed in the House
- A. In this order: I, III, II, V, IV
  - B. In this order: III, I, II, V, IV
  - C. In this order: I, II, III, V, IV
  - D. In this order: II, I, III, IV, V
  - E. In this order: IV, I, II, III, V
28. Incumbent members of the Senate tend to win reelection to Congress because
- I. often their districts have been drawn to support the incumbents' party
  - II. voters are more familiar with incumbents than with the challenger
  - III. the staff of incumbents solve problems for constituents and build up good will for their bosses that translate into support back home at election time.
  - IV. incumbents are able to raise more campaign money than challengers
- A. statements I and II
  - B. statements III and IV
  - C. statements I, II, and III
  - D. statements II, III, IV
  - E. statements I, II, III, IV
29. All of the following are true of voter behavior, except that
- A. The higher the level of education the more likely one is to vote
  - B. Women tend to be more liberal than men
  - C. The less political power a group has, the more likely it is to be liberal
  - D. Parental affiliation is the greatest predictor of a person's own party identification
  - E. The younger the voter the more likely he or she is to be conservative
30. Cloture is invoked in the Senate to
- A. Impeach a federal judge
  - B. Censure a Senator for wrongdoing
  - C. Remove a federal judge who has been impeached
  - D. End debate on a bill by a three-fifths' vote in the Senate
  - E. Return a bill to committee
31. Judicial restraint
- A. Replaced the policy of judicial review
  - B. Refers to stricter sentencing guidelines in criminal cases
  - C. Refers to a policy of limiting due process
  - D. Underlays the Supreme Court decisions that extended the Bill of Rights
  - E. Limits the policy-making role of courts

*Multiple Choice Examination F continued*

32. The due process and equal protection clauses of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment were extended by the Supreme Court to state law in
- A. Regents of the University of California v. Bakke
  - B. Hopwood v. State of Texas
  - C. Worcester v. Georgia
  - D. Brown v. Board of Education
  - E. Plessy v. Ferguson
33. The power to amend the Constitution has been used for all of the following reasons, except
- A. To guarantee legal safeguards and civil liberties for citizens
  - B. To add to, limit or subtract from the national governments power, and to expand or limit state power
  - C. To expand the electorate and its power
  - D. To make structural changes in government
  - E. To address the financial structure of the nation
34. How can Senators block an executive nominee?
- I. Reject the nominee in a Senate confirmation vote
  - II. place a secret hold on the nominee, wherein a single Senator can anonymously block a nomination from moving forward for no stated reason
  - III. Delay the nomination in committee by not having the committee vote to advance their candidacy out of committee
- A. statement I only
  - B. statements II only
  - C. statements III only
  - D. statements I and II
  - E. statements I, II and III
35. To what does ‘Super Tuesday’ refer?
- A. A Tuesday in February or March when the greatest number of states hold their primary or caucuses’ to select the presidential nominees
  - B. The Tuesday of the national election
  - C. The Tuesday when a national election occurs on the same day as a major cultural event which may affect voter turnout, such as the release of a Harry Potter book or James Bond film
  - D. The Tuesday when a candidate clinches their party’s nomination for president
  - E. A Thursday

# AP American Government

## Multiple Choice Examination G

1. In the organization of government, the principle of federalism is illustrated best by the
  - A. president's power as commander in chief
  - B. separation of powers between the United States Supreme Court and Congress
  - C. representation system for electing senators
  - D. qualifications for the office of president
  - E. federal bureaucracy
2. All of the following contribute to the success of incumbent members of Congress in election campaigns except:
  - A. Incumbents usually raise more campaign funds than do their challengers.
  - B. Incumbents tend to understand national issues better than do their challengers.
  - C. Incumbents are usually better known to voters than are their challengers.
  - D. Incumbents can use legislative staff to perform campaign services.
  - E. Incumbents often sit on committees that permit them to serve district interests.
3. The voting patterns of members of Congress correlate most strongly with
  - A. the population density of their districts
  - B. their economic background
  - C. their educational level
  - D. their political party affiliation
  - E. the location of their districts
4. The Constitution and its amendments expressly prohibit all of the following except
  - A. slavery
  - B. double jeopardy
  - C. cruel and unusual punishment
  - D. unreasonable searches and seizures
  - E. sex discrimination in employment
5. In vetoing a bill, the president does which of the following?
  - A. Rejects only a part of the bill without rejecting it entirely.
  - B. Prevents any further action on the bill.
  - C. Sends the bill back to conference committee.
  - D. Rejects all sections of the bill.
  - E. Decides the bill's constitutionality.
6. All of the following are true about the relationship between regulatory agencies and the industries they regulate except:
  - A. Agency employees are often recruited from the regulated industry.
  - B. Agencies often rely on support from regulated industries in making budget requests before Congress.
  - C. An agency's relationship with a regulated industry may change when a new president takes office.
  - D. Agencies usually make decisions without consulting the regulated industry.
  - E. Agency employees often are employed by the regulated industry once they leave the agency.
7. The largest source of federal revenue is the
  - A. capital gains tax
  - B. Social Security tax
  - C. property tax
  - D. income tax
  - E. sales tax



*Multiple Choice Examination G continued*

8. Which of the following is not a core value of United States political culture?
- A. Legal equality
  - B. Political equality
  - C. Economic equality
  - D. Freedom of religion
  - E. Freedom of speech
9. In *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, the Supreme Court established which of the following principles?
- A. A school official can search a student for drugs.
  - B. Everyone must go to school at least until the age of 16.
  - C. Tuition for private schools cannot be tax deductible.
  - D. Separation of students by race, even in equally good schools, is unconstitutional.
  - E. A moment of silent prayer at the beginning of the school day is allowable under the First Amendment.
10. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the two major political parties in the United States?
- A. Parties have no organization except at the national level.
  - B. Parties are centrally organized to provide a smooth transition from one national campaign to the next.
  - C. Parties are organized much like a large corporation, in that decisions flow from national to state and local levels.
  - D. Local and state parties have virtually no power in the party system.
  - E. Separate and largely independent party organizations exist at national, state, and local levels.
11. Which of the following is NOT a core value of United States political culture?
- A. Legal equality
  - B. Political equality
  - C. Economic equality
  - D. Freedom of religion
  - E. Freedom of speech
12. All of the following were concerns about the Articles of Confederation that led to the calling of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 except
- A. dissatisfaction over safeguards of individual rights and liberties
  - B. fear for the stability of the central government
  - C. desire to promote trade among the states
  - D. the need to give the central government the power to levy taxes
  - E. dissatisfaction with the central government's ability to provide for national defense
13. A member of the House of Representatives who wishes to be influential in the House itself would most likely seek a place on which of the following committees?
- A. Agriculture
  - B. International Relations
  - C. Transportation and Infrastructure
  - D. Rules
  - E. Veterans' Affairs

## *Multiple Choice Examination G continued*

14. Political parties serve which of the following functions in the United States?
- I. Informing the public about political issues
  - II. Mobilizing voters and getting them to the polls
  - III. Organizing diverse interests within society
  - IV. Establishing the rules governing financial contributions to political candidates
- A. II only
  - B. I and II only
  - C. III and IV only
  - D. I, II, and III only
  - E. I, III, and IV only
15. The primary election system of selecting presidential candidates has had which of the following effects?
- A. It has increased the importance of state party organizations.
  - B. It has loosened the hold of party leaders over the nomination process.
  - C. It has reduced the role of citizens in the candidate selection process.
  - D. It has lowered the cost of running for office.
  - E. It has led to a decline in the importance of party voter-registration drives.
16. Considering all elections at all levels of government, which of the following best describes electoral behavior in the United States?
- A. Primary elections tend to elicit a higher voter turnout than do general elections.
  - B. The majority of the electorate does not vote in most elections.
  - C. Voter turnout plays an insignificant role in election outcomes.
  - D. Adult citizens under the age of 30 tend to have the highest rate of voter turnout.
  - E. Voters with strong party identification vote less regularly than do independents.
17. In the United States, which of the following is a rule on voting found in the Constitution or its amendments?
- A. No person may be denied the right to vote merely for lack of either state or federal citizenship.
  - B. No person eighteen years of age or older may be denied the right to vote on account of age.
  - C. No person may be denied the right to vote merely because he or she has previously served a prison sentence.
  - D. A state may not establish a residency requirement for voting.
  - E. A state may require a person to pay a poll tax in order to register to vote
18. The concept of “critical elections” is most closely associated with
- A. The Electoral College process
  - B. Elections during wartime
  - C. The nomination process
  - D. Economic recession
  - E. Party realignment
19. Which of the following is generally true of the gerrymandering of congressional districts?
- A. It results in more Democrats being elected to the House.
  - B. It results in more Republicans being elected to the House.
  - C. It guarantees that all minority parties will be equally represented.
  - D. It creates districts that favor one political party over another.
  - E. It violates the principle of one-person, one vote.

## Multiple Choice Examination G continued

20. Which of the following is argued by James Madison in *The Federalist* paper number 10?
- A. A system of republican representation helps to limit the excesses of factionalism.
  - B. Small republics are better able to ensure individual liberty than are large republics.
  - C. The presence of a few large factions helps to protect the rights of minorities.
  - D. Participatory democracy is the surest way to prevent tyranny.
  - E. The elimination of the causes of factionalism is the best protection against tyranny.
21. An interest group is most likely to have influence in Congress when the issue at stake
- A. is narrow in scope and low in public visibility
  - B. is part of the president's legislative package
  - C. has been dramatized by the media
  - D. engages legislators' deeply held convictions
  - E. divides legislators along party lines
22. Federal spending for which of the following is determined by laws that lie outside the regular budgetary process?
- A. Military procurement
  - B. Regulatory agency funding
  - C. Government-subsidized housing programs
  - D. Educational assistance programs such as student loans
  - E. Entitlement programs such as Social Security
23. Which of the following is true of *amicus curiae* briefs?
- A. They are used by interest groups to lobby courts.
  - B. They are used exclusively by liberal interest groups.
  - C. They are used exclusively by conservative interest groups.
  - D. They are now unconstitutional.
  - E. They are the means by which a litigant seeks Supreme Court review of a lower court decision.
24. Political socialization is the process by which
- A. the use of private property is regulated by the government
  - B. governments communicate with each other
  - C. public attitudes toward government are measured and reported
  - D. political values are passed to the next generation
  - E. children are trained for successful occupations
25. Which of the following is true of a presidential veto of a piece of legislation?
- A. It is rarely overridden by Congress.
  - B. It is not binding unless supported by the cabinet.
  - C. It can only be sustained on revenue bills.
  - D. It is automatically reviewed by the United States Supreme Court.
  - E. It is subject to approval by a congressional committee.
26. The Constitution requires that a federal census be taken every decade. What are the results used for?
- A. To determine the number of representatives each state has in the House
  - B. To determine the number of representatives each state has in the Senate
  - C. To determine how much money will be given to each state
  - D. To determine how many residents will need to be drafted in the event of a war
  - E. To determine the mood of the country

## *Multiple Choice Examination G continued*

27. The major difference between categorical grants-in-aid and block grants are
- A. That with categorical grants-in-aid the federal government puts almost no restrictions on their use whereas block grants are restricted to certain specific uses.
  - B. That block grants can be used with almost no restrictions by the recipient states and localities
  - C. That categorical grants-in-aid are based on need and block grants are given on the basis of competitive proposals
  - D. That block grants have few restrictions on how the money can be spent by state and local governments whereas categorical grants-in-aid are restricted to specific categories such as technology training for teachers
  - E. The restrictions on categorical grants-in-aid make the aid conditional.
28. Which of the following statements is not true about redistricting?
- A. State legislatures redraw Congressional districts, but a state's delegation in Congress may recommend and lobby its own ideas about how new districts should be drawn.
  - B. Gerrymandering in any form is no longer a problem
  - C. State governors have the power to veto districting plans
  - D. Federal courts decide conflicts over district boundary lines
  - E. The 'one man, one vote' rule refers to making sure that district boundaries are equitably drawn.
29. The most significant fact about deregulation is that
- A. It can lower the costs and, therefore, what consumers pay
  - B. It marks a retreat by government from intervention in the marketplace
  - C. It was a hallmark of Ronald Reagan's presidency
  - D. Cuts in the funding of regulatory agencies can cut back on regulatory oversight without changing laws
  - E. President Clinton's support for cutting regulations was unusual for a Democrat
30. The nation's highest ranking diplomat is
- A. The members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee
  - B. The Secretary of State
  - C. The generals on the Joint Chiefs of Staff
  - D. The President
  - E. The President, in concert with the Secretary of State and the National Security Advisor
31. Push polling
- A. Is done on the day of an election to get out the vote
  - B. Is another name for random sample
  - C. Is used by candidates to determine which issues to focus on during the campaign
  - D. Asks a person a loaded question about a candidate to shape the respondent's view of the opposing candidate
  - E. Is a technique in which respondents are chosen whose characteristics most closely match the general population in certain demographics such as age and gender
32. Which of the following statements of comparison is correct about the differences between the Federalists and Anti-Federalists?
- A. Neither group was willing to dissolve the union over the question of counting slaves for the purpose of representation
  - B. The Federalists believed a Bill of Rights was essential whereas the Anti-Federalists did not
  - C. The Federalists believed that officials should be directly elected by the people whereas the Anti-Federalists did not
  - D. The Federalists believed in national sovereignty whereas the Anti-Federalists believed in strong state governments
  - E. The Federalists did not believe in the need for a presidential cabinet whereas the Anti-Federalists did.

*Multiple Choice Examination G continued*

33. Issuing executive orders is a useful presidential tool
- I. when the opposing party controls Congress
  - II. to take care of nonessential business without tying up Congress's time.
  - III. when Congress is in recess
- A. statement I only
  - B. statements II only
  - C. statements III only
  - D. statements I and II
  - E. statements I, II and III
34. All of the following are examples of the Supreme Court's incorporation doctrine extending from the federal level to the state level, except
- A. The right to a hearing in front of a grand jury
  - B. The exclusionary rule
  - C. The right to counsel
  - D. The freedom of assembly
  - E. The freedom of speech
35. Watergate, the Vietnam conflict, Iran-Contra Affair, and the economic downturn of the late-1970s have all contributed to
- A. An increased reliance on the media
  - B. A belief in the economic vulnerability of the marketplace
  - C. A decline of trust in the government
  - D. Distrust in the military
  - E. A higher percentage of registered voters going to the polls



AP American Government  
Multiple Choice Examination H

1. All of the following are criticisms of the presidential primary and caucus system, except
  - A. Too much attention is paid to the early primaries and caucuses
  - B. The media wields too much influence through its decisions about whom to cover and how intensively
  - C. Voters who participate in the system tend not to be representative of the general voting public
  - D. The unfair advantage that regional primaries give to the region which goes first
  - E. Running for president is expensive, and candidates may find it difficult to raise the required money.
2. The strength of the public's feelings about an issue is known as
  - A. Intensity
  - B. Saliency
  - C. Stability
  - D. Intransigence
  - E. Zealotry
3. Which of the following is generally not a source of political socialization?
  - A. Family
  - B. School
  - C. Life experience
  - D. Indoctrination by the two major political parties
  - E. Religion
4. A liberal would probably be inclined to support
  - A. Lower taxes
  - B. Deregulation of industry
  - C. Larger welfare payments to the poor
  - D. Restrictions on the right to abortions
  - E. A ban on same-gender marriage
5. A conservative would probably be inclined to support
  - A. Higher taxes
  - B. Scaling back laws which regulate industry
  - C. Affirmative action
  - D. Increasing access to birth control information, which may include information on abortions
  - E. Increasing the power of bureaucracies like the Environmental Protection Agency
6. Which of the following is generally not a factor in determining ideological behavior?
  - A. Race / ethnicity
  - B. Religion / faith
  - C. Gender
  - D. Region of residence
  - E. Birth order
7. The *Gratz* and *Grutter* cases serve primarily to
  - A. Reinforce primacy of 'diversity' as established in the *Bakke* case
  - B. Remove 'diversity' as the focus of affirmative action
  - C. Abolish affirmative action
  - D. Justify affirmative action by noting that it "righted past wrongs"
  - E. Established a quota system

*Multiple Choice Examination H continued*

8. Prior Restraint (for non-student newspapers) was prohibited by
  - A. Brown v. Board of Education
  - B. Betts v. Brady
  - C. Near v. Minnesota
  - D. Sheppard v. Maxwell
  - E. President Johnson in 1967
9. The right to always have counsel present in court cases was established by
  - A. Powell v. Alabama
  - B. Betts v. Brady
  - C. Gideon v. Wainwright
  - D. Escobedo v. Illinois
  - E. Miranda v. Arizona
10. The Supreme Court case that allowed the resumption of the death penalty was
  - A. Furman v. Georgia
  - B. Woodson v. North Carolina
  - C. Bunn v. North Carolina
  - D. Oregon v. Smith
  - E. Gregg v. Georgia
11. The case that made it necessary to have a warrant to tap someone's phone was
  - A. Hughes v. Supreme Court
  - B. Adderly v. Florida
  - C. Olmstead v. US
  - D. Katz v. US
  - E. Reynolds v. US
12. The Director of the FBI serves one ten year term, with any extension needing to be authorized by the Senate. Why is this?
  - A. It is in reflection of the long and controversial tenure of J. Edgar Hoover
  - B. It is in keeping with the principles of federalism
  - C. It is keeping with the principle established by different terms of office for the President, House representatives, Senators and Supreme Court justices.
  - D. It is in recognition that the position – which related directly to domestic national security – is more important than that of the President or Congressional members
  - E. This is clearly enumerated in the Constitution
13. The president nominates and the Senate confirms all of the following positions, except
  - A. Members of the Railroad Retirement Board
  - B. The president pro tempore of the Senate
  - C. Deputy Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration
  - D. United States Ambassadors to foreign countries
  - E. The Director of the Peace Corps
14. In an open Republican primary
  - A. Only Republicans can vote
  - B. Only Democrats can vote
  - C. Only Republicans and Democrats can vote
  - D. Only Independents can vote
  - E. Every registered voter can vote

*Multiple Choice Examination H continued*

15. At the nominating convention, the position that the political party will take is decided by the
- A. Platform Committee
  - B. Committee on Permanent Organization
  - C. Credentials Committee
  - D. Rules Committee
  - E. Ideology Committee
16. Which of the following people is most likely to vote in a general election?
- A. A 25 year old high school dropout
  - B. A 65 year old professor
  - C. A 19 year old college student
  - D. A 16 year old high school student
  - E. A 30 year old college graduate
17. Which of the following could be defined as a “splinter” party?
- A. The Libertarian Party
  - B. The Socialist Labor Party
  - C. The Communist Party
  - D. The Reform Party
  - E. The Green Party
18. All of the following are functions of American political parties, except
- A. Serving as the loyal opposition
  - B. Forming armed rebellion
  - C. Selecting and funding candidates
  - D. Educating the public on issues
  - E. Governing the nation
19. Who of the following people would most likely be a Democrat?
- A. A Cuban American
  - B. A religious evangelical
  - C. A White southerner
  - D. A Mexican American
  - E. A pro-life voter
20. Which of the following is not generally a method that interest groups use to influence the government?
- A. Bribery
  - B. Direct lobbying
  - C. Testifying before Congress
  - D. Making political donations
  - E. Endorsing a candidate or position
21. Political Action Committees (PACs) were formed to allow unions and corporations to
- A. Run their own members for political office
  - B. Funnel limited amounts of money to candidates of their choice
  - C. Funnel unlimited amounts of money to candidates of their choice
  - D. Have a voice in government policy meetings
  - E. Sit down together to work out their differences

## *Multiple Choice Examination H continued*

22. How are Cabinet members chosen?
- A. Nominated by the president and confirmed by the Senate
  - B. Nominated by the president and confirmed by the Congress
  - C. Nominated by the House of Representatives and confirmed by the Senate
  - D. Appointed by the Supreme Court; no confirmation needed
  - E. Appointed by the president; no confirmation needed
23. What is the National Security Council (NSC) in charge of?
- A. Matters relating to immigration
  - B. All matters relating to space exploration
  - C. Advising the president and helping coordinate American foreign policy
  - D. The construction of nuclear weapons
  - E. Protecting the environment
24. An “iron triangle” is
- A. A name for an agreement between the secretaries of state, defense and treasury
  - B. The union of the army, navy and air force
  - C. A phenomenon that never occurs in American government
  - D. Another name for the three branches of American government
  - E. A policy-making group made of a committee of Congress, an interest group and a bureaucratic agency
25. The Pendleton Act
- A. Made it illegal for government employees to give money to political campaigns
  - B. Was passed in the 1950s
  - C. Was ruled unconstitutional
  - D. Gave the Supreme Court the power to overturn Executive Privilege
  - E. Limited the Spoils System and created a system of civil service exams
26. In the case United States v. Nixon, the court ruled
- A. The legislative veto was unconstitutional
  - B. Impoundment was illegal
  - C. The president has the power of Executive Privilege, but not in this case
  - D. President Nixon had the right to use executive privilege to withhold his audio tapes from investigators
  - E. President Nixon was guilty of high crimes and should be removed from office
27. “Senatorial courtesy” is
- A. A process of getting judicial appointments approved by the House of Representatives
  - B. When the Senate approves of the president’s choice of a Supreme Court Justice
  - C. When a Senator appoints a judge
  - D. When the president gets the approval of the two Senators from a state where he is about to name a federal judge.
  - E. The law that makes Senators immune from prosecution.
28. The Office of Management and budget (OMB) is in charge of
- A. Assessing the nation’s economic health
  - B. Writing the national budget to reflect the interests of Congress
  - C. Planning out the national budget for the president
  - D. Providing long-term and highly theoretical economic advice
  - E. Protecting the environment

*Multiple Choice Examination H continued*

29. Which of the following is not generally a step in the policy-making process?
- A. Policy formulation
  - B. Abandoning governmental solutions for societal problems
  - C. Policy implementation
  - D. Policy evaluation
  - E. Agenda setting
30. Which of the following is an example of a policy that a believer in laissez-faire economics might support?
- A. Giving the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) greater power to fine factories that contribute to global warming
  - B. Increasing taxes across higher income groups to aid the poor
  - C. Creation of a law that protects unions and grants them collective bargaining rights
  - D. The implementation of a flat tax
  - E. Spending money on farmers to support America's agricultural output
31. Which of the following would not receive money from Social Security?
- A. Retired workers
  - B. The widow of a retired worker
  - C. A quadriplegic
  - D. A worker who has lost her job
  - E. A family that is chronically poor
32. What a nation's imports exceed its exports, the country is
- A. Running a trade deficit
  - B. Running a trade surplus
  - C. In default
  - D. Bankrupt
  - E. Automatically expelled from the World Trade Organization
33. Shay's Rebellion is significant because it
- A. Led to the overthrow of British rule
  - B. Scared American elites, leading to the adoption of the Constitution
  - C. Caused the American colonies to join together in the face of a threat from the French
  - D. Led to the enactment of slavery in the South
  - E. Narrowly avoided overthrowing the government of Massachusetts
34. The issue of the representation of slaves was decided by the
- A. Three-Fifths Compromise
  - B. Connecticut Compromise
  - C. Commerce and Slave-Trade Compromise
  - D. Bill of Rights
  - E. Articles of Confederation
35. The principle of American government that establishes concurrent state and national governments is known as
- A. Separation of powers
  - B. Limited government
  - C. Federalism
  - D. Checks and balances
  - E. Judicial review



## AP American Government

### Multiple Choice Examination I

1. What do these two Supreme Court cases – Norris v. Alabama (1935) and Hernandez v. Texas (1954) – have in common?
  - A. Both addressed laws forbidding interracial relationships
  - B. Both centered around whether states excluded juries comprised of the defendants peers.
  - C. Both stem from bus segregation cases
  - D. Both reinforced the premise of separate but equal, as established in Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)
  - E. Both were prompted by the Freedom Riders crossing state lines
2. Occasionally (two-to-three times a year since 1954) the Supreme Court hears a case in which one of the sides' chooses to not defend its position. In such a case, the Court may invite an attorney to brief and argue the case as an *amicus curiae* in support of the orphaned position. All of the following are questions raised about this practice, except
  - A. If a side if unwilling to defend its position, should that be interpreted as a weakness in their legal argument?
  - B. Why has it been necessary to represent a position in court which the attorneys themselves have abandoned?
  - C. Do these uncontested cases run afoul of the Constitution's Article III limitation of federal jurisdiction to "cases" and "controversies", or the tradition of adversarial litigation?
  - D. Whom precisely is the appointed *amicus curiae* representing?
  - E. Even if the limitations were constitutionally permissible, is it prudent for the Court to spend its scarce *certiorari* grants on them rather than waiting for more traditional cases to present the same issue?
3. The Republican party began
  - A. As a coalition of anti-slavery Whigs and Free Soil Democrats opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska Act
  - B. In response to the Japanese bombardment of Pearl Harbor, and consequentially focused on national defense and military strength
  - C. With the successful election of Abraham Lincoln as president
  - D. In opposition to the Democrats, in spite of the dangers of factionalism warned by James Madison.
  - E. Early in the nation's history, during the presidency of Thomas Jefferson
4. The job of the Secretary of State comprises all of the following, except
  - A. Recommends ambassadors and prepares them for Senate confirmation hearings.
  - B. Implementing American foreign policy
  - C. Acting as America's global ambassador
  - D. Organizes and supervises both the State Department and Foreign Service
  - E. Advises the President in matters relating to foreign policy
5. The Supreme Court's ruling in *Burdick v. United States* (1915) said
  - A. A pardon offer may be rejected, because a pardon carries an imputation of guilt and confession.
  - B. A pardon offer may be rejected if offered by a state executive (governor), but not if signed by a national executive (the president). This is because of the Supremacy Clause.
  - C. The executive signing the pardon determines at the time of offering it whether the intended recipient has the choice of rejection or not.
  - D. A pardon may not be rejected, unless with the express consent of the Supreme Court
  - E. A pardon may not be rejected. Once an executive signs it, the recipient has no choice but to accept it.

## *Multiple Choice Examination I continued*

6. Which of the following is generally true about the Supreme Court?
  - A. Justices tend to ask more question in oral arguments of the lawyers whom they eventually support in their decision.
  - B. Justices tend to ask more questions in oral arguments of the lawyers whom they eventually oppose in their decision
  - C. Justices tend to ask a relatively balanced number of questions to attorneys from both sides
  - D. It is impossible to anticipate how a Justice may rule based upon the nature and content of their questions.
  - E. Justices are required to ask inquisitive questions of the attorneys during hearings.
7. All of the following were once secretaries of State, except
  - A. Robert McNamara
  - B. Henry Kissinger
  - C. Dean Acheson
  - D. Hillary Clinton
  - E. Colin Powell
8. Which preconditions must be in place for political realignment to occur?
  - I. Political party loyalty must be sufficiently weak as to allow for a major shift in a single election
  - II. The nation must undergo some triggering event or collective societal trauma, such as economic turbulence or a terrorist attack
  - III. The electorate does not have faith in the leadership and abilities of its politicians
    - A. statement I only
    - B. statement II only
    - C. statement III only
    - D. statements I and II
    - E. statements I, II and III
9. All of the following are considered realigning elections, except
  - A. The 1800 Presidential Election, which completed the turnover of power from the Hamiltonian Federalists to the anti-Federalist Jeffersonian's and reoriented power from New England to the agrarian South.
  - B. The 1828 Presidential Election, which gave rise to the two-party system and ushered two decades of the Jacksonian era
  - C. The 1860 Presidential Election, which marked the ascendance of the Republican Party and of the secessionist impulse that led to the Civil War
  - D. The 1900 Presidential Election, which ushered in the Progressive Era's assault on deregulation, open-ended immigration policies, and excessive wealth while embracing environmental conservation.
  - E. The 1932 Presidential Election, when the Democrats forged an enduring New Deal Coalition of big city machines, the white south, intellectuals, labor unions, Catholics, Jews and Westerners which lasted over three decades.
10. Which president was never elected to the executive branch of national government?
  - A. Rutherford Hayes
  - B. Dwight Eisenhower
  - C. Gerald Ford
  - D. Grover Cleveland
  - E. Chester Arthur

## *Multiple Choice Examination I continued*

11. Which president has been elected to more than two terms?
  - A. Woodrow Wilson
  - B. Theodore Roosevelt
  - C. Thomas Jefferson
  - D. Abraham Lincoln
  - E. Franklin Roosevelt
12. Which of the following statements regarding term limits is not correct?
  - A. Lyndon Johnson finished the last year of Kennedy's term as president, and then was elected on his own right to a four year term. He was eligible to run for another term had he chosen.
  - B. Franklin Roosevelt was elected to four four-year terms. This was because it was before the 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - C. Bill Clinton and George Bush Jr both were elected to two consecutive four-year terms each. Both are constitutionally eligible to run as a vice presidential candidate if they chose.
  - D. Gerald Ford finished three years of Richard Nixon's second term. Ford then lost the 1976 election. He is eligible to run for one more four-year term if he had chosen to do so.
  - E. Grover Cleveland served a four-year term starting in 1885, lost reelection in 1889, but then won a second four-year term in 1893
13. Which of the following does not influence foreign policy decisions?
  - A. International alliances with other countries
  - B. The capacities of our adversaries (nuclear powers?)
  - C. Domestic politics
  - D. Humanitarianism
  - E. National security
14. Party affiliation in Congress is most visible on votes relating to
  - A. Social welfare and military policy
  - B. Economic policy and deregulation
  - C. Military policy and economic policy
  - D. Judicial appointments
  - E. Social welfare and economic policy
15. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the pluralist theory of government?
  - A. Bargaining and compromise during public policy deliberations ensures that the public interest is served.
  - B. Many groups of people with shared interests attempt to influence public policy through organized efforts to present their views
  - C. James Madison would have supported the pluralist theory because he worried about domination by a majority.
  - D. Pluralist government may result in confused, contradictory policies because so many groups attempt to prevent their views that no group is able to sway policy debates.
  - E. Pluralist theory is the opposite of the elite theory of government

## *Multiple Choice Examination I continued*

16. "In framing a government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this: you must first enable the government to control the governed; and then in the next place oblige it to control itself."

James Madison wrote these words in The Federalist, nr.10. The Framers of the Constitution attempt to accomplish the latter goal . . .

- A. By creating the amendment process
  - B. By establishing a system of checks and balances
  - C. Through federalism itself
  - D. By limiting majority control by having Senators elected by state legislatures
  - E. By establishing Congressional oversight committees
17. The importance of the power of recognition as wielded by the Speaker of the house and the Senate majority leader is that
- A. It can prevent debate on a bill
  - B. A member can be denied a seat on the committee he or she wants
  - C. The minority party has no role in allotting time for debate on proposed legislation
  - D. It helps whips maintain party unity
  - E. It accelerates roll call votes.
18. All of the following are examples of government corporations, except
- A. Amtrak
  - B. The US Postal Service
  - C. Comsat.
  - D. The National Science Foundation
  - E. The Tennessee Valley Authority
19. One of the most significant problems in implementing legislation is
- A. The fragmentation of responsibility and programs across the government
  - B. Lack of rules governing how implementation is to be carried out
  - C. The lobbying of clientele agencies by interest groups
  - D. Lack of clear direction by Congress
  - E. Congressional oversight
20. "To say that a vote is worth more in one district than in another would not only run counter to our fundamental ideas of democratic government, it would cast aside the principle of a House of Representatives elected by 'The People' . . ."
- The above statement is from the Supreme Court decision in
- A. Miranda v.Arizona
  - B. Gideon v.Wainwright
  - C. Marbury v.Madison
  - D. Wesberrg v.Sanders
  - E. Schenck v.United States
21. A major difference between House and Senate procedures is that
- A. In the House there are more steps at which a proposed piece of legislation may be amended.
  - B. Seniority is less important in naming committee chairs in the Senate
  - C. Bills can die either in committee or in the floor vote for the conference committee report
  - D. The leadership of the House exerts direct control, over the flow of bills to the floor whereas the Senate leadership relies on the Rules Committee
  - E. Senate leaders do not know ahead of scheduling a vote whether a proposed bill will pass whereas in the house, the whip system ensures that the leaders are well informed.

## *Multiple Choice Examination I continued*

22. Congress could use which of the following strategies to show discontent with the federal judge system?
- I. Pass an amendment that, in effect, overturns a Supreme Court decision
  - II. Refuse to approve nominees to federal judgeships who hold certain views on the law.
  - III. Pass legislation that clarifies an existing law, thus overturning a federal court's ruling
  - IV. Change the size or levels of the federal judiciary
- A. statement I only
  - B. statement II only
  - C. statements I and II
  - D. statements I, II and III
  - E. statements I, II, III and IV
23. Which of the following is a basic tenet of the nation's attitude toward public education?
- A. Public education is a local matter
  - B. Charter schools endanger the future of public education
  - C. There is a danger that national frameworks in subject areas and standardized tests will create a national curriculum.
  - D. The debate over how to improve education in the United States goes in cycles
  - E. If vouchers can be redeemed for parochial school education, the separation of church and state will be breached.
24. All of the following are basic beliefs that Americans hold about their government, except
- A. Preserving the general welfare
  - B. Equality for all
  - C. Majority rule and minority rights
  - D. The efficacy of political parties
  - E. Individual liberty
25. Congress exercises some control over agencies in the executive branch through
- A. Oversight and committee hearing
  - B. Assisting constituents
  - C. Committee hearing and appropriation bills
  - D. Oversight and the budgeting process
  - E. Its place in appropriate iron triangles
26. Which of the following foreign policy strategies is typically unpopular with the agricultural and business sectors of the nation?
- A. Diplomacy
  - B. Foreign aid
  - C. Economic sanctions
  - D. Political coercion
  - E. Military intervention
27. In general, all of the following are characteristics of the federal bureaucracy, except
- A. Division of labor
  - B. Merit-based hiring
  - C. Nonpartisan workforce
  - D. Standard operating procedures to ensure consistency and efficiency in decision making
  - E. Steadily increasing growth in the number of employees



## *Multiple Choice Examination I continued*

28. Since the Reagan Administration, presidents have attempted to
- A. Cut back on the size of the federal government and the reach of its programs
  - B. Promote an overall increase in funding for regulatory agencies
  - C. Lobby for an increase in funding to eliminate unfunded mandates to the states
  - D. Break iron triangles through the combining of some agencies and the elimination of other
  - E. Clarify the responsibilities of agencies through the adoption of additional regulations
29. Which of the following is not an example of how rules in the House and Senate may differ?
- A. The Senate allows for the Filibuster; the House does not
  - B. The Senate allows for holds; the House does not.
  - C. Rules and procedures are more formal in the House; not in the Senate
  - D. The House requires one to raise their hand to be recognized to speak; not so in the Senate
  - E. The House required that additions to a bill be germane (relevant) to the bills topics; the Senate does not
30. One important difference between the House and Senate relates to the germaneness (relevance) of amendments to its main bill. This is best explained by
- A. Any differences are hammered out in a bipartisan conference committee
  - B. The House requires that all floor amendments be germane; Senate rules impose no such requirement
  - C. The House approach to the germane issue seeks accommodation with the Senate
  - D. At its core, the issue of germaneness is a procedural – not substantive – matter
  - E. The House allows for unlimited earmarks under the pretext of germaneness.
31. The framers of the Constitution all believed that one of the primary functions of government is
- A. educating citizens
  - B. protecting individual property rights
  - C. protecting new immigrants from persecution
  - D. expanding the borders of the nation
  - E. ensuring that anyone accused of a crime has the right to legal representation
32. In The Federalist papers, James Madison expressed the view that political factions
- A. should be nurtured by a free nation
  - B. should play a minor role in any free nation
  - C. are central to the creation of a free nation
  - D. are undesirable but inevitable in a free nation
  - E. are necessary to control the masses in a free nation
33. Agreement among four justices on the Supreme Court is always sufficient to
- A. decide the outcome of the case
  - B. write a majority opinion
  - C. set a precedent
  - D. overturn a lower court's opinion
  - E. accept a case for consideration
34. Which of the following is true of nominees for federal judgeships?
- A. They are recruited from the current pool of United States attorneys.
  - B. They are nominated by the Senate and approved by the House of Representatives.
  - C. They are elected in popular elections in individual states.
  - D. They must receive the approval of the American Bar Association upon nomination.
  - E. They are appointed for life by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

*Multiple Choice Examination I continued*

35. In selecting members of the White House staff, Presidents primarily seek people who
- A. give the White House ideological balance
  - B. are personally loyal to the President
  - C. have extensive governmental experience
  - D. will help the President develop a good working relationship with Congress
  - E. can bring a nonpartisan perspective to policy deliberations

AP American Government  
Multiple Choice Examination J  
(ACTUAL 2009 AP EXAMINATION)

1. The debate between the Federalists and Anti-Federalists were primarily about which of the following?
  - A. The right of a person to rebel
  - B. The existence of slavery
  - C. The scope of power of the central government
  - D. The need to establish a standard currency
  - E. The representation of large and small states
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.
3. Which of the following Constitutional principles most directly addresses the relationship between the national and state governments?
  - A. Checks and balances
  - B. The Bill of Rights
  - C. Separation of Powers
  - D. Representation
  - E. Federalism
4. The term “pork barrel” refers to legislation specifically designed to
  - A. Encourage 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 constituents
  - E. Equalize representation between farming and non-farming states.
5. Which of the following is a member of the White house staff?
  - A. The Chair of the Federal Reserve Board
  - B. The National Security Advisor
  - C. The Secretary of Commerce
  - D. The Ambassador to the United Nations
  - E. The Attorney General
6. In 1987 the cooperation among the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the National Organization for Women (NOW), and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) to defeat Robert Bork’s nomination to the United States Supreme Court was an example of
  - A. Impeachment
  - B. Litigation
  - C. Coalition building
  - D. The recall process
  - E. The initiative process
7. The Supreme Court’s power of judicial review permits the Court to override all of the following, except
  - A. Lower court decisions
  - B. State litigation
  - C. Acts of Congress
  - D. The Bill of Rights
  - E. Executive Orders

## AP American Government

### Multiple Choice Examination J

8. Which of the following statements about political parties and the United States Constitution is true?
- A. According to the Constitution, only two major political parties may exist at any time.
  - B. The Constitution requires political parties to be restricted by both federal and state law.
  - C. The Constitution indicates that political party leaders at the national level be elected by political party leaders at the state level.
  - D. The Constitution specifies that political party leaders must be native-born United States citizens
  - E. The issue of political parties is not addressed in the Constitution
9. The free exercise clause protects
- A. The president from forcibly revealing private conversations with staff.
  - B. Individuals who, for religious reasons, refuse to pay Social Security taxes
  - C. Voluntary prayer by student groups before school.
  - D. A person's right to burn the American flag
  - E. A person's right to practice polygamy.
10. Which of the following Supreme Court cases established the principle of judicial review?
- A. McCullough v. Maryland
  - B. Gibbons v. Ogden
  - C. Wolf v. Colorado
  - D. Roe v. Wade
  - E. Marbury v. Madison
11. Which of the following is the most likely consequence of divided government?
- A. Reorganization of the federal bureaucracy.
  - B. Conflicts between states.
  - C. Delays in confirmation of federal court nominees.
  - D. Conflicts between national government and states.
  - E. Elimination of the seniority rule in Congress
12. In Plessy v. Ferguson, the United States Supreme Court ruled that state-imposed racial segregation is constitutional, based on the
- A. "Clear and present danger" doctrine
  - B. "Separate but equal" doctrine
  - C. "Dangerous tendency" doctrine
  - D. Privileges and immunities clause
  - E. Necessary and proper clause
13. Which of the following is a fundamental element of the United States Constitution?
- A. Recognition of the centrality of political parties in government
  - B. Direct election of members of the executive branch.
  - C. An executive branch that is more powerful than the legislature
  - D. Emphasis on a unitary system of government
  - E. Division of government authority across political institutions
14. Which of the following best explains the principle of stare decisis?
- A. It requires that at least four Supreme Court justices agree to hear a case.
  - B. It encourages presidents to take judicial experience into account when nominating judges
  - C. It encourages judges to follow precedent when deciding cases.
  - D. It reinforced the philosophy of judicial review
  - E. It increases the number of cases judges are required to hear.

## AP American Government

### Multiple Choice Examination J

15. Which of the following is not a way in which the federal government regulates campaigns?
- A. By requirements for disclosure of campaign donations
  - B. By establishment of federal agencies to regulate campaign finance activities
  - C. By limits on the distribution of soft money
  - D. By limits on individual donations to campaigns
  - E. By prohibitions on negative advertising
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.
17. The framers of the 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
18. In the process and structure of public policymaking, “iron triangles” refer to the
- A. Bargaining and negotiating process between the President and Congress about the direction of domestic policy.
  - B. Dominance of corporate power in setting the national policy agenda for economic expansion.
  - C. Interrelationship among federal, state and local levels of government in the policy process.
  - D. Networks of congressional committees, bureaucratic agencies and interest groups that strongly influence the policy process.
  - E. Groups of presidential advisors who formulate the President’s foreign policy agenda.
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
20. Both *Gitlow v. New York* and *New York Times v. Sullivan* are United States Supreme Court cases that dealt with which of the following amendments to the United States Constitution?
- A. First Amendment
  - B. Second Amendment
  - C. Fourth Amendment
  - D. Fifth Amendment
  - E. Fifteenth Amendment
21. Which of the following is true of political action committees (PAC’s)?
- A. They are part of political party organizations.
  - B. They make campaign contributions to gain access to legislators.
  - C. They are allowed to contribute to only one candidate in a given contest.
  - D. They effectively control the presidential campaigns
  - E. They may operate at the state level but not at the national level



## AP American Government

### Multiple Choice Examination J

22. All of the following are ways that the legislative branch can check the powers of the executive branch, except
- A. Congress may remove the president through its impeachment and conviction powers
  - B. Congress may override a presidential veto
  - C. Congress may pass a law declaring a presidential action unconstitutional
  - D. The Senate may refuse to approve a presidential appointment
  - E. The Senate may refuse to approve a treaty negotiated by the president.
23. Which of the following best described the primary formal role of the Attorney General?
- A. Providing legal advice for the president and cabinet secretaries.
  - B. Serving as a liaison between the president and the Supreme Court
  - C. Serving as the chief executive officer of the Department of Justice
  - D. Directing the Government Accountability Office (GAO)
  - E. Persuading the Senate to confirm the president's judicial nominees
24. Which of the following is an example of Congressional oversight?
- A. Holding hearings for review of an executive agency's activities.
  - B. Assisting constituents with particular problems.
  - C. Reporting campaign contributions to the Federal Election Commission.
  - D. Signing trade agreements with other countries without input from the president
  - E. Conducting ethics investigations of congressional leadership
25. How is a president chosen when neither of the candidates receives a majority of the Electoral College vote?
- A. There is a national runoff election between the two candidates with the greatest number of electoral votes.
  - B. The United States Supreme Court directly elects the president.
  - C. The election is ruled null and void and Congress appoints a new president.
  - D. The Senate chooses a new president by a majority vote of its entire membership
  - E. The House chooses a new president by a majority vote of its state delegations.
26. The Americans with Disabilities Act, which provides protections for the disabled, is an example of
- A. State supremacy
  - B. Horizontal federalism
  - C. Affirmative action
  - D. Dual federalism
  - E. A federal mandate
27. Which of the following best described the difference between an open and closed primary?
- A. Voters must pay a poll tax to vote in a closed primary, but not in an open primary.
  - B. Voters are allowed to split their ticket in a closed primary, but not in an open primary.
  - C. Only voters who register as members of a political party may vote in that party's closed primary, while independents and others may be eligible to vote in open primaries.
  - D. Open primaries require a run-off system, while closed primaries do not.
  - E. Candidates must seek the approval of the party organization to run in a closed primary, but anyone may be a candidate in an open primary.
28. Which of the following best describes the concept of political efficacy?
- A. It is the belief that the average citizen can make little or no difference in an election
  - B. It is the belief that an intelligent voting decision cannot be made without information
  - C. It is the belief that the media must provide unbiased information for citizens to be able to make well-informed choices.
  - D. It is the belief that one can make a difference in politics by expressing an opinion and acting politically.
  - E. It is the belief that politicians must keep the electorate well informed if they are to govern effectively

AP American Government  
Multiple Choice Examination J

29. Which of the following is an example of presidential use of inherent powers?
- A. George Bush Sr's appointment of Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court
  - 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 at the end of World War I
  - E. Dwight Eisenhower's deployment of troops in Arkansas during the Civil Rights movement.
30. Which of the following statements about the writ of certiorari is accurate?
- A. Cases appealed by the solicitor general are automatically granted certiorari
  - B. The Supreme Court grants certiorari in 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.
31. Cooperative federalism can best be described by which of the following statements?
- A. Different levels of government are involved in common policy areas.
  - B. Governments must have cooperation from the people in order to make legislative decisions
  - C. Local levels of government can make decisions on issues more efficiently than state and national governments can.
  - D. The federal government must make regulations that can be applied across every state in the same way.
  - E. Business and government can work together to more effectively accomplish shared goals.
32. When independent regulatory agencies make rules, enforce those rules, and adjudicate disputes arising under those rules, they risk violating the constitutional concept of
- A. Equal protection of the laws
  - B. Due process of law
  - C. Federal supremacy
  - D. Separation of powers
  - E. Federalism
33. Explanations for low voter turnout include all of the following, except
- A. Registration requirements
  - B. Weak party affiliation
  - C. Laws protecting voting rights for minorities
  - D. Weekday elections
  - E. Frequency of elections at the state and local level
34. Which of the following statements about motions for cloture is true?
- A. They force a bill out of committee so that the full House can vote on it
  - B. They are applied to bills that failed in the previous session of Congress
  - C. They are applied only to appropriation bills.
  - D. They are used by Senators to end a filibuster and bring a bill to a vote.
  - E. They occur whenever a bill is reported out of committee.
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

# AP American Government

## Multiple Choice Examination J

36. The process of extending the protections of the Bill of Rights by means of the Fourteenth Amendment to apply to the actions of state governments is known as
- A. Judicial review
  - B. Incorporation
  - C. Broad Construction
  - D. Federalism
  - E. Stare decisis
37. The main intent of “motor voter” laws is to
- A. Increase voter turnout
  - B. Increase voter turnout by providing transportation to polls for people without cars
  - C. Increase the rate at which incumbents are reelected to office
  - D. Prevent states from using literacy requirements for voting
  - E. Allow sixteen year olds to vote if they have a valid driver’s license.
38. Which of the following described a consequence of the growing concentration of ownership of the news media?
- A. Newspaper prices have gone down
  - B. Coverage of political events has gotten more liberal over time
  - C. Prices for televised campaign ads have gone down
  - D. Candidates get more free airtime
  - E. There is increased similarity of network news coverage.
39. The difference between an appellate court and a district court is that an appellate court
- a. Conducts trials by jury
  - b. Has original jurisdiction
  - c. Reviews previous court decisions
  - d. Hears civil cases, but not criminal cases
  - e. Does not follow the principle of stare decisis
40. The difference shown in the table demonstrates which of the following?
- A. Political efficacy
  - B. Women’s greater political participation
  - C. Men’s greater political participation
  - D. Age discrimination
  - E. The gender gap
- | Age Group    | M e n |        | W o m e n |        |
|--------------|-------|--------|-----------|--------|
|              | Favor | Oppose | Favor     | Oppose |
| 18-29        | 55%   | 22%    | 73%       | 9%     |
| 30-44        | 48%   | 35%    | 63%       | 24%    |
| 45-64        | 59%   | 31%    | 75%       | 9%     |
| 65 and older | 40%   | 39%    | 71%       | 16%    |
41. The Supreme Court has ruled which of the following concerning the death penalty?
- A. A state may not impose the death penalty on a non-citizen
  - B. Lethal injection I the only constitutionally acceptable method of execution
  - C. Females may not be executed
  - D. The death penalty is not necessarily cruel and unusual punishment
  - E. The death penalty violates the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution.
42. Giving state governments greater discretion in deciding how to achieve the specific goals of welfare reform is an example of
- A. An unfunded mandate
  - B. Implied powers
  - C. Dual federalism
  - D. Devolution
  - E. Affirmative action

AP American Government  
Multiple Choice Examination J

43. Which of the following is the best example of a categorical grant?
- A. Money given to states for special education programs
  - B. Money given to individuals in the form of tax rebates
  - C. Money given to states unconditionally
  - D. Money given to states to spend as their discretion on transportation
  - E. Money given directly to private business for economic development
44. Which of the following is true of the Voting Rights Act of 1965?
- A. It was unnecessary because the Fifteenth Amendment effectively guaranteed African Americans the right to vote.
  - B. It has never been applied to any group except southern African Americans
  - C. It has been a major instrument for increasing the number of African Americans and other minority voters
  - D. It was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court in *Shaw v. Reno*.
  - E. It requires that minority officeholders be elected.
45. Since the early 1980s, the Republican Party platform has been increasingly influenced by
- A. Environmental activists
  - B. Evangelical Christians
  - C. Civil libertarians
  - D. Labor unions
  - E. Active military officers
46. The role Congress plays in ensuring that executive branch agencies are carrying out their legislated responsibilities is known as
- A. Judicial review
  - B. Legislative oversight
  - C. Bicameralism
  - D. Federalism
  - E. Executive privilege

Partisanship and the Vote in 1984 Percent Voting for Presidential Candidates, by Party							
Percent voting for	D e m o c r a t i c			Independent	R e p u b l i c a n		
	Strong	Weak	Independent		Independent	Weak	Strong
Walter Mondale	89	68	79	28	7	6	3
Ronald Reagan	11	32	21	72	93	94	97

47. The table above supports which of the following statements about partisanship and the 1984 presidential election?
- A. Democrats were more likely to vote their party identification than were Republicans
  - B. The number of strong Democrats was less than the number of strong Republicans.
  - C. Independent Democrats and independent Republicans were the two groups most likely to vote for candidates of the other party.
  - D. Partisanship was a good predictor of the way a person voted.
  - E. Independents were less likely to vote than were party identifiers.
48. The Constitution states that all revenue bills must originate in
- A. A White House budget resolution
  - B. The Congressional Budget Office
  - C. The United States Senate
  - D. The United States House of Representatives
  - E. The Office of Management and Budget

AP American Government  
Multiple Choice Examination J

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 or 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.
50. Which of the following is true of most federal judges appointed by the president?
- A. They serve ten-year terms
  - B. They serve as long as the appointing president stays in power
  - C. They serve for life on good behavior unless removed by the president
  - D. They serve for life on good behavior unless impeaches and convicted by Congress.
  - E. They serve for life and are not subject to congressional impeachment.
51. Which of the following best described a fundamental difference between political parties and interest groups?
- A. Political parties are prohibited from sponsoring campaign advertisements, and interest groups are not.
  - B. Political parties represent broad arrays of issues, whereas interest groups are more likely to focus on narrow sets of issues
  - C. Political parties are more likely to focus on national politics, whereas interest groups focus on local politics.
  - D. Political parties tend to have strength in particular regions, whereas the power of interest groups is more consistent across states.
  - E. Political parties are required to disclose their campaign finance activities, whereas interest groups are not.
52. Compared to the general population, delegates to presidential nominating conventions are
- A. Less interested in politics
  - B. Less educated
  - C. Financially worse off
  - D. More likely to register as independent
  - E. More ideological
53. Unlike the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution does which of the following?
- A. Restricts the ability of Congress to tax
  - B. Restricts the ability of Congress to establish an army or navy
  - C. Establishes a unitary form of government
  - D. Emphasizes state sovereignty over national sovereignty
  - E. Emphasizes both national sovereignty and federalism
54. Federal budget entitlements refer to spending
- A. To provide individual benefits established by legislation
  - B. By legislators on trips to home states to confer with constituents
  - C. By congressional staff while traveling on official business
  - D. On behalf of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness
  - E. Targeted to benefit residents of specific congressional districts



# AP American Government

## Multiple Choice Examination J

55. *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* (1954) was a significant Supreme Court ruling because it
- A. Placed limits on the federal government and affirmed the rights of people and of the states.
  - B. Made it illegal for members of the Communist Party to be schoolteachers
  - C. Upheld laws allowing for the internment of ethnic groups during wartime.
  - D. Applied the freedom of press provisions of the First Amendment to the states by means of the Fourteenth Amendment
  - E. Held that “separate but equal” concept to be a violation of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.
56. Which of the following is the leading predictor of how an individual will vote in a congressional election?
- A. Newspaper endorsements
  - B. Gender
  - C. Partisanship
  - D. Presidential endorsement
  - E. Occupation

57. Which of the following statements is best supported by the data in the table?

- A. Latinos are fairly homogeneous in their party identification
- B. Latinos have become substantially more supportive of the Democratic Party than they were in the 1950s
- C. The majority of Latinos probably voted for Bill Clinton in 1992
- D. Latinos of Cuban descent are more supportive of the Republican Party than are Latinos of Mexican or Puerto Rican descent
- E. Latinos of Mexican descent are less likely to consider themselves independent than are Latinos of Cuban or Puerto Rican descent.

Party Identification of Latino Groups in the United States, 1991 (in percentages)

	Mexican	Cuban	Puerto Rican
Strong Democrat	31.0	14.4	37.2
Weak Democrat	28.6	5.1	26.4
Independent, closer to Democrat	7.2	6.0	7.4
Independent, other	11.5	5.7	1.5
Independent, closer to Republican	5.5	4.8	3.6
Weak Republican	11.6	16.2	7.2
Strong Republican	4.4	47.8	6.7

58. Which of the following is true about a pocket veto?
- A. It is used to strike down a provision of a bill that the President finds disagreeable.
  - B. It may be overridden by a two-thirds vote in Congress
  - C. It occurs when the President takes no action on a bill for ten days during which Congress is adjourned.
  - D. It is used when the President expects to reach a compromise with Congress about how a bill should be modified.
  - E. It is used when both houses of Congress pass separate versions of the same bill.
59. Of the following, which is the most powerful figure in Congress?
- A. The Chair of the House Ways and Means Committee
  - B. The Speaker of the House
  - C. The Minority Whip of the Senate
  - D. The Majority Whip of the House
  - E. the Chair of the Senate Finance Committee

60. Interest groups engage in all of the following activities, except
- A. Testifying before congressional committees
  - B. Sponsoring issue advocacy ads.
  - C. Lobbying federal agencies
  - D. Filing federal lawsuits
  - E. Using the franking privilege

AP American Government  
Multiple Choice Examination K  
(ACTUAL 2002 AP EXAMINATION)

1. Considering all the elections at all levels of government, which of the following best describes electoral behavior in the United States?
  - A. Primary elections tend to elicit a higher voter turnout than do general elections.
  - B. The majority of the electorate does not vote in most elections
  - C. Voter turnout plays an insignificant role in election outcomes
  - D. Adult citizens under the age of 30 tend to have the highest rate of voter turnout.
  - E. Voters with strong party identification vote less regularly than do independents.
2. In which of the following scenarios would a presidential veto most likely be upheld?
  - A. The president has the support of the Supreme Court.
  - B. The president is in a second term, removed from partisan politics.
  - C. The proposed legislation enjoys widespread bipartisan support
  - D. The proposed legislation was originally adopted by a large majority in both houses of Congress
  - E. Two-thirds of the representatives and senators are members of the same party as the president.
3. The Tenth Amendment to the Constitution has been interpreted by the Supreme Court to
  - A. Prevent states from taxing agencies of the federal government
  - B. Reserve powers to the states
  - C. Restrict the application of judicial review
  - D. Allow for the burning of the flag as an expression of protest
  - E. Limit the use of the legislative veto
4. When a lower court decision is appealed to the Supreme Court, which of the following is most likely to occur?
  - A. The Supreme Court will reconsider the case, and overturn the lower court decision
  - B. The Supreme Court will reprimand the lower court judge for improperly deciding the case.
  - C. The plaintiffs or defendants will file motions for change of venue.
  - D. The case will be retried at the lower court level.
  - E. The Supreme Court will not hear the appeal.
5. Which of the following is true of amicus curiae briefs?
  - A. They are used by interest groups to lobby courts.
  - B. They are used exclusively by liberal interest groups
  - C. They are used exclusively by conservative interest groups
  - D. They are now unconstitutional
  - E. They are the means by which a litigant seeks Supreme Court review of a lower court decision.
6. The terms “fiscal federalism” and “cooperative federalism” refer to situations in which
  - A. The federal government completely dominates state and local governments.
  - B. States are forbidden any activity that has not been specifically approved by the Supreme Court
  - C. The federal judiciary used its power of judicial review to ensure congressional dominance over state legislatures.
  - D. State, municipal and local income taxes are pooled by special agreement and redistributed in accordance with individual need
  - E. Federal, state and local governments work together to complete a project, with the federal government providing much of the project funding.

AP American Government  
Multiple Choice Examination K

Presidential Vote in Elections, by Groups Gallup Poll, 1980-1992										
	1980			1984		1988		1992		
	D	R	I	D	R	D	R	D	R	I
Sex										
Male	38	53	7	36	64	44	56	41	37	22
Female	44	49	6	45	55	48	52	46	38	16
Race										
White	36	56	7	34	66	41	59	39	41	20
Nonwhite	86	10	2	87	13	82	18	77	11	12
Education										
Grade school	54	42	3	51	49	55	45	56	28	16
High school	43	51	5	43	57	45	54	40	38	22
College	35	53	10	39	61	42	58	43	40	17
Age										
Under 30	47	41	11	40	60	37	63	40	37	23
30 to 49	38	52	8	40	60	45	55	42	37	21
50 and older	41	54	4	41	59	49	51	46	39	15
Political affiliation										
Democrat	69	26	4	79	21	85	15	82	8	10
Independent	29	55	14	33	67	43	57	39	30	31
Republican	8	86	5	4	96	7	93	7	77	16
Region										
East	43	47	9	46	54	51	49	47	35	18
Midwest	41	51	7	42	58	47	53	44	34	22
South	44	52	3	37	63	40	60	38	45	17
West	35	54	9	40	60	46	54	45	35	20
Total	41	51	7	41	59	46	54	43	38	19

7. In reference to the above chart, which of the following statements about voting patterns is best supported by the table?
- A. Women were more likely than men to vote Democratic
  - B. People who were young, white and from the South were most likely to be Perot supporters
  - C. Voters with low educational attainment were more likely to vote Republican than Democratic.
  - D. Voters in the south were more likely to vote Democratic than those in other regions
  - E. Nonwhite voters were less likely to support Republican presidential candidates in 1992 than they were in 1980
8. In reference to the above chart, the data in the table provide clear evidence that
- A. Republicans were increasingly likely to defect from their party's candidate
  - B. The vote in the Midwest predicted the outcome rather consistently.
  - C. The East has become a Republican stronghold.
  - D. Voters under the age of 30 were more likely than older voters to support the Democratic candidate.
  - E. Nonwhite voters showed no preference for one party over another.

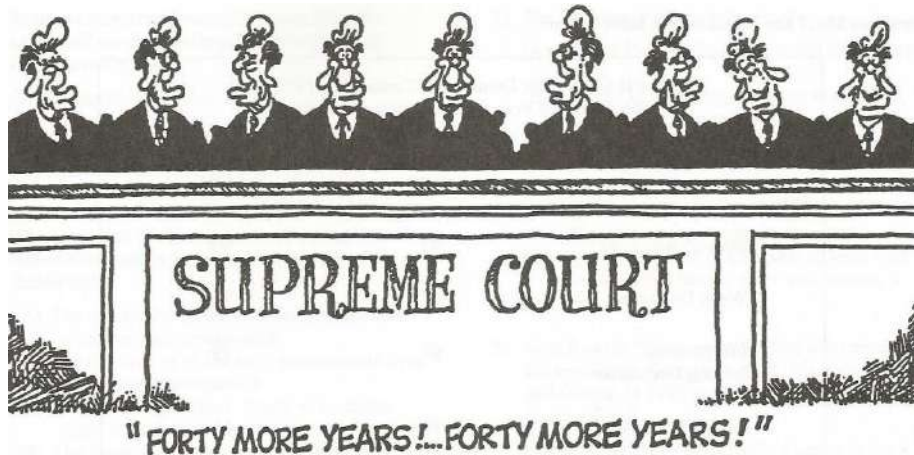
AP American Government  
Multiple Choice Examination K

9. Which of the following statements can be supported from information in the table?
- I. Federal grants to states and local governments have increased substantially in total dollar amount since 1950
  - II. In 1994 the federal government devoted a larger percentage of outlays to grants than in 1980.
  - III. Between 1980 and 1990, grants decreased as a percentage of federal outlays.
  - IV. In 1994 states were more dependent on federal grants for revenue than in 1990, 1970 or 1960
- A. IV only
  - B. I and III only
  - C. II and III only
  - D. II and IV only
  - E. I, III and IV only

Federal Grants-In-Aid, 1950-1994			
Fiscal Year	Total Grants in \$ Billions	Grants as a % of state and local revenue	Grants as a percentage of federal outlays
1950	2.3	10.4	5.3
1960	7.0	14.6	7.6
1970	24.1	19.2	12.3
1980	91.5	25.8	15.5
1990	135.4	20.0	11.0
1994	210.6	24.0	14.4

10. Which of the following is a result of the Electoral College system?
- A. The winner of the presidency often lacks a majority of the popular vote.
  - B. Candidates focus on one-party states in which they can win most of the electoral votes.
  - C. The House of Representatives frequently chooses the president from the top three candidates
  - D. Candidates focus on the states with the largest population
  - E. Campaign spending increases because candidates emphasize television advertising.
11. Which of the following committees of the House of Representatives sets the conditions for debate and amendments of most legislation?
- A. Ways and Means Committee
  - B. Appropriations Committee
  - C. Judiciary Committee
  - D. Rules Committee
  - E. Government Operations Committee
12. Of the following, which has been used most to expand the power of the national government?
- A. The commerce clause of the Constitution
  - B. The habeas corpus clause of the Constitution
  - C. The bill of attainder clause of the Constitution
  - D. The First Amendment
  - E. The Fifth Amendment
13. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the two major political parties in the United States?
- A. Parties have no organization except at the national level.
  - B. Parties are centrally organized to provide a smooth transition from one national campaign to the next.
  - C. Parties are organized much like a large corporation, in that decisions flow from national to state and local levels.
  - D. Local and state parties have virtually no power in the party system.
  - E. Separate and largely independent party organizations exist at national, state and local levels.
14. Following the Civil War, the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was designed to overturn the
- A. Dred Scott decision
  - B. Plessy v. Ferguson
  - C. Emancipation Proclamation
  - D. Civil Rights Act of 1866
  - E. Slaughterhouse cases.

AP American Government  
Multiple Choice Examination K



15. Which of the following best illustrates the point being made in the cartoon above
- A. The influence of presidents on the Supreme Court is limited because the Senate often rejects their nominees.
  - B. The terms of Supreme Court justices should be reduced from their current forty years.
  - C. Presidents can have an influence on public policy far beyond their terms of office.
  - D. The opinions of Supreme Court justices remain very similar over long periods of time.
  - E. Supreme Court justices seldom issue dissenting opinions.

Electoral Support for Democratic Candidates, 1988-1990 (Percentage of Vote for Democratic Candidates)		
	President (1988)	US House (1990)
Strong Democrats	93	90
Weak Democrats	67	79
Independent-leaning Democrats	88	79
Pure Independents	32	61
Independent-leaning Republicans	14	32
Weak Republicans	16	39
Strong Republicans	2	17

16. The table best supports which of the following statements about party identification and voting behavior?
- A. There is no consistent relationship between party identification and voting behavior.
  - B. People with weak party identification tend to vote for opposing party candidates.
  - C. Independent-leaning Democrats are unreliable voters for the Democratic party.
  - D. People who most resist party identification tend to vote for Republican candidates
  - E. People with strong Democratic party identification tend to vote for the Democratic party
17. The table above best supports which of the following statements about the two elections for which data are provided?
- A. The 1988 and 1990 elections were clear victories for the Democratic party
  - B. Republican voters exhibited greater party discipline in 1990 than they did in 1988
  - C. Independent-leaning Republicans were the Republicans least likely to cross party lines.
  - D. Pure Independents were less likely to vote for the Democratic presidential candidate in 1988 than for Democratic House candidates in 1990.
  - E. Weak Democrats were the group most likely to vote for Republican candidates.



## AP American Government

### Multiple Choice Examination K

18. In recent presidential administrations, the principal staff of the President has been made up of members of the
- A. White House office
  - B. Cabinet
  - C. Congress
  - D. National committee of the President's party
  - E. Civil service
19. The procedure for formally amending the United States Constitution best illustrates which of the following?
- A. The dominance of the national government over the state governments.
  - B. The dominance of the state governments over the national government.
  - C. The Founding Fathers' desire to facilitate rapid constitutional revisions.
  - D. The Supreme Court's power to review constitutional amendments.
  - E. The federal structure of the United States government.
20. Which of the following best explains why delegates to both the Republican and Democratic Conventions in 1996 were much more likely to have college and postgraduate degrees than was the rest of the voting population?
- A. College education increases the likelihood of holding liberal political positions
  - B. College education increases the likelihood of holding conservative political positions.
  - C. Political activism increases with education levels.
  - D. Education allows people to have more time to attend conventions
  - E. Some states required delegates to hold college degrees.
21. Congressional district boundaries are usually redrawn every ten years by the
- A. Bureau of the Census
  - B. State legislatures
  - C. President
  - D. House Rules Committee
  - E. Federal Election Commission
22. The franking privilege refers to the
- A. Federal Reserve Board's control over interest rates
  - B. Practice of permitting Senators to preview lists of judicial nominees.
  - C. Practice whereby legislators with the most seniority select the committees on which they want to serve.
  - D. Right to the chair to control the schedule of his or her congressional committee.
  - E. Right of members of Congress to send mail to their constituents at the government's expense.
23. Which of the following took place after presidential candidates Truman in 1948, Nixon in 1968 and Clinton in 1992 won only pluralities of the popular vote?
- A. The election was formally decided in the House of Representatives.
  - B. The election was formally decided in the Senate
  - C. The winning candidate took office after receiving less than 50% of the popular votes cast.
  - D. The Electoral College votes cast by independents were critical in determining the winner.
  - E. The results of the popular vote necessitated a runoff.
24. Which of the following is generally true of the gerrymandering of congressional districts?
- A. It results in more Democrats being elected to the House
  - B. It results in more Republicans being elected to the house
  - C. It guarantees that all minority parties will be equally represented.
  - D. It creates districts that favor one political party over another.
  - E. It violates the principle of one-person, one-vote.

# AP American Government

## Multiple Choice Examination K

25. Which of the following is one of the central concerns of the First Amendment?
- The supremacy of the national government over the state governments.
  - The right of citizens to bear arms
  - The division of powers among the three branches of government
  - The right of citizens to petition the government for redress of grievances
  - The protection of the rights of those accused of committing a crime.
26. The “wall of separation” doctrine refers to the
- Division between levels of the government
  - Unique powers possessed by each branch of government
  - Division of church and state.
  - Barrier between legislative chambers
  - Differentiation of municipal powers from county powers.
27. Lobbyists try to influence legislators mainly through
- “Wining and dining” legislators
  - Orchestrating petition drives and letter-writing campaigns
  - Placing persuasive advertisements in the media
  - Threatening to help the legislator’s opponent in the next election.
  - Providing legislators with information on technical issues.

28. The table (at right) supports which of the following conclusions?

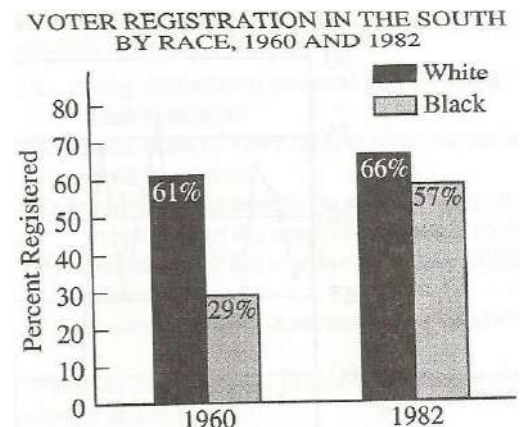
- A plurality of the people consistently support the Democrats
  - Support for the two major parties increased slightly between 1952 and 1994
  - The greatest percentage increase in political identification between 1952 and 1994 occurred among independents.
- I only
  - II only
  - III only
  - I and II only
  - I, II and III

	1952	1960	1968	1976	1984	1994
Democrats	47	46	45	40	40	33
Republicans	27	30	24	23	29	34
Independents	22	23	30	36	29	31
Apolitical	4	4	1	1	2	2

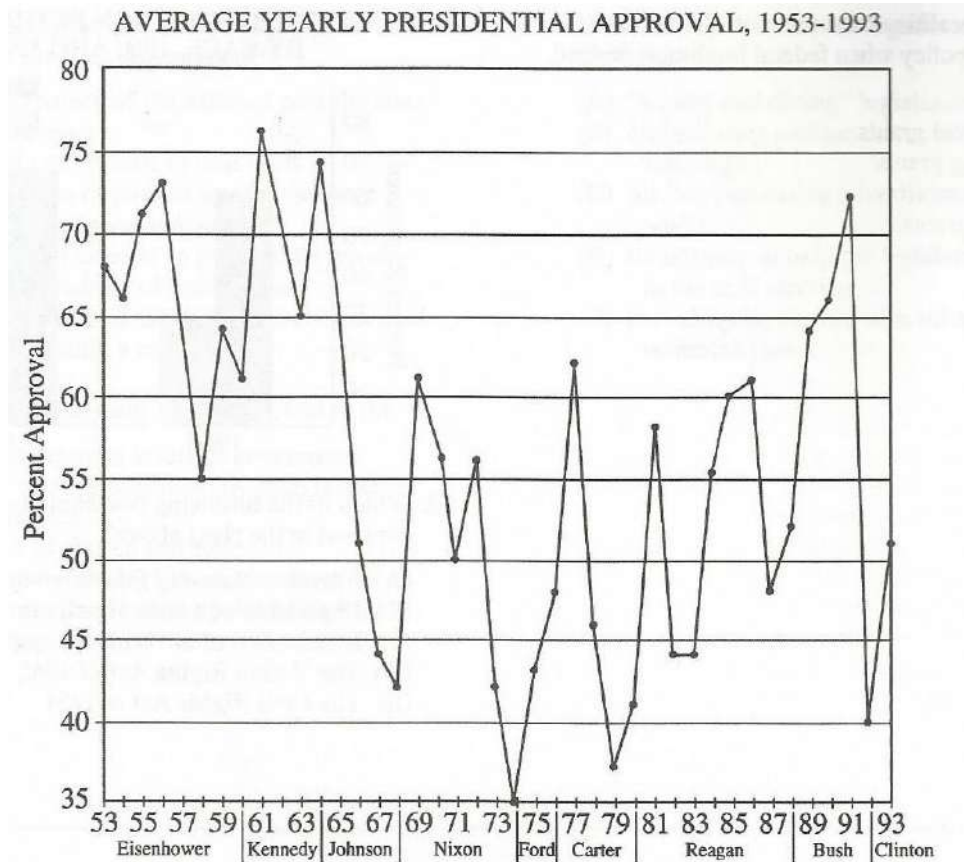
29. States and localities have the most discretion in establishing policy when federal funding is derived from
- Categorical grants
  - Matching grants
  - Block grants
  - Project grants
  - Grants-in-aid

30. Which of the following best explains the trend depicted in the chart?

- Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka
- Imposition of a federal poll tax
- Elimination of all-white primary elections
- The Voting Rights Act of 1965
- The Civil Rights Act of 1964



AP American Government  
Multiple Choice Examination K



31. Which of the following statements about trends in presidential approval ratings is supported by the graph above?
- A. President Reagan was the most popular President since 1953
  - B. There is little relationship between military conflicts and presidential approval ratings
  - C. Presidents tended to become more popular over time.
  - D. A President's popularity tends to fall during his term in office.
  - E. President Carter suffered the largest drop in popularity of any president since 1953.
32. In *Miranda v. Arizona*, the United States Supreme Court declared that
- A. Illegal aliens have the same right to an education as United States citizens
  - B. Evidence seized during an illegal search cannot be used in court.
  - C. Affirmative Action programs cannot employ numerical quotas
  - D. Police must inform criminal suspects of their constitutional rights before questioning suspects after arrest.
  - E. The death penalty is constitutional so long as juries are supplied with sentencing guidelines.
33. Which of the following is not a presidential role authorized by the Constitution?
- A. To be commander in chief of the armed forces
  - B. To lead the political party of the president
  - C. To negotiate treaties with foreign nations
  - D. To be chief executive
  - E. To present the State of the Union address

AP American Government  
Multiple Choice Examination K

34. Which of the following statements about voting behavior in the United States is correct?
- A. College graduates are more likely to vote than those who have at most a high school diploma.
  - B. Voters under the age of 25 are more likely to vote than those in any other age group.
  - C. Registration requirements have no significant effect on voter turnout
  - D. Since 1920, the proportion of women who have voted is approximately the same as the proportion of men who have voted.
  - E. During the twentieth century, the proportion of African Americans who voted was approximately the same as the proportion of white Americans who voted.
35. A electoral system based on single-member districts is usually characterized by
- A. Strong, centralized political parties and a weak executive.
  - B. Higher rates of voter turnout than are common in other systems.
  - C. Legislative representation of each party in proportion to the number of votes it receives
  - D. Domination of the legislature by two political parties
  - E. Ideological rather than mass-based parties
36. Which of the following is true under the system of checks and balances?
- A. The Supreme Court can overrule the president's policy proposals
  - B. The Senate must ratify treaties negotiated by the president before they become law.
  - C. A bill becomes law when the House and the Senate pass it, and the Supreme court declares it constitutional.
  - D. The Supreme Court can remove members of Congress, and Congress can impeach the President.
  - E. The House of Representatives appoints justices to the Supreme Court and the Senate approves the appointments.
37. A major reason why the majority of the Supreme Court justices have had political experience prior to appointment to the Court is that
- A. Justices are expected to act like politicians in their decision-making.
  - B. Presidents seek to place individuals on the Court whose policy views are similar to their own
  - C. The Senate will refuse to confirm any nominee to the Court who is not familiar with the political process.
  - D. Appointment to the Supreme Court is a reward for political party loyalty.
  - E. The Court is expected to defer to the political branches in making its decision.
38. The Supreme Court ruled the legislative veto unconstitutional on the grounds that such vetos
- A. Were the province of the courts alone.
  - B. Violated the principle of separation of powers
  - C. Would give the executive branch too much power
  - D. Would give too much authority to nonelected officials
  - E. Were an unwarranted infringement on the right of state governments.
39. The president can do which of the following without seeking the consent of either the House or the Senate?
- A. Ratify a treaty
  - B. Appoint ambassadors
  - C. Appoint district court judges
  - D. Deploy troops
  - E. Declare war.
40. Which of the following is true about the line-item veto?
- A. It is specifically granted to the president by the Constitution.
  - B. It is used by many state governors
  - C. It is basically the same as a pocket veto
  - D. Its use was upheld by the Supreme Court
  - E. It would, if instituted, strengthen the power of congressional leaders.

## AP American Government

### Multiple Choice Examination K

41. In The Federalist Nr.10, James Madison argued that factions in a republic are
- A. A more serious threat if the republic is large
  - B. Natural but controllable by institutions
  - C. Not likely to occur if people are honest
  - D. Prevented by majority rule
  - E. Prevented by free elections
42. Which of the following actions by the federal government best illustrates the concept of unfunded mandates?
- A. Requiring that polling booths remain open beyond the hours of the workday.
  - B. Requiring states are municipalities to provide certain services for their citizens without providing resources to pay for those services.
  - C. Requiring state governments to guarantee short-term bonds issued by large municipalities in their states.
  - D. Requiring all municipalities to impose a minimum property tax on all residential and business properties
  - E. Requiring state and municipalities to privatize many previously publically funded services
43. The tem “horse race journalism” refers to the tendency of the media to
- A. Cover Congress by focusing on committee chairs rather than on the work of the committees.
  - B. Cover campaigns by emphasizing the relative standings of the candidates in the polls rather than the issues they discuss.
  - C. Cover politics by concentrating on scandal and corruption rather than on instances of integrity and honorable action.
  - D. Compete for access to sources rather than to cooperate in gathering news
  - E. Compete to be the first with major breaking stories rather than trying to present full, accurate accounts of such stories.
44. Which of the following is a provision of federal election law?
- A. A small fee must be paid by persons voting in federal elections
  - B. On-site registration to vote must be permitted on the day of any federal election.
  - C. Electoral districts must be apportioned to equalize the number of Democratic and Republican voters wherever a historic imbalance exists
  - D. Citizens must be automatically registered to vote on their eighteenth birthday.
  - E. In areas with significant populations of linguistic minorities, voting materials must be made available in the preferred languages of the population.
45. The largest portion of “uncontrolled spending” in the federal budget is designated for which of the following?
- A. Interest on the national debt
  - B. Entitlement spending
  - C. Defense spending
  - D. Environmental programs
  - E. Salaries of federal bureaucrats
46. The Supreme Court established the incorporation doctrine when the Court
- A. Interpreted the Fourteenth Amendment as extending most of the requirements of the Bill of Rights to the states as well as the federal government.
  - B. Interpreted the Ninth Amendment as requiring national health and worker-safety standards to protect the individual’s implied right of personal safety.
  - C. Stripped the armed forces of their discretionary powers regarding military service for gay men, lesbian, and married people.
  - D. Strengthened local police forces by granting them the power to investigate and prosecute federal offenses.
  - E. Granted the federal government the power to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional.



AP American Government  
Multiple Choice Examination K

47. Of the following, the most important role in the political socialization of children is played by
- A. Their peer groups
  - B. Their places of worship
  - C. The family
  - D. The media
  - E. The school
48. The 1973's Roe v. Wade decision that upheld a women's right to secure an abortion was based on the right to
- A. Privacy implied in the Bill of Rights
  - B. Equality guaranteed by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments
  - C. Due process of law enforcement in the Fifth and Sixth Amendments
  - D. Adequate medical care implied in the Preamble to the Constitution
  - E. Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness enumerated in the Declaration of Independence.
49. Which of the following was the most important effect of replacing the Articles of Confederation with the Constitution in 1787?
- A. The protection of free speech
  - B. The guarantee of state's rights
  - C. The establishment of direct democracy
  - D. The creation of a strong national government
  - E. The establishment of judicial review
50. The doctrine of original intent holds that
- A. Supreme Court justices must emphasize independent and original thinking in considering constitutional matters
  - B. The meaning of the Constitution depends on the intention of the framers.
  - C. Cases selected for review by the Supreme Court must address an original and new concern not previously addressed by the Court.
  - D. Supreme Court justices should avoid bias by documenting their original impressions of a case
  - E. The Supreme Court should review all treaties that alter previously established foreign policy.
51. A major difference between the House of Representatives and the Senate is that
- A. Filibusters are possible only in the House
  - B. Revenue bills must originate in the Senate
  - C. Judicial nominations originate in a House committee.
  - D. Each state has equal representation in the House but not in the Senate.
  - E. There is unlimited debate in the Senate but not in the House.
52. Senate confirmation is required for which of the following presidential appointments?
- I. Secretary of State
  - II. White House chief of staff
  - III. Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
  - IV. Attorney General
- A. I only
  - B. II and III only
  - C. II and IV only
  - D. I, III and IV only
  - E. I, II, III, and IV

AP American Government  
Multiple Choice Examination K

53. All of the following serve as checks and balances on the power of the federal courts, except
- A. Federal judges can be impeached
  - B. The voters can oust federal judges in national elections.
  - C. Congress can pass a law clarifying “legislative intent.”
  - D. Parents, governors, and local executives can refrain from enforcing court rulings.
  - E. Congress and the state legislatures can amend the Constitution.
54. To which of the following congressional committees would a proposal to reform the national income-tax system initially be sent?
- A. House Appropriations Committee
  - B. House Ways and Means Committee
  - C. House Budget Committee
  - D. Senate Budget Committee
  - E. Senate Finance Committee
55. Political Action Committee’s (PAC’s) representing which of the following groups have increased in number most substantially since the mid-1970s to 2002?
- A. Labor
  - B. Business
  - C. Health care professionals
  - D. Veteran’s groups
  - E. Civil rights advocates
56. Since the 1970s, presidents have made use of executive orders at an increased rate because executive orders
- A. Are noncontroversial measures that can be easily implemented.
  - B. Are rarely defeated in Congress
  - C. Do not need to be passed by Congress
  - D. Avoid judicial review
  - E. Must be ratified by the Senate rather than by the House.
57. Which of the following is not a core value of United States political culture?
- A. Legal equality
  - B. Political equality
  - C. Economic equality
  - D. Freedom of religion
  - E. Freedom of speech
58. The concept of “critical elections” is most closely associated with
- A. The Electoral College process
  - B. Elections during wartime
  - C. The nomination process
  - D. Economic recession
  - E. Party realignment

AP American Government  
Multiple Choice Examination K

Presidential Judicial Nominations (as of January 1994)				
	Clinton	Bush Sr	Reagan	Carter
Nominations (total)	48	239	378	258
White	34 (70.8%)	212 (88.7%)	355 (93.9%)	203 (78.7%)
Black	11 (22.9%)	15 (6.3%)	8 (2.1%)	37 (14.3%)
Latino	3 (6.5%)	11 (4.6%)	13 (3.4%)	16 (6.2%)
Asian	--	1 (0.4%)	2 (0.5%)	2 (0.8%)
Women	18 (37.5%)	41 (17.2%)	31 (8.2%)	40 (15.5%)

59. Which of the following statements is supported by the chart above?
- A. Both Republican presidents nominated a greater proportion of Latinos to the judiciary than did either Democratic president
  - B. President Carter made more judicial nominations than President Reagan
  - C. The percentage of nominees to the judiciary who were minorities was higher for Republican presidents than for Democratic presidents
  - D. The percentage of nominees to the judiciary who were women was higher for Republican presidents than for Democratic presidents
  - E. President Reagan nominated the smallest percentage of women to the judiciary.
60. Federal benefits that must be funded by Congress and must be paid to all citizens who meet eligibility criteria are called
- A. Discretionary appropriation
  - B. Individual entitlements
  - C. Tax expenditures
  - D. Distributive benefits
  - E. Continuing appropriations



