

1989
Advanced Placement United States Government and Politics

Section 1
Time - 45 minutes
60 Questions

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

1. Which of the following principles protects a citizen from imprisonment without trial?
(A) Representative government (D) Checks and balances
(B) Separation of powers (E) Popular sovereignty
(C) Due process
2. A first-term member of the House of Representatives from North Dakota who wished to maximize opportunities for constituent service would be most likely to seek placement on which of the following committees?
(A) Judiciary (D) Foreign Affairs
(B) Agriculture (E) Science and Technology
(C) Rules
3. In the last thirty years, the single most important variable in determining the outcome of an election for a member of the House of Representatives has been,
(A) incumbency (D) membership in the political party of the President
(B) personal wealth (E) positions on key social issues
(C) previous political offices held in the district
4. The power of the Rules Committee in the House of Representatives rests on its authority to
(A) choose the chairs of other standing committees and issue rules for the selection of subcommittee chairs
(B) initiate all spending legislation and hold budget hearings
(C) place a bill on the legislative calendar, limit time for debate and determine the type of amendments allowed
(D) determine the procedures by which nominations by the President will be approved by the House
(E) choose the President if no candidate wins a majority in the electoral college
5. In Marbury v. Madison (1803), the Supreme Court assumed the power to
(A) decide whether internal congressional procedures are constitutional
(B) advise Congress on the constitutionality of a proposed law
(C) regulate slavery
(D) decide on the constitutionality of a law or an executive action
(E) approve executive agreements
6. All of the following help to explain the President's difficulty in controlling cabinet-level agencies EXCEPT.
(A) Agencies often have political support from interest groups.
(B) Agency staff often have information and technical expertise that the President and presidential advisers lack.
(C) The President can only fire appointees before they have been confirmed by the Senate.
(D) Civil servants who remain in their jobs through changes of administration develop loyalties to their agencies.
(E) Congress is a competitor for influence over the bureaucracy

7. The activities of the Federal Reserve Board have the most direct influence on
- (A) bank interest rates
 - (B) government spending
 - (C) oil prices
 - (D) troop-strength levels of the armed services
 - (E) availability of scarce minerals
8. Which of the following statements most accurately compares elections in the United States with those in most other Western democracies?
- (A) United States citizens have fewer opportunities to vote in elections.
 - (B) Political parties exert a stronger influence over voting in the United States.
 - (C) There are fewer obstacles to voting in the United States.
 - (D) There are more political parties in the United States.
 - (E) The voter turnout rate in the United States is usually lower.
9. Which of the following activities of American labor unions is recognized by law?
- (A) Engaging in strikes
 - (B) Denying the public access to a business
 - (C) Refusing a subpoena to appear before an investigative committee of Congress
 - (D) Disobeying a court injunction to return to work
 - (E) Requiring members to make political contributions
10. Which of the following best describes the relationship, between socioeconomic status and participation in politics?
- (A) The lower one's socioeconomic status, the more likely it is that one will run for public office.
 - (B) The higher one's socioeconomic status, the greater the probability of active involvement in the political process.
 - (C) Adults who are unemployed have a greater personal interest in policy and tend to participate more actively in politics than do employed adults.
 - (D) People in the lower middle class are the most likely to participate in politics.
 - (E) There is no relationship between socioeconomic status and political participation.

**Student Party Identification by Parent
Party Identification**

<u>Student Party I.D.</u>	<u>Parent Party Identification</u>		
	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	<u>Republican</u>
Democrat	66%	29%	13%
Independent	27%	53%	36%
Republican	7%	18%	51%

11. According to the information in the table above, which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) Students who identify themselves as independents are most likely to have parents who are Republicans.
 - (B) Of the three groups of parents, the Democrats are the most likely to pass on their party identification to their children.
 - (C) Students who identify with the Democratic party are more likely to have parents who are Republicans than parents who are independents.
 - (D) The children of Republicans are less likely to identify as independents than are the children of Democrats.
 - (E) Parents who are independents are the least likely to have children who share their party identification.

12. Suppose that in 1980 “strong” Democrats who shared Ronald Reagan's views on taxation and Republican women who opposed their party's plank on the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) both turned out to vote at unexpectedly low rates.

These findings would provide evidence for which of the following hypotheses?

- (A) Anything that produces cross-pressure reduces turnout.
 - (B) Strong party identification promotes participation.
 - (C) "Rational" voters need a sense of civic duty to motivate them to vote.
 - (D) Those who express satisfaction with candidate choices are less likely to vote.
 - (E) Those who are party activists are not likely to vote.
13. Which of the following were LEAST likely to have been part of the New Deal electoral coalition?
- (A) Blue-collar workers
 - (B) Racial minorities
 - (C) Southerners
 - (D) Northern business leaders
 - (E) Farm laborers
14. The federal Constitution guarantees all of the following rights to a person arrested and charged with a serious crime EXCEPT the right to
- (A) remain silent
 - (B) be represented by a lawyer
 - (C) negotiate a plea bargain
 - (D) demand a writ of habeas corpus
 - (E) receive a speedy and public trial
15. “The Constitution limits the size of the District of Columbia to _____”
-State of Alabama literacy test, 1936
- The question above and the literacy test from which it came were most likely designed to
- (A) determine the literacy of potential voters
 - (B) prevent Black people from exercising their right to vote
 - (C) assess the general population's understanding of the Constitution
 - (D) promote opposition to statehood for the District of Columbia
 - (E) stop people from moving to the District of Columbia

Questions 16-17 refer to the following excerpt from a United States Supreme Court decision.

We are unanimously of opinion, that the law passed by the legislature of Maryland, imposing a tax on the Bank of the United States, is unconstitutional and void. . . . This is a tax on the operation of an instrument employed by the government of the Union to carry its powers into execution. Such a tax must be unconstitutional....

16. This decision of the Supreme Court upheld the principle that
- (A) the federal government and the state governments are equal
 - (B) Congress has only those powers specifically enumerated in the Constitution
 - (C) Congress has the power to make laws to carry out its constitutional duties
 - (D) taxation without representation is unconstitutional
 - (E) the federal government alone may levy taxes
17. Which of the following resulted from this Supreme Court decision?
- (A) The power of the national government was strengthened.
 - (B) The power of the Supreme Court was weakened.
 - (C) The power of state governments to tax individual citizens was clearly limited.
 - (D) Congress was given the power to coin money.
 - (E) Congress alone was given the power to charter banks.

18. The details of legislation are usually worked out in which of the following settings?
- (A) A party caucus
 - (B) The majority leader's office
 - (C) The floor of the House
 - (D) Legislative hearings
 - (E) A subcommittee
19. Which of the following is responsible for the preparation of executive spending proposals submitted to Congress?
- (A) Treasury Department
 - (B) Council of Economic Advisors
 - (C) Federal Trade Commission
 - (D) Department of Commerce
 - (E) Office of Management and Budget
20. In United States v. Nixon (1974) the Supreme Court ruled that
- (A) the judicial branch should not intervene in political disputes between the President and Congress
 - (B) presidential power is not automatically extended during times of national emergency
 - (C) Presidents must account to the Court for the way in which they implement policy
 - (D) there is no constitutional guarantee of unqualified executive privilege
 - (E) the President does not have the power of an item veto over congressional legislation
21. "Pork barrel" legislation helps the reelection chances of a member of Congress because such legislation
- (A) gives the member of Congress national standing and coverage on national television news
 - (B) helps earn the member of Congress a reputation for service to his or her district
 - (C) attracts campaign contributions from ideological political action committees (PACs)
 - (D) prevents other candidates from claiming that the member of Congress is too liberal for his or her district
 - (E) requires the member of Congress to travel extensively
22. Which of the following statements reflects a pluralist theory of American politics?
- (A) American politics is dominated by a small elite.
 - (B) Public policies emerge from cooperation among elites in business labor, and government.
 - (C) Public policies emerge from compromises reached among competing groups
 - (D) American politics is dominated by cities at the expense of rural areas
 - (E) The American political arena is made up of isolated individuals who have few group affiliations outside the family.
23. All of the following are formal or informal sources of presidential power EXCEPT
- (A) presidential authority to raise revenue
 - (B) presidential access to the media
 - (C) precedents set during previous administrations
 - (D) public support
 - (E) the Constitution
24. An advantage that bureaucrats in federal government have over the President in the policymaking process is that bureaucrats
- (A) control the budgetary process
 - (B) have an independence from the President that is guaranteed by the Constitution
 - (C) find it easier to marshal public support than does the President
 - (D) usually have a continuity of service in the executive branch that the President lacks
 - (E) have better access to the media than does the President

25. Which of the following is the best predictor of the Department of Education's annual budget?
- (A) The preferences of the Chair of the Senate Finance Committee
 - (B) The budget recommendations of the National Education Association
 - (C) The rate of increase of teachers' salaries
 - (D) The number of children entering kindergarten
 - (E) The size of the previous year's budget
26. Which of the following groups would be LEAST likely to maintain a national lobbying organization in Washington, D.C. ?
- (A) Environmentalists
 - (B) Public housing tenants
 - (C) Nurses
 - (D) Automobile manufacturers
 - (E) Automobile assembly-line workers
27. Which of the following would result from the direct election of presidential candidates?
- (A) A national primary would be established.
 - (B) Party nominating conventions would be abolished.
 - (C) Each vote would count equally in determining which candidate won the election.
 - (D) The electoral college would become more influential in the electoral process.
 - (E) Third-party candidates would have less chance of winning the election.
28. Since 1960 the presidential election process has been affected by an increase in all of the following EXCEPT the
- (A) proportion of independents in the electorate
 - (B) influence of political consultants
 - (C) number of primaries
 - (D) turnout of voters
 - (E) role of television
29. Between 1964 and 1984, which of the following would have been most likely to vote for the Democratic presidential candidate?
- (A) A Cuban-American business executive from Miami
 - (B) A Black teacher from Los Angeles
 - (C) A White doctor from Atlanta
 - (D) A Polish-American truck driver from Phoenix
 - (E) A Methodist farmer from Iowa

Defendant	Location
Specific Warning Regarding Interrogations 1. You have the right to remain silent. 2. Anything you say can and will be used against you in a court of law. 3. You have the right to talk to a lawyer and have him present with you while you are being questioned. 4. If you cannot afford to hire a lawyer one will be appointed to represent you before any questioning if you wish one.	
Signature of Defendant	Date
Witness	Time

30. The card shown above was issued as a consequence of which of the following Supreme Court decisions?
- (A) Gitlow v. New York (D) Gideon v. Wainwright
 (B) Munn v. Illinois (E) Miranda v. Arizona
 (C) Regents of University of California v. Bakke
31. "Voting is partly a matter of habit: the more frequently a person has voted in the past, the more likely she or he is to vote in the current election."
- All of the following support the observation above EXCEPT:
- (A) Immediately after the Twenty-Sixth Amendment in 1971 gave 18-to-21 year olds the vote, the proportion of eligible voters who actually voted declined.
 (B) Immediately after the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920 gave women the vote, the proportion of eligible voters who actually voted declined.
 (C) Immediately after the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the participation rate of Black voters in the South was lower than that of White voters in the South.
 (D) Unmarried persons over the age of 65 are less likely to vote than are married persons in that age group
 (E) Newly naturalized citizens may need special inducements to vote.
32. All of the following statements reflect positions the Supreme Court has taken with regard to the right of free speech EXCEPT:
- (A) A restriction on the right of free speech should always be viewed with skepticism.
 (B) There are no acceptable governmental restrictions on free speech.
 (C) Government has an obligation to try to ensure citizens the right to be heard.
 (D) The right to free speech is a fundamental natural right
 (E) The First Amendment protects free speech from incursions of both the federal and state governments
33. In the Constitution as originally ratified in 1788, the provisions regarding which of the following most closely approximate popular, majoritarian democracy?
- (A) Election of members of the House of Representatives
 (B) Election of members of the Senate
 (C) Election of the President
 (D) Ratification of treaties
 (E) Confirmation of presidential appointments
34. Most of the bills introduced in the House and the Senate are then
- (A) passed by one chamber but not the other
 (B) passed by both chambers but vetoed by the President
 (C) referred to committee but never sent to the full Congress
 (D) voted down during the amendment stage of the floor debate
 (E) killed in the Rules Committee
35. Which of the following best defines the term "judicial activism"?
- (A) The demands on judges to hear large numbers of cases
 (B) The efforts of judges to lobby Congress for funds
 (C) The attempts by judges to influence election outcomes
 (D) The unwillingness of judges to remove themselves from cases in which they have a personal interest
 (E) The tendency of judges to interpret the Constitution according to their own views

36. A President may persuade recalcitrant members of Congress to vote for a particular bill by
- (A) having members who oppose the bill transferred to unpopular committees
 - (B) denying campaign funds to members who oppose the bill
 - (C) threatening to deny renomination to members who oppose the bill
 - (D) threatening to item veto part of a different bill that enjoys bipartisan support in Congress
 - (E) making a direct appeal to the public through the mass media
37. In general, independent regulatory commissions are created primarily for the purpose of
- (A) supporting and helping cabinet-level departments
 - (B) proposing policy alternatives during periods of crisis
 - (C) regulating the activities of other bureaucratic agencies to ensure that they act in a fair and objective manner
 - (D) regulating certain industries to protect the public interest
 - (E) increasing the President's patronage powers
38. The President's veto power is accurately described by which of the following statements?
- I. A President sometimes threatens to veto a bill that is under discussion in order to influence congressional decision-making.
 - II. A President typically vetoes about a third of the bills passed by Congress.
 - III. Congress is usually unable to override a President's veto.
- (A) I only
 - (B) III only
 - (C) I and III only
 - (D) II and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III
39. The subject of the cartoon above (?) that is no longer a part of the American political system is the
- (A) role of state legislatures in electing United States senators
 - (B) role of money in influencing the outcome of an election
 - (C) election of millionaires to the Senate
 - (D) high cost of running for the Senate
 - (E) role of special interests in campaigns for state legislatures
40. Which of the following has decreased in Congress over the past twenty years?
- (A) The chances of members' reelection
 - (B) The influence of committee chairs
 - (C) The power of subcommittees
 - (D) The total number of congressional staff employees
 - (E) The cost of congressional elections
41. Invocation of the War Powers Act of 1973 would be most important in determining which of the following?
- (A) The nature of the commitment of United States Marines to a peacekeeping role in Lebanon
 - (B) The amount of financial aid to the Contras of Nicaragua
 - (C) The timing of naval maneuvers off the coast of Libya
 - (D) The appointment of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
 - (E) The legality of extraditing foreign agents responsible for acts of terrorism against United States citizens abroad

42. American political culture is characterized by strong popular support for all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) the rule of law
 - (B) limited government
 - (C) individual liberty
 - (D) equality of opportunity
 - (E) economic equality
43. All of the following are commonly used by interest groups to influence the political process EXCEPT
- (A) lobbying
 - (B) contributing money to candidates
 - (C) nominating candidates
 - (D) filing lawsuits
 - (E) appealing to public opinion

Questions 44-45 are based on the following excerpt from a major Supreme Court decision.

Such considerations apply with added force to children in grade and high schools. To separate them from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone....
... We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of "separate but equal" has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs ... are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

44. The doctrine of "separate but equal" referred to above had previously been upheld by which of the following Supreme Court decisions?
- (A) Dred Scott v. Sanford, 1857
 - (B) Plessy v. Ferguson, 1896
 - (C) Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company v. Sawyer, 1952
 - (D) Engel v. Vitale, 1962
 - (E) Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg County Board of Education, 1971
45. The Supreme Court decision quoted above did which of the following?
- (A) Brought a rapid end to school segregation in the South.
 - (B) Prohibited segregation in hotels and restaurants.
 - (C) Required desegregation of teaching staff.
 - (D) Initially affected only schools where segregation was mandated by law.
 - (E) Affected segregation in the North rather than in the South.
46. Which of the following best defines the constitutional interpretation of federalism?
- (A) The federal government and the states each have separate and mutually exclusive roles and responsibilities; neither controls the other.
 - (B) The states have some powers reserved to them which they may exercise if the Supreme Court permits.
 - (C) The federal government and the states have separate but overlapping powers; where these powers conflict the federal government prevails.
 - (D) The states may only exercise those powers delegated to them by Congress.
 - (E) The federal government may exercise only those powers specifically enumerated in the Constitution.

47. All of the following issues were decided at the Constitutional Convention EXCEPT
- (A) representation in the legislature
 - (B) voting qualifications of the electorate
 - (C) method of electing the President
 - (D) congressional power to override a presidential veto
 - (E) qualifications for members of the House and Senate
48. The usefulness to the President of having cabinet members as political advisers is undermined by the fact that
- (A) the President has little latitude in choosing cabinet members
 - (B) cabinet members have no political support independent of the President
 - (C) cabinet members are usually drawn from Congress and retain loyalties to Congress
 - (D) the loyalties of cabinet members are often divided between loyalty to the President and loyalty to their own executive departments
 - (E) the cabinet operates as a collective unit and individual members have no access to the President

Five Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee

<u>Senator</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Total Years in Senate</u>	<u>Years of Continuous Service on Foreign Relation</u>
A	Republican	10	10
B	Republican	14	8
C	Democrat	16	16
D	Democrat	20	14
E	Independent	22	18

49. Assume a two-member Republican majority in the United States Senate and a Democratic presidential administration. Which of the senators listed on the chart above would fill a vacancy for chair of the Foreign Relations Committee under the normal working of the seniority system?
- (A) Senator A
 - (B) Senator B
 - (C) Senator C
 - (D) Senator D
 - (E) Senator E
50. Cabinet departments differ from independent regulatory agencies in which of the following ways?
- (A) The President can use an executive order to create a cabinet department but not to create an independent regulatory agency.
 - (B) The President can dismiss cabinet officers, but not commissioners of independent regulatory agencies
 - (C) The President seeks appointees who reflect administration views in making cabinet appointments but not in making appointments to independent regulatory agencies
 - (D) Through the appropriations process, Congress can exert control over the cabinet departments but not over independent regulatory agencies
 - (E) The courts can overrule regulations issued by cabinet departments, but not those issued by independent regulatory agencies

51. Which of the following techniques would a corporate lobbyist be likely to use to influence political outcomes in Congress?.
- I. Organizing a demonstration in Washington just before a key House vote
 - II. Ensuring that the corporation's political action committee (PAC) makes donations to the campaigns of members of key committees
 - III. Meeting informally with Senate aides over lunch or cocktails
 - IV. Bringing influential constituents to Washington to discuss important policy matters with their representatives
- (A) II only
(B) I and II only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV only
(E) II, III, and IV only
52. Congress has exerted the greatest influence on the operation of a federal agency by doing which of the following?
- (A) Requiring the agency to participate in interagency task forces
 - (B) Dismissing an agency head who disagrees with congressional priorities
 - (C) Reviewing the annual budget appropriations for the agency
 - (D) Passing "sunset" legislation that terminates programs after a certain period
 - (E) Asking the Supreme Court for advisory opinions on agency regulations
53. Which of the following best describes the relationship between the Supreme Court and public opinion?
- (A) The Court assesses public opinion on a controversial issue and then tries to follow it.
 - (B) Court prestige is so high that its decisions become public consensus.
 - (C) The existence of a public consensus on an issue limits the extent to which the Court will render decisions contrary to that consensus.
 - (D) Public opinion has no bearing on the effective implementation of the Court's decisions.
 - (E) There is no relationship between public opinion and the Court's decisions.
54. Which of the following is an accurate statement about political participation in the United States today?
- (A) A majority of Americans campaign for a candidate in each presidential election.
 - (B) Over 75% of Americans vote in presidential elections.
 - (C) People who participate in the political process are usually angry at government.
 - (D) Similar proportions of eligible men and women vote in presidential elections.
 - (E) People in their thirties or forties are less likely to be active in politics than are those aged 18 to 21.
55. During the past twenty-five years, all of the following changes in public opinion and political behavior have occurred in the United States EXCEPT
- (A) a decline in party competition in the South
 - (B) a decline in the level of trust in government
 - (C) a drop in voter turnout
 - (D) an increase in ticket-splitting
 - (E) an erosion of party loyalties, especially among young people

56. The amendments to the Constitution that were ratified during Reconstruction were primarily designed to
- (A) protect the rights of women against infringement by the federal government
 - (B) protect the rights of Black citizens against infringement by state governments
 - (C) ensure equal economic opportunity for Black citizens
 - (D) facilitate the rebuilding of the Southern economy
 - (E) limit the power the President had gained during the Civil War
57. Which of the following statements best describes the Supreme Court's actions with respect to disputes between Congress and the President?
- (A) The Court has steadily favored the expansion of presidential power at the expense of Congress
 - (B) The Court has refused to allow Congress to subpoena officials from the executive branch.
 - (C) The Court generally has tried to avoid deciding conflicts between Congress and the President.
 - (D) The Court has supported congressional limits on the President's powers as commander-in-chief.
 - (E) The Court has supported congressional use of the legislative veto as a means of controlling the President.
58. Which of the following statements about political action committees (PACs) is true?
- (A) PACs may give unlimited contributions to the election campaigns of individual candidates.
 - (B) PAC spending has not kept pace with inflation.
 - (C) PAC activity is limited to direct contributions to candidates.
 - (D) Social issue groups are the source of most PAC dollars.
 - (E) PAC spending makes up a higher percentage of congressional campaign funds than of presidential campaign funds.
59. Which of the following Supreme Court cases involved the principle of "one person, one vote"?
- (A) Baker v. Carr
 - (B) Roe v. Wade
 - (C) Mapp V. Ohio
 - (D) Korematsu v. United States
 - (E) Gideon v. Wainwright
60. Debate of a bill in the House of Representatives under a "closed rule" means that
- (A) the bill can only be amended by section
 - (B) debate on the bill will consist of five-minute speeches, pro and con
 - (C) only senior members are allowed to participate
 - (D) amendments to the bill cannot be offered
 - (E) the bill must be approved by two-thirds of the House

End of Section 1

If you finish before time is called, you may check your work on this section only.
Do not turn to any other section in the test.

Answer Key and Percent Answering Correctly
1989 AP United States Government and Politics Examination

1.	C	98%	31.	D	69%
2.	B	57%	32.	B	70%
3.	A	79%	33.	A	66%
4.	C	74%	34.	C	60%
5.	D	86%	35.	E	79%
6.	C	59%	36.	E	63%
7.	A	71%	37.	D	55%
8.	E	73%	38.	C	45%
9.	A	88%	39.	A	51%
10.	B	90%	40.	B	42%
11.	B	90%	41.	A	56%
12.	A	70%	42.	E	66%
13.	D	64%	43.	C	53%
14.	C	80%	44.	B	79%
15.	B	82%	45.	D	66%
16.	C	51%	46.	C	64%
17.	A	85%	47.	B	58%
18.	E	80%	48.	D	71%
19.	E	80%	49.	A	18%
20.	D	71%	50.	B	41%
21.	B	64%	51.	E	65%
22.	C	53%	52.	C	68%
23.	A	75%	53.	C	42%
24.	D	61%	54.	D	64%
25.	E	57%	55.	A	53%
26.	B	53%	56.	B	66%
27.	C	67%	57.	C	49%
28.	D	54%	58.	E	51%
29.	B	70%	59.	A	48%
30.	E	88%	60.	D	64%

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

1994 EXAM

Section I

Time 45 minutes

60 Questions

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case.

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. [Note: Cartoon has been removed.] The author of the cartoon below would most likely agree with which of the following?
 - A. Only the exclusionary rule can protect the rights of those accused of violating the law.
 - B. The exclusionary rule has been detrimental to the maintenance of law and order.
 - C. Plea bargaining is an effective means of reducing court backlogs.
 - D. The Warren Court advocated social order at the expense of civil liberties.
 - E. The Rehnquist Court has been too lenient toward criminals.

7. All of the following statements pertaining to the presidential veto are true EXCEPT:
- A. Congress overrides fewer than ten percent of presidential vetoes.
 - B. A vetoed bill is often revised and passed in another form.
 - C. Presidents often threaten to veto bills to increase their leverage with Congress.
 - D. A President may veto part of a bill.
 - E. Congress often places provisions the President wants into a bill the President dislikes to make a veto less likely.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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
11. 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.
12. 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.

13. 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
14. 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
15. 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
- Questions 16-17** refer to the following clause from the Constitution.
 “The Congress shall have power...to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.”
16. Interpretations of this clause have been central to attempts to define the nature of which of the following aspects of the United States political system?
- A. Republicanism
 - B. Pluralism
 - C. Due process of law
 - D. Federalism
 - E. Judicial review
17. The practical effect of this clause has been to
- A. make the legislature the most powerful branch of the national government
 - B. allow the national government to extend its powers beyond those enumerated in the Constitution
 - C. allow state governments to nullify federal laws within their borders
 - D. give the President uncontested powers in the area of foreign policy
 - E. ensure that any powers not delegated by the Constitution to the United States government are reserved to the states and the people
18. Those who believe that the Supreme Court in its rulings should defer to the elective institutions of government are advocating
- A. "Social Darwinism"
 - B. "judicial activism"
 - C. "judicial restraint"
 - D. "incorporation"
 - E. "nullification"
19. In general, Congress is most likely to defer to the President
- A. in the area of foreign policy
 - B. in the area of fiscal policy
 - C. in the area of social policy
 - D. late in the President's term
 - E. when the economy is strong

20. In trying to influence legislation, the President is generally more successful than congressional leaders in
- A. using the legislative schedule to political advantage
 - B. enforcing party discipline
 - C. satisfying interest group demands for access to the policy process
 - D. effectively using formal parliamentary powers rather than persuasion
 - E. using the media to set the policy agenda
21. Supporters of granting the President a line-item veto would most likely argue that this power would increase a President's ability to
- A. work effectively with the cabinet
 - B. negotiate understandings with foreign heads of government
 - C. control federal spending
 - D. avoid costly disputes with the judiciary
 - E. provide effectively for national defense
22. Which of the following is true of an executive agreement made between a United States President and another head of state?
- A. It does not require Senate approval, but may require congressional allocation of funds for implementation.
 - B. It does not require congressional funding because the President can use the power of the purse to raise implementation funds.
 - C. It has more legal force than a treaty.
 - D. It is binding on all succeeding Presidents and Congresses.
 - E. It has been used extensively to end armed conflicts.
23. Over the past 20 years, reforms of the presidential nomination process have had which of the following effects?
- A. The nomination process in both parties has become less democratic and open.
 - B. The number of Black delegates at Republican national conventions has grown substantially.
 - C. The number of candidates willing and able to seek the nomination has decreased dramatically.
 - D. The number of female delegates and minority-group delegates at Democratic national conventions has grown substantially.
 - E. State and local party organizations have increased their control over the process.
24. All of the following are reasons incumbents in the House of Representatives enjoy an electoral advantage over challengers EXCEPT that incumbents
- A. get substantial financial support from their party's national committee
 - B. are better known to voters than are challengers
 - C. find it much easier to raise campaign funds than do challengers
 - D. can use staff members to do constituent service
 - E. often serve on committees that enable them to help the constituency
25. The Office of Management and Budget has the primary responsibility for doing which of the following?
- A. Implementing federal unemployment policy
 - B. Preparing the budget
 - C. Auditing the budget
 - D. Appropriating funds for the budget
 - E. Approving the budget

26. The boundary lines of congressional districts are drawn by
- A. the United States House of Representatives
 - B. the United States Senate
 - C. United States district courts
 - D. state governors
 - E. state legislatures
27. The most common form of political activity undertaken by United States citizens is
- A. lobbying to influence decisions by public officials
 - B. campaigning for candidates for office
 - C. contributing money to a political party
 - D. voting in local elections
 - E. voting in presidential elections
28. The graph above supports which of the following statements about partisanship?
- A. The higher people's incomes, the less likely they are to be Republicans.
 - B. At all income levels, people are divided about equally between the Democratic and Republican parties.
 - C. Only in the highest income group are people more likely to be Republicans than Democrats.
 - D. As income level increases, people are less likely to identify with either political party.
 - E. Income level accurately reflects presidential election voting patterns over the past twenty years.
29. Which of the following statements best describes how United States citizens regard the rights of free speech and assembly?
- A. A majority agrees in principle with these rights, but in practice many people are often intolerant of views they do not support.
 - B. A majority actively supports these rights without any reservations.
 - C. A majority opposes these rights in principle.
 - D. The average citizen is more supportive of these rights than are members of the elite.
 - E. Conservatives have traditionally been more supportive of these rights than have liberals.
30. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution has been interpreted by the Supreme Court to
- A. expand presidential power
 - B. restrict the application of judicial review
 - C. make most rights contained in the Bill of Rights applicable to the states
 - D. prevent states from taxing agencies of the federal government
 - E. limit the use of the legislative veto
31. The legislative process at the national level reflects the intent of the framers of the Constitution to create a legislature that would
- A. be less powerful than the executive
 - B. be cautious and deliberate
 - C. involve as many citizens as possible
 - D. ensure that all groups be equally represented
 - E. allow majorities virtually unlimited control over policy
32. All of the following are consequences of the federal system in the United States EXCEPT
- A. inequality in government services across subnational entities
 - B. opportunities for experimentation in government programs
 - C. multiple points of access for interest groups
 - D. decentralization of political conflict
 - E. a strict division of power among levels of government

33. Which of the following is true about divided party control of the presidency and Congress?
- A. It is a natural occurrence due to the constitutional system of checks and balances.
 - B. It rarely occurs in United States elections, because of straight-ticket voting.
 - C. It promotes quick action by the President and Congress on such issues as the federal budget.
 - D. It reflects a frequent election pattern over the past three decades.
 - E. It results from the reapportionment of House seats after the decennial census.
34. The Freedom of Information Act was designed primarily to give
- A. Congress access to information from citizens
 - B. police access to information from criminal suspects
 - C. the courts access to information from reporters
 - D. citizens access to information from the executive branch
 - E. Congress access to information from the executive branch
35. Which of the following is true of the electoral college system?
- A. It encourages the emergence of third parties.
 - B. It encourages candidates to concentrate their campaigns in competitive, populous states.
 - C. It ensures that the votes of all citizens count equally in selecting the President.
 - D. It requires that a candidate win a minimum of 26 states to obtain a majority in the college.
 - E. It tends to make presidential elections appear closer than they really are.
36. The congressional system of standing committees is significant because it
- A. fosters the development of expertise by members
 - B. helps Congress reduce staff costs
 - C. insulates decision-making from the influence of special interests
 - D. weakens Congress in its dealings with the President
 - E. prevents Congress from effectively processing its large legislative workload
37. Elections for the House of Representatives provide
- A. approximately equal representation for every voter
 - B. an equal chance of getting elected for both incumbents and challengers
 - C. a system in which only those candidates who receive a majority of the votes cast win on the first ballot
 - D. proportional representation based on the percentage of votes cast for each party
 - E. proportional representation of racial and ethnic minorities
38. In contrast to revenue sharing, categorical grants-in-aid provide state and local governments with
- A. substantial discretion in deciding how to use the grants to solve their problems
 - B. aid that reflects tax base and population
 - C. the power to impose regressive taxes
 - D. funds sufficient to support a high level of local service
 - E. funds to administer programs clearly specified by the federal government
39. Which of the following is empowered to create new federal courts and specify the number of judges who will sit on them?
- A. The Supreme Court
 - B. Congress
 - C. The President
 - D. The Department of Justice
 - E. The attorney general

40. The War Powers Resolution (1973) was designed to
- A. allow the Joint Chiefs of Staff to advise the President during periods of conflict
 - B. allow Congress to suspend certain civil liberties during times of war
 - C. require a congressional declaration of war before allowing military forces to be used overseas
 - D. assure congressional involvement in decisions committing military forces in hostile situations overseas
 - E. ensure funding for military operations lasting more than 60 days
41. The primary reason for the current existence of only two major political parties in the United States is that
- A. the Constitution puts severe restrictions on other parties
 - B. third parties are usually far to the right or left, and Americans are moderates
 - C. a winner-take-all electoral system makes it difficult for new parties to emerge and survive
 - D. voters naturally think of themselves as either liberals or conservatives
 - E. presidential electors can vote for only two candidates
42. An interest group would likely have the greatest influence on policy matters involving
- A. narrow issues, only a few interest groups, and technical information
 - B. broad, highly visible national issues
 - C. broad foreign policy issues
 - D. major constitutional questions about civil rights and liberties
 - E. areas in which members of Congress have considerable expertise and commitment
43. Which of the following has the most influence on the outcome of a congressional election?
- A. Local performance of a candidate's party in the presidential race
 - B. A candidate's incumbency status
 - C. The amount of a candidate's campaign spending relative to that of his or her opponent
 - D. The level of support from local party leaders
 - E. The level of voter turnout
44. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the voter turnout rate in the United States?
- A. It is high because of the large numbers of elective offices.
 - B. It is significantly higher among men than among women.
 - C. It is lower than in most other Western democracies.
 - D. It increased sharply when eighteen year olds were given the right to vote.
 - E. It has been steady over the last 30 years.
45. Which of the following is an accurate statement that could be used to refute the argument that a realignment took place in the 1980's?
- A. Although the Republicans had success in national elections, they did not attract members of traditionally Democratic groups.
 - B. Republican identifiers were less likely to vote their partisanship than were Democratic identifiers.
 - C. The Republicans had been the dominant party since the late 1960's.
 - D. The decline in voter turnout slowed steadily.
 - E. Republican dominance in presidential elections did not extend to congressional, state, and local elections.

46. Compared to voters in a general election, voters in presidential primary elections are
- less likely to be members of political parties
 - less likely to be well educated
 - likely to be a larger percentage of the voting-age population
 - more likely to be members of ethnic or racial minority groups
 - more likely to be affluent
47. Which of the following was an argument used by the Supreme Court in upholding federal statutes outlawing segregation in public accommodations?
- Such segregation affected interstate commerce, and Congress therefore had the authority to outlaw it.
 - Such segregation was wrong in principle, and Congress had moral authority to outlaw it even though the statutes lacked a strict constitutional basis.
 - Such segregation violated the First Amendment's protection of the right to free assembly, and Congress therefore had the authority to outlaw it.
 - Such segregation violated the Tenth Amendment's reservation of power to state governments, and Congress therefore had the authority to outlaw it.
 - Since such segregation affected citizens of different states, it fell under the original jurisdiction of the federal courts and could therefore be outlawed by Congress.
48. The clear-and-present-danger test devised by the Supreme Court was designed to define the conditions under which public authorities could
- ban obscene materials
 - suspend habeas corpus protections
 - mobilize the National Guard
 - limit free speech
 - commit troops to situations of potential foreign combat
49. As originally ratified, the United States Constitution included provisions designed to
- limit the importation of foreign manufactured goods
 - increase the economic importance of the agrarian sector relative to that of the manufacturing sector
 - increase the economic powers of the central government
 - expand the states' powers to regulate their own commerce with foreign countries
 - guarantee the states a greater role in economic policy-making
50. Which of the following accurately characterizes the main difference between elite theories and pluralist theories of politics in the United States?
- Elite theories concentrate on the role of interest groups; pluralist theories emphasize the role of individuals.
 - Elite theories argue that a single minority dominates politics in all policy areas; pluralist theories argue that many minorities compete for power in different policy areas.
 - Elite theories argue that social status is the major source of political power; pluralist theories argue that wealth is the major source.
 - Elite theories emphasize the multiple access points that interest groups have to public officials; pluralist theories stress the limits in the number and effectiveness of such access points.
 - Elite theories view government as efficient; pluralist theories view it as slow and wasteful.
51. A committee chair in the House of Representatives is always
- the member with the longest service on the committee
 - the member with the longest service in the House
 - a representative of the Speaker
 - a member of the majority party in the chamber
 - a trusted ally of the President

52. Which of the following is true of independent regulatory agencies?
- A. They tend to have larger budgets than cabinet departments.
 - B. They are directly supervised by cabinet departments.
 - C. They provide a product or service directly to the public.
 - D. They are insulated from contact with interest groups.
 - E. They tend to be freer from presidential control than are cabinet departments.
53. Which of the following are differences between the legislative process in the House of Representatives and that in the Senate?
- I. Debate is more restricted on the House floor than on the Senate floor.
 - II. The amendment process is more restricted in the House than in the Senate.
 - III. Bills are more likely to bypass committee consideration in the House than in the Senate.
 - IV. A Rules Committee sets the guidelines for floor debate in the House but not in the Senate.
- A. III only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. II and IV only
 - D. I, II, and IV only
 - E. I, II, III, and IV
54. Communication between congressional representatives and constituents occurs mainly through
- A. committee hearings
 - B. the media
 - C. the personal staffs of representatives
 - D. the federal bureaucracy
 - E. staff members of congressional committees
55. The Supreme Court's decision about abortion in *Roe v. Wade* was based on
- A. the right to privacy implied in the Bill of Rights
 - B. guarantees of freedom of religion contained in the First Amendment
 - C. the due process clause in the Fifth Amendment
 - D. the equal protection clause in the Fourteenth Amendment
 - E. a federal statute legalizing abortion
56. Which of the following trends was evident in presidential elections in the 1980's?
- A. The decline of Republican party strength among Black northerners
 - B. The decline of Democratic party strength among White Southerners
 - C. The gradual decline of Democratic party strength among suburban voters
 - D. A Democratic majority in partisan self-identification
 - E. A gender gap, with women's support of Republicans sharply declining
57. Which of the following statements about incumbent senators running for reelection is correct?
- A. The senators with the best chances of reelection are those who have served the longest.
 - B. The amount of money spent by a challenger has little bearing on an incumbent's reelection chances.
 - C. Incumbent senators are less likely to be reelected than are incumbent members of the House of Representatives.
 - D. An incumbent senator is equally likely to be reelected or defeated.
 - E. The most important factor influencing the reelection chances of senators is whether they belong to the President's party.

58. An important change in political culture since 1950 is that United States citizens have become
- A. more likely to believe that their actions can influence government policy
 - B. more trusting of nongovernmental institutions and leaders
 - C. less trusting of governmental institutions and leaders
 - D. less supportive of school integration
 - E. less likely to think of themselves as ideologically moderate
59. The most common criterion that people use when voting for a presidential candidate is the candidate's
- A. views on specific issues
 - B. party identification
 - C. ideological position
 - D. personal appearance
 - E. fiscal policy
60. Protection of the legal rights of women has been facilitated by the passage of which of the following?
- I. The Equal Rights Amendment
 - II. The Equal Pay Act of 1963
 - III. The Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - IV. The Education Amendments Act of 1972
- A. II only
 - B. I and III only
 - C. I and IV only
 - D. II, III, and IV only
 - E. I, II, III, and IV

END OF SECTION I. IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION. DO NOT GO ON TO SECTION II UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO. MAKE SURE YOU HAVE PLACED YOUR AP NUMBER LABEL ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET AND HAVE WRITTEN AND GRIDDED YOUR NUMBER CORRECTLY IN SECTION B OF THE ANSWER SHEET

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Note: The following answer key is for a complete example of the 1994 AP Exam. Because of changes in the law and politics, however, some questions are out-of-date.

Questions 7, 21, 45, and 56 are out-of-date.

Questions 8 and 35 are subject to change given new leadership, rulings, laws, etc. See comments that follow the answer key.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

1994 EXAM

Section I

Answer Key

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 16. D |
| 2. D | 17. B |
| 3. E | 18. C |
| 4. E | 19. A |
| 5. B | 20. E |
| 6. B | 21. C |
| 7. D | 22. A |
| 8. C* | 23. D |
| 9. B | 24. A |
| 10. A | 25. B |
| 11. E | 26. E |
| 12. B | 27. E |
| 13. D | 28. C |
| 14. A | 29. A |
| 15. A | 30. C |

* Question 8

Subject to change due to changes in campaign finance laws.

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| 31. B | 46. E |
| 32. E | 47. A |
| 33. D | 48. D |
| 34. D | 49. C |
| 35. B* | 50. B |
| 36. A | 51. D |
| 37. A | 52. E |
| 38. E | 53. D |
| 39. B | 54. C |
| 40. D | 55. A |
| 41. C | 56. B |
| 42. A | 57. C |
| 43. B | 58. C |
| 44. C | 59. B |
| 45. E | 60. D |

* Question 35

Item problematic given recent presidential election.

1999
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
Section I
Time 45 minutes
60 Questions

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case.

1. Which of the following is an example of checks and balances, as established by the Constitution?
 - A. A requirement that states lower their legal drinking age to eighteen as a condition of receiving funds through federal highway grant programs
 - B. Media criticism of public officials during an election campaign period
 - C. The Supreme Court's ability to overturn a lower court decision
 - D. The requirement that presidential appointments to the Supreme Court be approved by the Senate
 - E. The election of the President by the electoral college rather than by direct election
2. The graph above supports which of the following statements?
 - A. People with higher incomes are more likely to think of themselves as conservative than are those with lower incomes.
 - B. Americans with incomes under \$10,000 are much more likely to think of themselves as liberal than as conservative.
 - C. A majority of people whose incomes fall between \$10,000 and \$50,000 think of themselves as conservative.
 - D. No income group contains more people who think of themselves as liberal than people who think of themselves as conservative.
 - E. People with higher incomes are less likely to think of themselves as either liberal or conservative than are those with lower incomes.
3. A primary election in which voters are required to identify a party preference before the election and are not allowed to split their ticket is called
 - A. an open primary
 - B. a blanket primary
 - C. a closed primary
 - D. a runoff primary
 - E. a presidential preference primary
4. When selecting a vice-presidential candidate, a presidential nominee is usually concerned primarily with choosing a running mate who
 - A. has significant personal wealth
 - B. adds balance and appeal to the national ticket
 - C. comes from the same ideological wing of the party as the President
 - D. can serve as the most important domestic policy adviser to the President
 - E. can effectively preside over the Senate
5. The primary function of political action committees (PAC's) is to
 - A. serve as fund-raising organizations for challengers
 - B. provide members of Congress with unbiased information regarding proposed legislation
 - C. consult with the President regarding domestic policy
 - D. encourage broader participation in politics among the electorate
 - E. raise campaign funds to support favored candidates

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME AMONG FAMILIES
(percentage share by economic level)

	1980	1984	1988
Lowest fifth	5.1	4.7	4.6
Second fifth	11.6	11.0	10.7
Third fifth	17.5	17.0	16.7
Fourth fifth	24.3	24.4	24.0
Highest fifth	41.6	42.9	44.0

6. Which of the following conclusions about income distribution during the Reagan administration is supported by the table above?
- The share of income received by the lowest fifth increased, whereas the share received by the fourth fifth decreased.
 - The share of income received by the second fifth increased, whereas the share received by the fourth fifth decreased.
 - The share of income received by the highest fifth increased, whereas the share received by the lowest fifth decreased.
 - The number of people earning high incomes increased.
 - The middle class disappeared.
7. Registered voters directly elect which of the following?
- The President and Vice President
 - Supreme Court justices
 - Members of the Senate
 - Members of the House of Representatives
- I only
 - IV only
 - I and II only
 - III and IV only
 - II, III, and IV only
8. The role of a conference committee in Congress is to
- hold hearings on proposed legislation
 - oversee the actions of the executive branch of the government
 - decide which bills should be considered by the full Senate
 - conduct hearings that make information available to the public
 - reconcile differences in bills passed by the House and Senate
9. Supreme Court justices were given tenure subject to good behavior by the framers of the Constitution in order to ensure that
- justices are free from direct political pressures
 - justices remain accountable to the public
 - justices are encouraged to make politically popular decisions
 - cooperation between the judicial and legislative branches is assured
 - Presidents are encouraged to seek younger nominees for the Supreme
10. The committee system is more important in the House than in the Senate because
- the seniority system is so weak in the House that committees play a larger role
 - the Constitution mandates the type of committee structure in the House
 - committee members are appointed by the President
 - the House is so large that more work can be accomplished in committees than on the floor
 - the majority party in the House prefers to give priority to the work of the committees

11. The most important source of the Supreme Court's caseload is
- A. its original jurisdiction
 - B. its appellate jurisdiction
 - C. instruction from the solicitor general
 - D. the special master's certification of cases for review
 - E. Congress' certification of cases for review
12. A President attempting to influence Congress to pass a legislative program might employ all of the following strategies EXCEPT
- A. using the media to draw attention to the legislative program
 - B. assigning legislative liaisons in the Executive Office of the President to lobby legislators
 - C. denying campaign reelection funds to legislators who oppose the President's policy stand
 - D. exploiting a partisan majority for the President's party in both the House and Senate
 - E. reminding legislators of high popularity ratings for the President in public opinion polls
13. Presidents have had the most success in changing the direction of decisions of the federal judiciary by
- A. threatening to ask Congress to impeach specific judges
 - B. using the media to build consensus for the President's position
 - C. requesting that Congress reduce the term of office that judges may serve
 - D. using the appointment process to select judges with judicial philosophies similar to those of the President
 - E. pressuring Congress to pass the appropriate legislation to override judicial opinions
14. Which of the following did the most to expand civil rights in the 1950's?
- A. State legislative decisions desegregating public accommodations
 - B. State court decisions outlawing poll taxes
 - C. The passage of voting-rights legislation by Congress
 - D. Executive orders mandating affirmative action
 - E. The Supreme Court decision declaring state-mandated school segregation to be unconstitutional
15. Which of the following is true about the right of free speech, as currently interpreted by the Supreme Court?
- A. It protects the right to express opinions even without the actual use of words.
 - B. It protects the use of language deemed obscene by the courts.
 - C. It allows citizens to disobey laws that they believe to be unjust.
 - D. It is protected from infringement by the federal government but not from infringement by state governments.
 - E. It cannot be limited in any manner.
16. The importance of Shays' Rebellion to the development of the United States Constitution was that it
- A. revealed the necessity of both adding the Bill of Rights to the Constitution and creating a new system of checks and balances
 - B. demonstrated the intensity of antirratification sentiment within the thirteen states
 - C. indicated that a strong, constitutionally designed national government was needed to protect property and maintain order
 - D. convinced the delegates attending the Constitutional Convention to accept the Connecticut Plan
 - E. reinforced the idea that slavery should be outlawed in the new Constitution

17. In a federal system of government, political power is primarily
- A. vested in local governments
 - B. vested in the regional governments
 - C. vested in the central government
 - D. divided between the central government and regional governments
 - E. divided between regional governments and local governments
18. Which of the following generalizations about group voting tendencies is true?
- A. Jewish voters tend to vote Republican.
 - B. Protestant voters tend to be more liberal than Roman Catholics on economic issues.
 - C. More women than men identify themselves as Republicans.
 - D. Rural voters are more likely to support Democratic candidates than are urban voters.
 - E. African American Democrats tend to support the more liberal candidates within their party.
19. A corporate lobbyist would be LEAST likely to have an informal discussion about a pending policy matter with which of the following?
- A. A member of the House in whose district the corporation has a plant
 - B. A member of the White House staff concerned about the issue
 - C. A member of the staff of the Senate committee handling a matter of concern to the corporation
 - D. A federal judge in whose court a case important to the corporation is being heard
 - E. A journalist for a major newspaper concerned about the issue
20. Which of the following is a significant trend in the presidential nominating process over the past three decades?
- A. Replacement of national party conventions by national primaries for each party
 - B. Increasing importance of presidential primaries rather than state conventions
 - C. A sharply declining role for political action committees (PAC's)
 - D. Decreasing cost of campaigns
 - E. Increasing control by political party leaders over outcomes
21. Congressional standing committees are best described as
- A. specially appointed investigative bodies
 - B. joint committees of the two houses of Congress
 - C. committees created for each session
 - D. permanent subject-matter committees
 - E. advisory staff agencies
22. All of the following powers are granted to the President by the Constitution EXCEPT
- A. commissioning officers in the armed forces
 - B. addressing the Congress on the state of the union
 - C. receiving ambassadors
 - D. granting pardons for federal offenses
 - E. forming new cabinet-level departments
23. In which of the following did Congress move to regain powers previously lost to the executive branch?
- A. Budget and Impoundment Control Act
 - B. Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act
 - C. Presidential Disability Act
 - D. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
 - E. Persian Gulf War Resolution

24. The data displayed in the table above best support which of the following statements?
- A. The reelection rate is higher in the Senate than in the House.
 - B. The average vote won by Senate members surpasses that won by House members.
 - C. House seats are safer from election turnover than are Senate seats.
 - D. House members serve more terms than do Senators.
 - E. More members of the Senate win reelection by 60% or more of the vote than do members of the House.
25. Which of the following actions can Congress take if the Supreme Court finds a federal law unconstitutional?
- A. Appeal the Court's decision to the District of Columbia's Court of Appeals.
 - B. Formally request the President to veto the Court's decision.
 - C. Remove certain members of the Court and replace them with new members.
 - D. Try to amend the Constitution.
 - E. Reenact the same law.
26. Which of the following statements about Congress is true?
- A. Members of Congress only occasionally are interested in and pay attention to constituency preferences.
 - B. The legislative process is frequently lengthy, decentralized, and characterized by compromise and bargaining.
 - C. Lobbyists and political action committees (PAC's) successfully induce most members of Congress to trade their votes for campaign contributions.
 - D. The growth in the size of Congress as an organization is the principal cause of growth in the federal budget deficit.
 - E. Debate in both houses is structured by elaborate rules enacted by leaders of the majority party.
27. Which of the following is articulated in the War Powers Resolution?
- A. The President may declare war.
 - B. The President must finance any war efforts from a special contingency fund.
 - C. The President must bring troops home from hostilities within 60 to 90 days unless Congress extends the time.
 - D. The President may not nationalize state militias without congressional consent.
 - E. The President may not send troops into hostilities without a declaration of war from Congress or a resolution from the United Nations.
28. In the 1992 election, the membership of Congress was altered significantly by an increase in the number of
- A. conservative Democrats
 - B. liberal Republicans
 - C. third-party representatives
 - D. political independents
 - E. minorities and women
29. Discrimination in public accommodations was made illegal in the United States as a direct result of the
- A. Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*
 - B. Supreme Court decision in *Sweatt v. Painter*
 - C. Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - D. Montgomery bus boycott
 - E. Voting Rights Act of 1965

30. Most of the individual protections of the Bill of Rights now apply to the states because of the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Constitution's
- A. Preamble
 - B. necessary and proper clause
 - C. supremacy clause
 - D. Tenth Amendment
 - E. Fourteenth Amendment
31. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, the Supreme Court established which of the following principles?
- A. States cannot interfere with or tax the legitimate activities of the federal government.
 - B. The judicial branch cannot intervene in political disputes between the President and Congress.
 - C. The federal Bill of Rights places no limitations on the states.
 - D. The federal government has the power to regulate commerce.
 - E. It is within the judiciary's authority to interpret the constitution.
32. 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
33. Which of the following is the most important influence on the choice made by voters in presidential elections?
- A. Partisan identification
 - B. Party platform adopted at the national convention
 - C. Vice-presidential running mate
 - D. Endorsement by political incumbents
 - E. Appeal of the candidates' spouses
34. The advantages of incumbency in congressional elections include which of the following?
- I. Incumbents receive more campaign contributions than do challengers.
 - II. Incumbents are able to provide important services for individual voters.
 - III. The government provides campaign funds for incumbents.
 - IV. The President usually endorses incumbents for reelection.
 - V. Most American voters believe Congress does a good job.
- A. I and II only
 - B. III and IV only
 - C. I, IV, and V only
 - D. II, III, and V only
 - E. III, IV, and V only
35. Which of the following statements about rules of procedure in the House and Senate is correct?
- A. Debate by a determined minority in either chamber cannot be halted.
 - B. The rules in each chamber are determined by the majority whip.
 - C. The rules are specified in Article I of the Constitution.
 - D. The rules can be changed by the President during a national emergency.
 - E. The House operates more by formal rules, while the Senate operates more on informal understandings.

36. Which of the following procedures results in the removal of the President from office?
- A. The House and Senate vote for impeachment, and the Supreme Court reaches a guilty verdict.
 - B. The House votes for impeachment, and the Senate conducts a trial and reaches a guilty verdict.
 - C. The House and Senate both vote for a bill of impeachment.
 - D. Only the House votes for a bill of impeachment.
 - E. A criminal court finds the President guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors."
37. Interest groups and political parties both promote United States democracy by
- A. expressing detailed, ideologically distinct programs
 - B. centralizing public authority
 - C. linking citizens to the political process
 - D. increasing domination of the political process by elites
 - E. lobbying members of Congress
38. Which of the following statements accurately describes the selection of the caseload for the United States Supreme Court?
- A. The United States Constitution spells out all of the categories of cases that the Supreme Court must hear.
 - B. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has the authority to select the cases that the Court will hear.
 - C. The Solicitor General in the Department of Justice determines the Supreme Court's agenda.
 - D. The Supreme Court is free to choose the cases it hears with only a few limitations.
 - E. The Attorney General screens cases for consideration by the Court.
39. The boundaries of United States congressional districts are usually determined by
- A. the Federal Election Commission (FEC)
 - B. the state legislatures
 - C. the House Rules Committee
 - D. a conference committee of the House and Senate
 - E. the director of the United States Census Bureau
40. Public monies are used to help finance which of the following campaigns?
- I. Presidential
 - II. Congressional
 - III. Gubernatorial
- A. I only
 - B. II only
 - C. I and II only
 - D. II and III only
 - E. I, II, and III
41. Diversity of public policy throughout the United States is primarily a consequence of
- A. federalism
 - B. separation of powers
 - C. innovation within bureaucratic agencies
 - D. decentralization in the Senate
 - E. lack of party discipline in the House

42. All of the following have contributed to an increase in presidential power in the post-1945 era EXCEPT
- A. tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War period
 - B. an increase in public expectations for services from the federal government
 - C. economic and domestic problems such as inflation, unemployment, and civil rights issues
 - D. increasing United States involvement in international affairs
 - E. legislation granting the President the power to impound funds appropriated by Congress
43. One of the formal tools used by Congress for oversight of the bureaucracy is
- A. the line-item veto
 - B. authorization of spending
 - C. impoundment bills
 - D. private bills
 - E. senatorial courtesy
44. Decisions reached by the Supreme Court under the leadership of Chief Justice Earl Warren (1953-1969) did all of the following EXCEPT
- A. rule against malapportionment in state legislatures
 - B. void state statutes that permitted school segregation
 - C. invalidate state abortion statutes
 - D. expand the rights of criminal defendants
 - E. increase protection for First Amendment freedoms
45. The "Miranda warning" represents an attempt to protect criminal suspects against
- A. unfair police interrogation
 - B. biased jury selection
 - C. imprisonment without trial
 - D. illegal wiretapping
 - E. unjustified police surveillance
46. The reserved powers of the state governments can best be described as those powers
- A. not specifically granted to the national government or denied to the states
 - B. implied in the Fifth Amendment
 - C. listed specifically in the Tenth Amendment
 - D. exercised by both national and state governments
 - E. granted to states as part of the implied powers doctrine
47. Critical elections in the United States typically have occurred
- A. as a result of a temporary shift in the popular coalition supporting one or both parties
 - B. whenever a third party has secured more than fifteen percent of the presidential vote
 - C. each time a Republican has been elected President
 - D. when voter turnout has declined significantly from the previous election
 - E. when groups of voters have changed their traditional patterns of party loyalties
48. When 18 to 21 year olds received the right to vote in 1971, in the 1972 national elections they did which of the following?
- A. Voted overwhelmingly for Republican candidates.
 - B. Voted overwhelmingly for Democratic candidates.
 - C. Voted overwhelmingly for radical candidates.
 - D. Turned out at a lower rate than the rest of the electorate.
 - E. Turned out at the same rate as the rest of the electorate.

49. The largest amount of political coverage in newspapers during presidential campaigns is devoted to
- A. day-to-day campaign activities
 - B. the platforms of the major parties
 - C. candidates' policy stands on domestic issues
 - D. candidates' stands on foreign policy issues
 - E. candidates' experience and qualifications
50. A state has 11 electoral votes. In a presidential election, the Democratic candidate receives 48 percent of that state's popular vote, the Republican candidate receives 40 percent of the vote, and an independent candidate receives 12 percent of the vote.
- If the state is similar to other states, how will the electoral votes most likely be allocated?
- A. The Democratic candidate will receive 5 electoral votes, the Republican will receive 4, and the independent will receive 2.
 - B. The Democratic candidate will receive 6 electoral votes and the Republican will receive 5.
 - C. The Democratic candidate will receive all 11 electoral votes.
 - D. The votes will not be allocated until there has been a runoff election between the Democratic and Republican candidates.
 - E. The House of Representatives will determine the allocation of the electoral votes.
51. Which of the following is the most accurate statement about political parties in the United States?
- A. Parties increasingly identify themselves with coherent ideologies to attract large blocs of voters.
 - B. The percentage of voters identifying them-selves as either Democrats or Republicans has been declining since the 1970's.
 - C. National party organizations are generally the strongest party organizations.
 - D. It is increasingly difficult for third parties to gain more than two percent of the popular vote.
 - E. Most candidates prefer to run as independents rather than as Democrats or Republicans.
52. The congressional power that has been contested most frequently in the federal courts is the power to
- A. establish post offices
 - B. coin money
 - C. levy taxes
 - D. regulate commerce with foreign nations
 - E. regulate interstate commerce
53. Which of the following is an accurate statement about committees in Congress?
- A. The work of a committee ends when it submits a bill to the full House or Senate for consideration.
 - B. An individual representative or senator can serve on only one committee and one subcommittee.
 - C. Membership on key committees such as House Rules and Senate Finance is limited to fixed terms.
 - D. Standing committees oversee the bureaucracy's implementation of legislation.
 - E. Committee recommendations tend to have little influence on floor voting.

54. The request of recent Presidents for the line-item veto is a challenge to which of the following principles?
- A. Separation of powers
 - B. Senatorial courtesy
 - C. Eminent domain
 - D. Executive privilege
 - E. Congressional oversight
55. Which of the following form an "iron triangle"?
- A. President, Congress, Supreme Court
 - B. President, House majority leader, Senate majority leader
 - C. Interest group, Senate majority leader, House majority leader
 - D. Executive department, House majority leader, President
 - E. Executive department, Congressional committee, interest group
56. An election involving more than two candidates in which the person who receives the most votes is the winner is called
- A. a majority election
 - B. a proportional election
 - C. a plurality election
 - D. a simple election
 - E. an indirect election
57. Cabinet members seldom have a dominant influence on presidential decision-making because
- A. cabinet members generally maintain close independent ties to Congress
 - B. cabinet members generally view their position only as a stepping-stone to further their own political ambitions
 - C. cabinet members are not permitted to disagree publicly with the President
 - D. presidential goals often conflict with the institutional goals of individual cabinet-level agencies
 - E. only half of all cabinet members can be members of the President's party
58. A fundamental source of power for the federal bureaucracy lies in its
- A. role in moving legislation out of sub-committees
 - B. role in mediating interstate conflicts
 - C. ability to convince Congress to fund most projects it supports
 - D. ability to mobilize public opinion in support of legislative initiatives
 - E. ability to set specific guidelines after receiving a general mandate from Congress
59. Since 1965, minority group members have been deprived of political representation proportionate to their numbers in the general population primarily because of the wide use of
- A. closed primaries
 - B. literacy tests
 - C. election rules requiring a clear majority to win
 - D. the single-transferable vote system
 - E. the single-member district system
60. *Griswold v. Connecticut* and *Roe v. Wade* are similar Supreme Court cases in that both cases are based on the
- A. rights of gay men and lesbian women
 - B. right of privacy
 - C. right to an abortion
 - D. right to freedom from cruel and unusual punishment
 - E. right of women to equal protection before the law

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Note: The following answer key is for a complete example of the 1999 AP Exam. Because of changes in the law and politics, however, a few questions are out-of-date.

Questions 28 and 54 are out-of-date.

Questions 4, 5, 15, and 40 are subject to change. See further commentary below the answer key.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

1999 EXAM

Section I

Answer Key

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| 1. D | 16. C |
| 2. A | 17. D |
| 3. C | 18. E |
| 4. B* | 19. D |
| 5. E* | 20. B |
| 6. C | 21. D |
| 7. D | 22. E |
| 8. E | 23. A |
| 9. A | 24. C |
| 10. D | 25. D |
| 11. B | 26. B |
| 12. C | 27. C |
| 13. D | 28. E |
| 14. E | 29. C |
| 15. A* | 30. E |

* Question 4:

Because the selections of Gore and Cheney have challenged this traditional approach to selection of the vice-president, this item may be dated.

* Question 5:

This item is subject to changes in the campaign finance laws.

* Question 15:

This item is subject to change, depending on changes in the Court and new rulings.

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| 31. A | 46. A |
| 32. D | 47. E |
| 33. A | 48. D |
| 34. A | 49. A |
| 35. E | 50. C |
| 36. B | 51. B |
| 37. C | 52. E |
| 38. D | 53. D |
| 39. B | 54. A |
| 40. A* | 55. E |
| 41. A | 56. C |
| 42. E | 57. D |
| 43. B | 58. E |
| 44. C | 59. C |
| 45. A | 60. B |

* Question 40: This item is subject to changes in the campaign-finance laws

ADVANCED PLACEMENT UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
Free Response Questions

Practice.Practice.Practice

Directions: You have 100 minutes to answer all four of the following questions. It is suggested that you take a few minutes to plan each answer. Spend approximately one-fourth of your time (25 minutes) on each question. Illustrate your essay with substantive examples where appropriate. Make certain to number each of your answers as the question is numbered below.

1. The United States Constitution has endured for more than two centuries as the framework of government. However, the meaning of the Constitution has been changed both by formal and informal methods.
 - a. Identify two formal methods for adding amendments to the Constitution.
 - b. Describe two informal methods that have been used to change the meaning of the Constitution. Provide one specific example for each informal method you described.
 - c. Explain why informal methods are used more often than the formal amendment process.
2. Many scholars and observers have argued that the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution has become the single most important act in all of United States politics.
 - a. Identify which provision of the Fourteenth Amendment was applied in one of the following Supreme Court cases. For the cases you select, explain the significance of the decision in United States politics.
 - Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas (1954)
 - Baker v. Carr (1962)
 - Regents of the University of California v. Bakke (1978)
 - b. Identify which provision of the Fourteenth Amendment was applied in one of the following Supreme Court cases. For the cases you select, explain the significance of the decision in United States politics.
 - Mapp v. Ohio (1961)
 - Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)
 - Miranda v. Arizona (1966)
3. Explain how each of the political factors listed below makes it difficult for the federal government to enact public policy. Provide one example for each explanation.
 - Divided government
 - Weak party discipline
 - Growth in the number of interest groups and political action committees (PAC's)

4. The Constitution was an attempt to address problems of decentralization that were experienced under the Articles of Confederation.

(a) List three problems of decentralized powers that existed under the Articles of Confederation. For each problem you listed, identify one solution that the Constitution provided to address the problem.

(b) Some have argued that the tensions between decentralized and centralized power continue to exist. Support this argument by explaining how one of the following illustrates the continuing tension.

- Environmental policy
- Gun Control
- Disability access

5. The Supreme Court is commonly thought to be “above politics.” However, one can argue that the appointment of Supreme Court justices is political.

(a) Identify three characteristics of Supreme Court nominees and discuss how each characteristic has been politically relevant during the appointment process.

(b) Identify two methods that have been used by interest groups to influence the appointment process. Explain how each of these methods has been used to influence that process.

6. The three obstacles listed below have made it difficult for Congress to enact significant campaign finance reform.

- Buckley v. Valeo (1976)
- Soft money
- Incumbency

Select two of the obstacles. For each obstacle, provide both of the following.

(a) A brief description of the obstacle.

(b) An explanation of how the obstacle had made it difficult for Congress to enact significant campaign finance reform.

7.

In the 1990's presidential election campaigns have become more candidate centered and less focused on issues and party labels. This change has been attributed both to how the media cover presidential campaigns and to how candidates use the media. Identify and explain two ways in which the media have contributed to candidate-centered presidential campaigns. Identify and explain two ways in which presidential candidates' use of the media has contributed to candidate-centered campaigns.

Your answer should NOT include a discussion of presidential primary elections.

8.

National interest groups often target national-level policymaking institutions to achieve their policy objectives.

Select one of the following national interest groups.

- American Association of Retired Persons (AARP)
- American Medical Association (AMA)
- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
- National Association of Manufacturers (NAM)

For the group you selected do each of the following.

- a. Identify one major national-level policymaking institution that this group targets.
- b. Describe one resource or characteristic of the group you have chosen AND explain how it influences the choice of the target you have identified in (a).
- c. Describe another resource or characteristic of the group you have chosen AND explain how it influences the choice of the target you have identified in (a).

9.

Is Congress effective in exercising legislative oversight of the federal bureaucracy? Support your answer by doing ONE of the following.

Explain two specific methods Congress uses to exercise effective oversight of the federal bureaucracy.

OR

Give two specific explanations for the failure of Congress to exercise effective oversight of the federal bureaucracy.

10.

Using the information in the pie charts (next page), identify two budgetary barriers that hinder the creation of new policy initiatives. Explain why each of the barriers you identified persists. Using your knowledge of United States politics, identify one nonbudgetary barrier AND explain how this barrier hinders the creation of new policy initiatives.

Growth of Mandatory Spending in the Federal Budget

