1. The definition of bureaucracy includes all of the following notions except
   a. a large organization
   b. authority divided among several managers
   c. a private organization
   d. appointed officials
   e. highly complex

2. One of the formal tools used by Congress for oversight of the bureaucracy is
   a. line-item veto
   b. authorization of spending
   c. impoundment bills
   d. private bills
   e. senatorial courtesy

3. 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

4. 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

5. Which of the following is true of independent regulatory agencies?
   a. They tend to have larger budgets than cabinet agencies.
   b. They are directly supervised by cabinet department
   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.

6. Most federal agencies must share their functions with
   a. related state agencies
   b. private corporations
   c. interest groups
   d. congressional staff
   e. the people
7. When an agency such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) makes an important decision, it is quite likely to be taken to court. This is an example of what is meant by the term
   a. governmental bureaucracy   b. red tape   c. impedimentary government
   d. adversary culture
e. cohesive policy

8. Patronage in the early republic provided the president with all of the following advantages except
   a. keeping subordinates supportive of his policies
   b. influencing recalcitrant members of Congress
   c. helping to build up party organization
   d. holding special-interest lobbyists at bay
   e. providing for continually support

9. The largest portion of “uncontrollable 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

10. The great watershed in the expansion of government bureaucracy in the US occurred during the
    a. Jacksonian period
    b. Civil War
    c. Spanish-American War
    d. Franklin Roosevelt administration
    e. cold war

11. Generally, the role of government bureaucracies up to the end of the 19th century was to
    a. provide benefits for interest groups
    b. solve social and economic problems
    c. regulate unions
    d. protect state and local government

12. Periodically, the size of the bureaucracy has grown substantially. These times of growth have generally occurred during EXCEPT
    a. depressions
    b. wars
    c. periods of prosperity
    d. recessions
    e. crises

13. Largely because of two major events of the 20th century the Great Depression and World War II the features of the federal bureaucracy changed. What characterized this change?
    a. People began to call for more limited, less intrusive government
    b. Administrative agencies could no longer be instructed by Congress to act in public interest
    c. People came to expect government to solve social and economic problems
    d. The Supreme Court ruled that Congress could no longer delegate powers to administrative agencies
    e. People began to see the government as less responsive
14. 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 materials

15. The text argues that the power of a bureaucracy is best measured by its
   a. discretionary authority
   b. size
   c. budgets
   d. organized opposition
   e. linkage to the president

16. What is the legislative veto?
   a. Congress’s refusal to spend money
   b. Congress’s refusal to listen to presidential agenda
   c. Congressional refusal to adhere to an executive order or federal agency standard
   d. There is no such thing as a legislative veto
   e. Congress rejects anything the president advocates

17. Which of the following principles protects a citizen from imprisonment without trial?
   a. Representative Government
   b. Separation of Powers
   c. Due process
   d. Checks and balances
   e. Popular Sovereignty

18. Those powers which are given to the national government exclusively are ________ powers.
   A) enumerated
   B) reserved
   C) concurrent
   D) revolving
   E) complicit

19. 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.

20. 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. Wainright
21. A survey of top-level, nonpolitical federal bureaucrats found their political outlooks to be
   a. profoundly conservative   c. liberal
   b. moderately conservative   d. barely liberal

22. Liberal preferences on various policy issues are displayed least often by
   a. Jews.   b. white Protestants.   c. blacks.   d. white Catholics.   e. hispanics

23. The Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989 is designed to protect
   a. agencies that are being undermined by their employees
   b. agencies that are being undermined by Congress
   c. agency heads who fire employees for misconduct
   d. bureaucrats who tell on their bosses
   e. agencies that pollute the environment

24. 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

25. The biggest difference between a government agency and a private organization is the
   a. presence of a strong, binding agency culture   c. greater number of constraints on the agency
   b. influence of merit on hiring & promotion   d. relative absence of red tape in the agency

26. Why are iron triangles less common today than they once were?
   a. because agencies today are pressured by so many interest groups
   b. because iron triangles are no longer allowed by many agencies
   c. because congressional leadership is so much stronger today
   d. because the courts have stepped in to limit the intervention of interest groups in agency affairs
   e. because committee chairmanships were eliminated

27. Congressional supervision of the bureaucracy involves all of the following except
   a. congressional statutes   c. authorization legislation   e. congressional oversight
   b. budgetary appropriations   d. bills of attainder

28. One bureaucratic “pathology” described by the text is imperialism, meaning the tendency of agencies to
   a. work at cross-purpose with one another
   b. spend more than is necessary to buy some product or service
   c. grow, irrespective of the benefits and costs of their programs
   d. generate complex and sometimes conflicting rules
   e. shrink in power and strength
29. One bureaucratic “pathology” described by the text is conflict, meaning the tendency of agencies to
a. grow, irrespective of the benefits and costs of their programs
b. work at cross-purpose with one another
c. spend more than is necessary to buy some product or service
d. generate complex and sometimes overlapping rules
e. gain cohesive relationships with other agencies

30. Federal benefits that must be funded by Congress and must be paid to all citizens who meet eligibility criteria are called
a. discretionary appropriations
b. individual entitlements
c. tax expenditures
d. distributive benefits
e. continuing appropriations

31. What is the name of the new bureaucracy created by George W. Bush
a. Department of Pre-emptive Strike
b. Work effort relief program
c. CIA
d. FBI
e. Department of Homeland Security

32. Diversity of public policy throughout the United States is primarily a consequence of
a. Federalism
d. decentralization in the Senate
b. Separation of powers
e. lack of party discipline in the House
c. innovation within bureaucratic agencies

33. A plan to reform the bureaucracy popularly called the plan to “reinvent government” is the
a. Joint Committee on Reorganization
c. Grace Commission
b. First Hoover Commission
d. National Performance Review

34. The legislative veto
a. Is always unconstitutional
b. is unconstitutional however Congress still uses it
c. is constitutional
d. is constitutional but restricted

35. In this country, the scope of things that government may legitimately do has, over time
a. increased steadily
b. decreased greatly
c. decreased slightly
d. stayed about the same

36. The actions of Republican Presidents Eisenhower and Nixon illustrate the fact that the expansion of government
a. can be controlled
c. is avoidable
b. is closely tied to party affiliation
d. is a nonpartisan process
37. The most consistently liberal group within the Democratic party has been
a. women
b. union members
c. blacks
d. Jews
e. church goers

38. The courts can play an important role in policy making because
a. courts have the power to set new standards for public and private institutions
b. courts are less impartial and more activist than other policy-making institutions
c. judges are especially well educated and their power is loosely defined
d. courts are more impartial and less activist than other policy-making institutions
e. courts have no role in policy making

39. Daniel Patrick Moynihan has described the new role of the bureaucracy in policy making as
a. the creation of demands
b. the professionalization of reform
b. the logic of collective action
d. entrepreneurial politics

e.

40. The media can help determine the nation’s political agenda. One way they do this, according to the text, is by
a. choosing government activists as editors and reporters
b. forming alliances with senators and their staffs
c. serving as a major source of political innovation and change
d. publicizing those issues placed on the agenda by others
e. none of the above

41. Ms. Lal will one day
a. write a best selling book
b. become President
c. become Chief Justice
d. become Senator

e.

42. When considering the costs and benefits of a policy, it is important to remember that it is usually the _________ that most affects politics.

a. actual dollar amounts of costs and benefits
b. perception of costs and benefits

c. degree of guilt or pleasure involved
d. influence of special-interest groups

43. Today, a person wanting to win an election will most often seek the support of
A) a political machine.
B) issue-oriented clubs.
C) sponsored parties.
D) party-based societies.
E) a personal following.
44. Why should elections based on a plurality system discourage new parties from forming?
A) Because a plurality system discourages patronage and reduces voter interest in joining a party
B) Because a plurality system requires parties to form alliances with other parties to win elections
C) Because under this winner-take-all system no incentive is given for finishing second (or lower)
D) Because a plurality system requires each party to be as narrowly based as possible, leaving little room for new parties
E) Because a plurality system gives an advantage to savvy political unknowns who can grab the media spotlight

45. An example of pork-barrel politics is when Congress
a. chooses committee chairmanships on the basis of seniority
b. enacts election laws that favor incumbents
c. passes laws that distribute benefits and costs to the great majority of the people
d. enacts a program that benefits a single member’s district

46. A consumer advocate who is a good example of a policy entrepreneur is
a. John Sherman  
   c. Karl Marx
b. Thurman Arnold  
d. Ralph Nader

47. One reason that entrepreneurial politics has become more important in recent years is
a. the relaxation of many federal regulations
b. increased competition among special-interest groups
c. the enlarged political role of the media
d. the declining role of consumer activists

48. Passage of the Meat Inspection Act was spurred by a policy entrepreneur and by the book
a. You are What You Eat  
c. The Jungle
b. Octopus  
d. An American Tragedy

49. What have public-interest groups used most effectively to bring pressure on agencies to regulate businesses stringently?
   a. the Justice Department  
c. the federal courts
   b. Congress  
d. congressmen

50. To a considerable extent, the move toward deregulation reflects changes in the
a. ideas of key political elites  
c. structure of regulatory agencies
b. ideas of regulated industries  
d. structure of public opinion

**Matching**
51. Majoritarian Politics  
a. widespread costs and benefits
52. Interest group politics  
b. Concentrated costs and benefits
53. Entrepreneurial politics  
c. Concentrated costs and widespread benefits
54. Client politics  
d. Widespread costs and concentrated benefits
55. In recent decades, public confidence in political institutions has?
A) It has gone down.
B) It has stayed the same.
C) It has risen slightly.
D) It has risen significantly.
E) The changed has varied.

56. If people have a sense of political efficacy, then they believe they
A) trust the government to do what is right.
B) would rather live here than elsewhere.
C) are capable of joining interest groups.
D) feel alienated from public policy.
E) have a say in what government does.

57. Most forms of economic activity are now included under
A) First Amendment freedoms.
B) interstate commerce.
C) the doctrine of implied powers.
D) the reserved powers of the states.
E) compact theory.

58. A categorical grant is a transfer of federal funds designed for
A) the private sector.
B) discretionary use by a state.
C) the accomplishment of broad goals.
D) programs with matching grants.
E) specific purposes.

59. The 104th Congress (1994-1996) block-granted the following federal aid program:
A) Medicaid.
B) food stamps.
C) Medicare.
D) Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).
E) None of the above.

60. 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