

Use the clickers to answer the test. Keep this quz to review for your test.

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) Government is defined as the institutions 1) _____
A) that implement policies that have been enacted in the private sector.
B) concerned with national problems.
C) that bring problems to the attention of public officials.
D) through which public policies are made for society.
E) in the executive branch and its agencies.
- 2) Public policy is defined as a 2) _____
A) course of action by a political party.
B) policy directed at more than one person.
C) choice that government makes in response to an issue.
D) course of action to solve a problem.
E) set of rules and regulations issued by a government agency.
- 3) The U.S. Constitution establishes all of the following as policymaking institutions EXCEPT 3) _____
A) the bureaucracy.
B) political parties.
C) the courts.
D) Congress.
E) the presidency.
- 4) Policy impacts include 4) _____
A) how a policy gets on the public agenda.
B) the problems and interests of the people.
C) whether the policy works or not.
D) who formulates public policy.
E) which institutions adopt the policy.
- 5) Which of the following is NOT one of the cornerstones of an ideal democracy? 5) _____
A) effective participation
B) citizen control of the agenda
C) economic equality
D) equality in voting
E) none of the above
- 6) The most fundamental element of democratic theory is 6) _____
A) access to information.
B) free media.
C) government efficiency.
D) majority rule.
E) equality.

- 7) Two of the most important principles of democratic theory are majority rule and _____
A) minority rights.
B) pluralism.
C) majority restraint.
D) rational choices.
E) judicial review.
- 8) A system in which many groups make themselves heard and felt somewhere in the policy process is _____
A) direct democracy.
B) pluralistic.
C) elitist.
D) hyperpluralistic.
E) bureaucratic.
- 9) Elite and class theory holds that _____
A) power is dispersed among many institutions.
B) politics is the basis of elite power.
C) there is little consensus in policymaking among elites.
D) all societies are divided along class lines and an upper-class elite will rule.
E) in a democracy the majority class must overthrow the government and rule by itself if government is to be freed from the control of the rich.
- 10) Individualism is the belief that _____
A) individuals, not governments, should own the means of production.
B) individuals do not need to participate in the political process.
C) people can and should get ahead on their own.
D) separation of powers is vital to a functioning government.
E) government knows what is best for Americans.
- 11) The formal institutions of the American national government include all of the following EXCEPT _____
A) the presidency.
B) the bureaucracy.
C) courts.
D) political parties.
E) Congress.
- 12) A public good is defined as _____
A) something provided by the government that cannot be provided by the private sector.
B) something in which any member of society can share.
C) a public policy that is good for the nation as a whole.
D) a choice that government makes in response to a political issue.
E) all of the above

- 13) Each of the following is an example of a public good EXCEPT 13) _____
A) clean-water policies.
B) food.
C) national defense.
D) public parks.
E) clean-air policies.
- 14) All governments 14) _____
A) ensure safety on the high seas and promote free enterprise.
B) guarantee a capitalist economy and collect taxes.
C) maintain national parks and a national defense.
D) provide public goods and socialize citizens into the political culture.
E) hold elections.
- 15) All governments 15) _____
A) have written constitutions.
B) are elected.
C) provide public services.
D) have a president.
E) have a legislature.
- 16) The role of schools in society is an example of the government 16) _____
A) collecting taxes.
B) preserving order.
C) providing order in society.
D) providing public goods.
E) socializing the young into the political culture.
- 17) The "what" of politics refers to 17) _____
A) the public policies that come from government.
B) the formal institutions of government.
C) the political parties.
D) elections.
E) the relationship between the three branches of government.
- 18) One type of linkage institution is a(n) 18) _____
A) bureaucracy.
B) legislature.
C) political parties.
D) interest group.
E) government.
- 19) Which of these is a linkage institution? 19) _____
A) *USA Today*
B) the president's cabinet
C) the House of Representatives
D) the ambassador to France
E) all of the above

Answer Key

Testname: AP GOV CH1 QUIZ 2010

- 1) D
- 2) C
- 3) A
- 4) C
- 5) C
- 6) D
- 7) A
- 8) B
- 9) D
- 10) C
- 11) D
- 12) B
- 13) B
- 14) D
- 15) C
- 16) E
- 17) A
- 18) D
- 19) A