

Chapter Quiz

CHAPTER 2: GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS AND POLICY ACTORS

Multiple Choice

1. The Constitution states that the president nominates justices to the Supreme Court and the _____ provides “advice and consent” for those nominees.

- a. Senate
- b. House of Representatives
- c. President
- d. Governors

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe and explain the growth of government throughout U.S. history.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Introduction

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. The conflicts over the seating of new Supreme Court justices in Obama and Trump’s presidencies illustrate the challenges that are a result of _____.

- a. policy gridlock
- b. personal grudges
- c. divided government
- d. bipartisanship

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe and explain the growth of government throughout U.S. history.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Introduction

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Much of the recent growth in government employees has been in _____.

- a. federal agencies and departments
- b. international agencies and departments
- c. state agencies and departments
- d. tribal governments

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe and explain the growth of government throughout U.S. history.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Growth of Government

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. The federal government's size is measured by _____ and has been relatively stable since the 1970s.

- a. the number of agencies and departments
- b. the number of citizens
- c. budgets
- d. the number of employees

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe and explain the growth of government throughout U.S. history.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Growth of Government

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. The rise of the Tea Party movement in recent years is partially in response to what its supporters see as a federal government that is _____.

- a. not involved
- b. doing the bare minimum
- c. disregarding the wishes of the citizens
- d. overinvolved

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe and explain the growth of government throughout U.S. history.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Growth of Government

Difficulty Level: Easy

6. Americans tend to be ideologically _____, but _____ in practice with respect to provision of government services.

- a. conservative; liberal
- b. moderate; liberal
- c. liberal; conservative
- d. liberal; moderate

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe and explain the growth of government throughout U.S. history.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Growth of Government

Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Which of the following are now considered to be at leading edge of policy development?

- a. the federal government
- b. state governments
- c. local governments
- d. tribal governments

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe and explain the growth of government throughout U.S. history.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Growth of Government

Difficulty Level: Easy

8. Which of the following has a significant impact on policymaking processes, but does prevent policy action as the routine administration of current national policies and programs clearly indicate?

- a. decentralization
- b. fragmentation
- c. devolution
- d. centralization

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2-2: Analyze the structure of the U.S. government and the implications for policymaking capacity.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Government Institutions and Policy Capacity

Difficulty Level: Medium

9. President Obama's successes during the first two years of his presidency were a result of _____.

- a. divided government
- b. bipartisan efforts
- c. the support of a Democratic majority in Congress
- d. the support of a Republican minority in Congress

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2-2: Analyze the structure of the U.S. government and the implications for policymaking capacity.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Government Institutions and Policy Capacity

Difficulty Level: Easy

10. Which of the following policies was identified as an example of incremental change?

- a. No Child Left Behind
- b. Head Start preschool program
- c. Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017
- d. Affordable Care Act of 2010

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2-2: Analyze the structure of the U.S. government and the implications for policymaking capacity.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Government Institutions and Policy Capacity

Difficulty Level: Medium

11. President George W. Bush was instrumental in the _____.

- a. creation of the Department of Homeland Security
- b. passing of health care reform
- c. overhaul of the tax code
- d. decriminalization of marijuana

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2-2: Analyze the structure of the U.S. government and the implications for policymaking capacity.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Government Institutions and Policy Capacity

Difficulty Level: Medium

12. Richard Nixon's "new federalism" initiatives in the early 1970s were designed to move away from _____ and toward _____.

- a. categorical grants; block grants
- b. block grants; categorical grants
- c. unfunded mandates; categorical grants
- d. unfunded mandates; block grants

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2-2: Analyze the structure of the U.S. government and the implications for policymaking capacity.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Evolution of Federal-State Relations

Difficulty Level: Medium

13. The No Child Left Behind program is an example of a _____.

- a. categorical grant
- b. block grant
- c. unfunded mandate
- d. grant-in-aid

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2-2: Analyze the structure of the U.S. government and the implications for policymaking capacity.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Evolution of Federal-State Relations

Difficulty Level: Medium

14. Which of the following presidential powers can be utilized by a president to reject a bill approved by Congress?

- a. filibuster
- b. executive privilege
- c. veto
- d. cloture vote

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2-3: Explain the challenges of policymaking posed by the separation of powers.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Legislative Branch
Difficulty Level: Medium

15. The public, typically less than 10 percent of it, who are apt to take an interest in particular problems or policy are referred to as _____.

- a. the attentive public
- b. the passive public
- c. the active public
- d. the uninformed public

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2-4: Describe and assess major governmental and nongovernmental actors most involved in the policy process.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Public Opinion and Policymaking

Difficulty Level: Medium

True/False

1. The United States' emergence as a superpower post World War II has contributed to its government growth.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 2-1: Describe and explain the growth of government throughout U.S. history.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Growth of Government

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. The United States is based on a tripartite division of authority among the legislative, executive, and judicial institutions.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 2-2: Analyze the structure of the U.S. government and the implications for policymaking capacity.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Government Institutions and Policy Capacity

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Policy performance is uniform across all states.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 2-2: Analyze the structure of the U.S. government and the implications for policymaking capacity.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: State Variation in Policy Capacity

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. At the most basic level, the media report information that helps to inform the citizenry about the politics of the day and the policies being debated and passed.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 2-4: Describe and assess major governmental and nongovernmental actors most involved in the policy process.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: State Variation in Policy Capacity

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Public opinion is the determinative influence on policymaking.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 2-4: Describe and assess major governmental and nongovernmental actors most involved in the policy process.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Public Opinion and Policymaking

Difficulty Level: Medium