

**APGOV Reading Guide Review Questions Chapter 10**  
**\*Answers are in the notebook in my classroom.**

1. Elections serve the purpose of
  - a. socializing and institutionalizing political activity.
  - b. providing regular access to political power.
  - c. providing a legitimate means to replace leaders.
  - d. all of these.
  
2. In the United States, elections are used to
  - a. select party nominees.
  - b. select officeholders.
  - c. make or ratify legislation.
  - d. all of these.
  
3. Voters in some states can put a proposed law on the ballot with
  - a. an initiative petition.
  - b. an opinion poll.
  - c. a referendum.
  - d. a three-fifth vote.
  
4. A referendum is used to give voters a chance to approve a proposed legislative act or constitutional amendment.
  - True
  - False
  
5. In the election of 1800,
  - a. candidates were nominated at national conventions.
  - b. the focus of the campaign was on the voters.
  - c. the candidate with the second highest number of electoral votes became vice-president.
  - d. media coverage was extensive.
  
6. In the election of 1896, the Republicans supported
  - a. low tariffs.
  - b. the gold standard.
  - c. rural farmers in debt.
  - d. unlimited coinage of silver.
  
7. Which candidate traveled through 26 states and logged 18,000 miles?
  - a. William McKinley
  - b. Grover Cleveland
  - c. John Adams
  - d. William Jennings Bryan

8. Voter turnout in 1896 approached
- a. 20%.
  - b. 60%.
  - c. 50%.
  - d. 80%.
9. The election of 2000 boiled down to who would win the state of
- a. California.
  - b. Pennsylvania.
  - c. Florida.
  - d. New York.
10. The courts played a pivotal role in the 2000 election for the first time ever.
- True
  - False
11. In 2000, Ralph Nader argued that the Republican and Democratic parties
- a. were both too liberal for the American people.
  - b. were controlled by labor groups.
  - c. focused too much on international issues.
  - d. were dominated by corporate interests.
12. The 2000 election marked the first time since 1888 that the winner of the popular vote lost the electoral college count.
- True
  - False
13. A paradox in American electoral history is that while suffrage has expanded,
- a. fewer Americans exercise their right to vote.
  - b. participation in elections has increased.
  - c. people place greater value on their right to vote.
  - d. fewer people are eligible to vote.
14. Rational people might decide that the costs of voting outweigh the benefits.
- True
  - False
15. Which of the following factors is NOT central to the decision of whether or not to vote?
- a. perceived policy difference between the parties
  - b. the knowledge that most elections are extremely close
  - c. a sense of political efficacy
  - d. a sense of civic duty

16. The belief that ordinary people can influence the government is known as
- a. political efficacy.
  - b. rational behavior.
  - c. civic duty.
  - d. class-based voting.
17. The voter registration system is
- a. implemented by federal authorities.
  - b. more restrictive in northern states.
  - c. an important factor in low voter turnout.
  - d. the same in every state.
18. The Motor Voter Act establishes national standards for voter registration for the first time in the United States.
- True
  - False
19. All other things being equal, who of the following individuals is most likely to vote?
- a. a single person
  - b. a married union member
  - c. a high school drop out
  - d. a southern African-American
20. African-Americans and other minorities with high income and education levels vote with greater frequency than whites with high income and education.
- True
  - False
21. Politicians and political scientists agree on the relevance of the mandate theory.
- True
  - False
22. Which of the following factors is NOT central to the decision of how to vote?
- a. simplified registration procedures
  - b. party identification
  - c. candidate evaluation
  - d. policy voting
23. In the 1950s, the single best predictor of a voter's decision of how to vote was
- a. political efficacy.
  - b. policy voting.
  - c. party identification.
  - d. candidate evaluation.

24. A study of Rosenberg and McCafferty concluded that
- a. a candidate's appearance and image has no real effect on voters.
  - b. policy voting has become the single most important determinant of how to vote.
  - c. It is possible to manipulate a candidate's appearance in a way that affects voters' choices.
  - d. party identification has all but disappeared as a determinant of how to vote.
25. Studies have shown that the most important dimension of candidate image is
- a. integrity.
  - b. reliability.
  - c. competence.
  - d. all of these.
26. Which of the following conditions is NOT central to policy voting?
- a. a voter's clear view of his or her policy preferences
  - b. a voter's knowledge of where the candidates stand
  - c. a voter's party identification
  - d. a vote for the candidate whose positions match those of the voter
27. No longer can a candidate get a party's nomination without taking stands on the major issues of the day.
- True
  - False
28. The electoral college system was created by
- a. political practice.
  - b. political parties.
  - c. an act of the US Congress.
  - d. the US Constitution.
29. Which of the following statements about the electoral college is FALSE?
- a. It is used in many countries of the world.
  - b. Each state has as many electors as it has senators and representatives.
  - c. In most states, there is a winner-take-all system.
  - d. Electoral college voters are counted when the new congressional session opens in January.
30. Electoral college votes are cast in proportion to the popular vote for each candidate.
- True
  - False

31. The Electoral College is important to the presidential election because it
- a. introduces a bias into the campaign and electoral process.
  - b. gives an advantage to big states.
  - c. may result in the election of a president who did not receive the most popular votes.
  - d. all of these.
32. The Electoral College system can introduce bias into the electoral process that favors
- a. rural states.
  - b. small states.
  - c. big states.
  - d. states without big cities.
33. It is possible for the Electoral College to choose a president who did not win a majority of the popular vote.
- True
  - False
34. The greater the policy differences between the candidates, the more likely voters will be able to steer government policies by their voting choices.
- True
  - False
35. Parties and candidates
- a. are skilled in the art of ambiguity.
  - b. prefer to tackle the controversial issues.
  - c. use the media for comprehensive press coverage.
  - d. always provide voters with sharp, distinct choices.
36. Who said that candidates should offer “a choice, not an echo”?
- a. Jimmy Carter
  - b. Barry Goldwater
  - c. Benjamin Page
  - d. Ronald Reagan
37. Retrospective voting refers to voting
- a. by absentee ballot.
  - b. for an incumbent because the perception that his or her policies have made you better off.
  - c. according to party identification.
  - d. the same way election after election.

38. Because of retrospective voting, nothing makes incumbent politician more nervous than the state of
- a. foreign affairs.
  - b. the environment.
  - c. the economy.
  - d. all of these.
39. Individuals who believe they can influence the government's actions are also more likely to believe, in turn, that the government should have more power.
- True
  - False