

APGOV Reading Guide Review Questions Chapter 11
***Answers are in the notebook in my classroom.**

1. Participation in both elections and interest groups has declined dramatically since 1960.
 - True
 - False

2. Interest groups have no formal Constitutional protections.
 - True
 - False

3. Interest groups differ from political parties because
 - a. parties use technology more effectively.
 - b. groups tend to be policy specialists while parties tend to be policy generalists
 - c. the group's main arena is electoral system.
 - d. parties seek many access points in government.

4. James Madison's derogatory term "faction" would include both political parties and interest groups.
 - True
 - False

5. The theory that argues that just a few groups have most of the power is the
 - a. pluralist theory.
 - b. elite theory.
 - c. group theory of politics.
 - d. hyperpluralist theory.

6. The group theory of politics
 - a. is a part of traditional democratic theory.
 - b. supports the idea that elites run the government.
 - c. sees groups as an important linkage institution.
 - d. states that groups have become too powerful.

7. Which of the following isn't NOT an essential part of the group theory of politics?
 - a. Groups are extremely unequal in power.
 - b. Groups usually play by the rules of the game.
 - c. Groups weak in one resource can use another.
 - d. Groups compete.

8. Public opinion polls have shown that most people believe that government is pretty much run by a few big interests looking out for themselves.
- True
 - False
9. Which of the following statements about the elite theory perspective on groups is FALSE?
- a. Real power is held by relatively few key groups.
 - b. The power of a few is fortified by an extensive system of interlocking directorates.
 - c. The real game of group politics is the one played by the corporate elites.
 - d. Groups provide an effective check on elite power.
10. According to elite theorists, interest group lobbying is a problem because
- a. it is open to too many groups.
 - b. it benefits the few at the expense of the many.
 - c. it disperses power among a wide range of groups.
 - d. legislators have become immune to group pressures.
11. Interest-group liberalism is characterized by the philosophy that all interest groups are almost equally legitimate and the job of government is to advance them all.
- True
 - False
12. Which of the following is NOT a part of subgovernments?
- a. interest group leaders
 - b. interlocking directorates
 - c. administrative agencies
 - d. congressional committees and subcommittees
13. The Tobacco Institute, the Department of Agriculture, and the House Tobacco Subcommittee working together to protect the interest to tobacco farmers is a classic example of
- a. interlocking directorates.
 - b. the group theory of politics.
 - c. a subgovernment.
 - d. elite control of government.
14. The hyperpluralist position on groups is that
- a. groups have become too powerful in the political process.
 - b. interest group liberalism is aggravated by numerous subgovernment.
 - c. the result of group conflict is contradictory and confusing policy.
 - d. all of these.

15. The larger the group, the
- a. more government support it receives.
 - b. more it behaves like a party.
 - c. less effective it is.
 - d. more specialized it becomes.
16. Large group have organizational advantages over small groups.
- True
 - False
17. A potential group
- a. is composed of people who share a common interest.
 - b. is usually smaller than an actual group.
 - c. is composed of only active groups members.
 - d. always consists of all consumers.
18. Collective goods
- a. can be packaged and sold separately.
 - b. can be withheld from any group member.
 - c. are available only to members of the actual group who secure them.
 - d. are shared by members of the potential group.
19. Free-riders
- a. are actual group members.
 - b. avoid collective goods.
 - c. aggravate large groups more than small groups.
 - d. automatically share in group benefits.
20. Which of the following matters could NOT be explained by Mancur Olson's law of large groups?
- a. the problems of public interest lobbies
 - b. why small groups are easier to organize
 - c. why large groups are less effective
 - d. the successes of the Consumers Union
21. Which of the following organizations has the largest potential membership?
- a. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
 - b. National Organization for Women
 - c. Consumers Union
 - d. American Medical Association

22. Goods that a group can restrict to those who pay their yearly dues are called
- a. free-rider goods.
 - b. selective benefits.
 - c. collective goods.
 - d. actual benefits.
23. Which of the following is NOT true of single-issue groups?
- a. They are the same as public interest lobbies.
 - b. They have narrow interests.
 - c. They dislike compromise.
 - d. They single-mindedly pursue their goal.
24. One of the most emotional issues to generate single-issue groups has been that of abortion.
- True
 - False
25. Critics charge that PACs distort the governmental process in favor of the largest groups in American society.
- True
 - False
26. Which of the following statements regarding the Tax Reform Act of 1986 is FALSE?
- a. The Tax Reform Act eliminated all but a very few loopholes.
 - b. The Tax Reform Act is a classic example of how PACs can influence votes.
 - c. The Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee is Congress' top PAC recipient during the tax reform struggle.
 - d. Senator Packwood turned against lobbyists trying to get his ear on behalf of various tax loopholes.
27. Technology has facilitated the explosion in the number of interest groups in the United States.
- True
 - False
28. Which of the following is NOT among the strategies used by interest groups to shape public policy?
- a. lobbying
 - b. litigation
 - c. electioneering
 - d. avoiding publicity

29. Lobbying
- a. is aimed at influencing decisionmaking.
 - b. is confined solely to the legislative branch.
 - c. was made illegal with the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.
 - d. is most effective in converting legislators.
30. Which of the following is NOT one of the ways that lobbyists can help a member of Congress?
- a. helping to formulate campaign strategy
 - b. writing and introducing bills
 - c. providing important information
 - d. providing ideas and innovations
31. Lobbyists are relatively ineffective in winning over legislators who are opposed to their goals.
- True
 - False
32. Which of the following statements regarding lobbying is FALSE?
- a. Studies have shown that lobbyists are particularly effective as information sources.
 - b. There is plenty of evidence to suggest that sometimes lobbying can persuade legislators to support a certain policy.
 - c. It is hard to isolate the effects of lobbying from other influences.
 - d. Unlike campaigning, lobbying is directed primarily toward conversion activities.
33. Which of the following is generally NOT a major part of electioneering?
- a. providing financial aid to candidates, frequently through PACs
 - b. encouraging group members to campaign for a favorite candidate
 - c. running an interest group leader as a political candidate
 - d. activating group members to vote for a favorite candidate
34. Most PAC contributions are given to challengers rather than incumbents.
- True
 - False
35. Congressional candidate Steve Sovern organized a PAC called LASTPAC in order to
- a. get PAC money since no other PAC would support him.
 - b. urge candidates to shun PAC-backing.
 - c. unite the PACs under one political organization.
 - d. get other candidates to support the goals of the Legal Assistance Support Team (LAST)>

36. Which of the following types of groups has NOT resorted to litigation as a strategy for affecting policy?
- a. groups interested in equality
 - b. groups interested in the environment
 - c. public interest groups
 - d. all of these have resorted to litigation.
37. *Amicus curiae* briefs
- a. enable a group of similarly situated plaintiffs to combine similar grievances into a single suit.
 - b. consist of written arguments submitted to the courts in support of one side of a case.
 - c. are required before an interest group can sue for enforcement of a particular piece of legislation.
 - d. are most often used by political action committees.
38. Most interest groups are not concerned with the opinions of people outside of their membership.
- True
 - False
39. Public policy in the United States has economic effects through
- a. regulations.
 - b. tax advantages.
 - c. subsidies and contracts.
 - d. all of these.
40. Right-to work laws are generally supported by
- a. business groups.
 - b. labor unions.
 - c. public interest groups.
 - d. all of these.
41. The concept of the “union shop” illustrates the seriousness of the free-rider problem for labor organizations.
- True
 - False
42. Unlike small businesses, the family farm has remained the backbone of United States agriculture.
- True
 - False

43. The influence of business groups would best illustrate
- a. pluralist theory.
 - b. elite theory.
 - c. hyperpluralist theory.
 - d. democratic theory.
44. Which of the following statements regarding business groups is FALSE?
- a. Business PACs have increased more dramatically than any other category of PACs.
 - b. The National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce include most corporations and businesses.
 - c. Business interest are generally unified when it comes to promoting greater profits.
 - d. The specific trade and product associations are far more visible than the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce.
45. Which of the following issues is NOT on the his list of environmentalist groups?
- a. alternative energy sources
 - b. strip mining
 - c. offshore oil and gas drilling
 - d. supersonic aircraft
46. When the two public interests of environmental protection and an ensured supply of energy clash,
- a. group conflict intensifies.
 - b. compromise is achieved.
 - c. the need for energy always wins.
 - d. groups play a secondary role to elite interests.
47. Today civil rights groups are particularly concerned with affirmative action programs to ensure equal educational and employments opportunities.
- True
 - False
48. Most recently, the National Organization for Women has been most active in
- a. getting the Equal Rights Amendment ratified.
 - b. the enactment of individual statutes on equal rights for women.
 - c. achieving equal voting rights.
 - d. all of these.

49. Organizations that seek a collective good, the achievement of which will not selectively and materially benefit the membership or activists of the organization are called
- a. single-issue groups.
 - b. public interest lobbies.
 - c. political action committees.
 - d. pluralistic groups.
50. Which of the following would NOT be considered a public interest lobby?
- a. Common Cause
 - b. the Sierra Club
 - c. the Chamber of Commerce
 - d. the Moral Majority
51. James Madison
- a. favored a wide-open system in which many groups would be able to participate to counterbalance one another.
 - b. wanted the US Constitution to forbid the growth of groups and factions.
 - c. believed American society would be best served by a relatively small number of powerful groups.
 - d. believed that public interest groups were dangerous because the common man was not qualified to speak for the public interest.
52. Presidents Carter and Reagan both felt that interest groups were beneficial to their administrations and helped with policy formation.
- True
 - False