

APGOV Reading Guide Review Questions Chapter 15
***Answers are in the notebook in my classroom.**

1. The Constitution outlines in detail form the rules for establishing the federal bureaucracy.
 - True
 - False

2. Which of the following statements about bureaucracy is FALSE?
 - a. Americans tend to dislike bureaucrats.
 - b. Most federal bureaucrats work in the states.
 - c. As a percentage of America's work force, federal employment has been shrinking.
 - d. Federal bureaucrats are no more inefficient than private bureaucrats.

3. Which of the following myths about bureaucracies is PARTLY TRUE?
 - a. Americans dislike bureaucrats.
 - b. Most federal bureaucrats work in Washington D.C.
 - c. Bureaucracies are growing bigger and bigger each year.
 - d. Government bureaucracies are less efficient than private bureaucracies.

4. The vast majority of tasks carried out by governments at all levels are noncontroversial.
 - True
 - False

5. Which of the following agencies employ the most civilian workers?
 - a. the Department of Defense
 - b. the Department of Health and Human Services
 - c. the Department of Veterans Affairs
 - d. the U.S. Postal Service

6. The permanent bureaucracy is less representative of the American population than legislators, judges, and presidential appointees to the executive branch.
 - True
 - False

7. Patronage is a hiring or promotion system based on
 - a. the principle of merit.
 - b. knowing the right people.
 - c. the Pendleton Act.
 - d. talent and skill.

8. Who was Charles Guiteau?
- a. Chester A. Arthur's vice president
 - b. the first man hired under the civil service system
 - c. the man who shot President James A. Garfield
 - d. the man who coined the term "spoils system"
9. Most federal bureaucrats get their jobs through
- a. a political contact.
 - b. presidential appointment.
 - c. the civil service system.
 - d. elections.
10. The Hatch Act prevents public employees from
- a. being fired for partisan reasons.
 - b. being promoted for political reasons.
 - c. voting in federal elections.
 - d. active participation in partisan politics.
11. The GS (General Schedule) rating is used to
- a. select three eligible job applicants.
 - b. assign salaries to federal employees.
 - c. nominate members of the Senior Executive Service.
 - d. evaluate federal employees prior to dismissal.
12. The plum book
- a. lists all civil service jobs.
 - b. is published by the Office of Personnel Management.
 - c. lists top federal jobs available with presidential appointment, often with Senate confirmation.
 - d. provides rules for hiring minorities and women.
13. Who referred to the top administrative policymakers as "government of strangers"?
- a. President Chester A. Arthur.
 - b. Charles Guiteau
 - c. President Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - d. Hugh Heclö
14. Which of the following elements is NOT part of Max Weber's model of bureaucracy?
- a. the personal touch
 - b. a hierarchical authority structure
 - c. task specialization
 - d. the merit principle and extensive rules

15. According to the acquisitive, monopolistic model, bureaucracies try to
- a. reduce regulation.
 - b. make profits from government services.
 - c. maximize their budgets.
 - d. curtail government growth.
16. The lack of competition in the provision of many government services is emphasized by the
- a. Weberian model.
 - b. acquisitive, monopolistic model.
 - c. garbage can model.
 - d. hierarchical model.
17. In the “garbage can” model of bureaucracy
- a. technological certainty is high.
 - b. organizations are tightly controlled.
 - c. actions are calculating and purposive.
 - d. the use of trial and error is typical.
18. In which model of bureaucracy do solutions look for problems?
- a. the Weberian model
 - b. the acquisitive, monopolistic model
 - c. the garbage can model
 - d. none of these
19. Of the fourteen cabinet departments, all are headed by a Secretary except the
- a. Department of Justice.
 - b. Department of Labor.
 - c. Department of Health and Human Services.
 - d. Department of State.
20. Until 1995, the largest government agency in dollars spent was the
- a. Department of Defense.
 - b. Department of Health and Human Services.
 - c. Treasury Department.
 - d. Department of State.
21. The president cannot fire regulatory commission members.
- True
 - False

22. The agency that was created to regulate business practices and control monopolistic behavior is the
- a. Securities and Exchange Commission.
 - b. Federal Trade Commission.
 - c. Federal Communications Commission.
 - d. National Labor Relations Board.
23. The idea of “capture” refers to
- a. regulatory reforms pushed by groups.
 - b. regulation of economic monopolies.
 - c. control of regulators by regulates.
 - d. presidential influence on regulation.
24. Government corporations
- a. provide a service that he private sector could provide.
 - b. typically charge for the services they provide.
 - c. are different form other parts of the government.
 - d. all of these.
25. Which of the following agencies is NOT a government corporation?
- a. Tennessee Valley Authority
 - b. U.S. Postal Service
 - c. Amtrak
 - d. Department of Veterans Affairs
26. The General Services Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration are
- a. cabinet departments.
 - b. independent executive agencies.
 - c. regulatory commissions.
 - d. government corporations.
27. Most public policies are self-executing.
- True
 - False
28. The policy implementation process includes all of the following activities EXCEPT
- a. creation of a new agency or assignment of responsibility to an old one.
 - b. translation of policy goals into operation.
 - c. coordination of agency resources.
 - d. passage of a law.

29. Successful policy implementation is more likely with
- a. good program design.
 - b. lack of clarity.
 - c. very broad policies.
 - d. limited budgets.
30. The case of assuring equal opportunity in college athletics demonstrates that bureaucracies usually resolve problems that Congress fails to resolve.
- True
 - False
31. Bureaucratic agencies frequently lack the staff, training, funding, supplies, and equipment to carry out the tasks it has been assigned.
- True
 - False
32. Administrative routine
- a. is made possible by standard operating procedures.
 - b. is not essential to bureaucracy.
 - c. make it impossible to exchange personnel.
 - d. prevent policies from being applied uniformly.
33. Standard operating procedures
- a. save time.
 - b. bring uniformity to complex organizations.
 - c. make personnel interchangeable.
 - d. all of these.
34. A paradox of bureaucracy is the coexistence of
- a. routines and discretion.
 - b. equity and efficiency.
 - c. rules and regulations.
 - d. red tape and detail.
35. Administrative discretion is greatest when rules do not fit.
- True
 - False
36. An example of a street-level bureaucrat is a
- a. Supreme Court justice.
 - b. member of Congress.
 - c. welfare worker.
 - d. presidential appointee.

37. It is not easy to control the exercise of administrative discretion because
- a. it is not easy to fire bureaucrats in the civil service.
 - b. removing appointed officials may be politically embarrassing to the president.
 - c. special bonuses are rare in the public sector.
 - d. all of these.
38. Policies within the areas of human services and drug enforcement are
- a. well-coordinated.
 - b. highly fragmented.
 - c. handled by a single agency.
 - d. uniform.
39. Government reorganization to reduce fragmentation is difficult because
- a. congressional committees would gain jurisdiction over too many agencies.
 - b. too many agencies want to remain within a broader bureaucratic unit.
 - c. interest groups do not want to give up the close relationship they have with their agencies.
 - d. all of these.
40. Which of the following statements about regulation is FALSE?
- a. Regulation pervades the everyday lives of Americans.
 - b. Regulation is the least controversial bureaucratic role.
 - c. The idea of free enterprise economy is out of date.
 - d. Almost all bureaucratic agencies are regulators.
41. In the case of *Munn v. Illinois* (1877), the Supreme Court
- a. upheld the right of government to regulate business.
 - b. struck down the authority of the states to regulate.
 - c. held that government regulation was unconstitutional.
 - d. upheld the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
42. Government agencies are not permitted to go to court to enforce their rules and guidelines.
- True
 - False
43. Which of the following is NOT among the key elements of all government regulation?
- a. a grant of power and set of directions from Congress.
 - b. a set of rules and guidelines by the regulatory agency.
 - c. permits and licenses for regulated industries.
 - d. some means of enforcing compliance with congressional goals and agency regulations.

44. Proponents of deregulation argue that regulation
- a. keeps prices low.
 - b. enhances competition abroad.
 - c. is reasonably effective.
 - d. distorts market forces.
45. Critics of regulation claim that it
- a. raises prices.
 - b. hurts America's competitive position abroad.
 - c. does not work.
 - d. all of these.
46. Advocate of deregulation include conservatives and liberals.
- True
 - False
47. Bureaucracies are America's only unelected policymaking institution.
- True
 - False
48. Which of the following is NOT among the key methods used by presidents to control the bureaucracy?
- a. pay raises
 - b. appointments
 - c. budgets
 - d. executive orders
49. Congress finds a big bureaucracy congenial because it can provide services to constituents.
- True
 - False
50. Congress can oversee the bureaucracy by
- a. influencing the appointment of agency heads.
 - b. holding hearings.
 - c. rewriting the legislation.
 - d. all of these.
51. Which of the following would NOT be part of an iron triangle?
- a. a congressional committee
 - b. a government agency
 - c. a political party
 - d. an interest group

52. Subgovernments or iron triangles can foster
- a. democracy.
 - b. centralization.
 - c. fragmentation.
 - d. policy cooperation.
53. Issue Networks have
- a. created new iron triangles.
 - b. challenged formerly closed subgovernments.
 - c. replaced the system of subgovernments.
 - d. decreased participation in bureaucratic policymaking.
54. Which of the following statements regarding the scope of the bureaucracy is FALSE?
- a. The federal bureaucracy has not grown over the past two generations.
 - b. Originally the bureaucracy had a modest role in promoting the economy.
 - c. The bureaucracy has been able to prevent much of the deregulation attempted by Congress and the president.
 - d. Today, the bureaucracy is expected to play an active role in dealing with social and economic problems.