

Quiz # 11 – Chapter 11 Interest Groups

1. James Madison believed that the latent causes of faction were rooted in
 - a. the two-party system.
 - b. capitalist society.
 - c. religious conflict.
 - d. an improperly designed constitution.
 - e. the nature of man.

2. In the United States, unlike Great Britain, interest groups can easily gain access to government because
 - a. political parties are relatively powerful.
 - b. power is centralized in the legislative branch.
 - c. important decisions are made in only a few places.
 - d. our constitutional system is so limited.
 - e. political authority is widely dispersed.

3. The two periods in U.S. history in which the number of interest groups expanded most rapidly were
 - a. 1790-1810 and 1970-1990.
 - b. 1860-1880 and 1950-1970.
 - c. 1900-1920 and 1960-1980.
 - d. 1920-1940 and 1950-1970.
 - e. 1800-1820 and 1940-1960.

4. The emergence of large, mass-membership unions was an example of interest groups forming as a result of
 - a. government policy.
 - b. the evolution of talented leadership.
 - c. the enlargement of governmental responsibilities.
 - d. broad economic developments.
 - e. legislative capitulation.

5. One type of interest group whose representation in Washington has skyrocketed since 1970 is the
 - a. professional organization.
 - b. trade association.
 - c. corporate lobby.
 - d. union lobbies.
 - e. public-interest lobby.

6. An organization that seeks to influence public policy is most accurately referred to as a(n)
 - a. interest group.
 - b. lobby.
 - c. institutional interest.
 - d. membership interest.
 - e. referenced interest.

7. The U.S. tobacco industry is represented in Washington by a strong lobby that seeks to influence public policy regarding the use of tobacco. This lobby is most accurately referred to as a(n)
 - a. membership interest.
 - b. solidary group.
 - c. institutional interest.
 - d. public-interest lobby.
 - e. referenced interest.

8. An example of a typical activity that an institutional interest might conduct on behalf of client would be
- lobbying for laws to protect the client from foreign competition.
 - forming small local chapters to raise campaign funds.
 - offering life insurance at reduced rates for its members.
 - offering a cash payment to legislators in exchange for a crucial vote.
 - offering a cash payment to legislators to appear at a public meeting.
9. Americans are more likely to join _____ than are citizens of other countries.
- labor unions
 - business and trade associations
 - charitable organizations
 - religious and political associations
 - professional organizations
10. Solidary-type incentives are *most* likely to motivate people who join
- a farm bureau,
 - Public Citizen.
 - the parent teacher associations (PTAs).
 - the Mafia.
 - American Association of Retires Persons (AARP).
11. Members of a farm bureau are *most* likely to have joined as a result of _____ incentives.
- solidary
 - concurrent
 - purposive
 - party
 - material
12. Purposive incentives are *most* likely to motivate people who join
- the Illinois Farm Bureau.
 - the National Organization for Women (NOW).
 - the parent teacher associations (PTAs).
 - the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP).
 - the Rotary Club.
13. Ralph Nader become famous after testifying in favor of a bill regarding
- social security.
 - air pollution.
 - workman's compensation.
 - automobile safety.
 - gun control.
14. Nader founded a group called
- Automobile Responsibility Council.
 - Senior Pride.
 - Take Aim.
 - American Worker.
 - Public Citizen.
15. PIRG is an organization dedicated to
- working on and studying local consumer/political issues.
 - opposing the nuclear arms race.
 - representing conservatives on environmental issues.
 - providing campaign funds to unpopular candidates.
 - supporting civil rights for gays.

16. The peak of the union movement in the United States occurred in the year
- 1923.
 - 1932.
 - 1945.
 - 1956.
 - 1978.
17. The proportion of the non-farm work force that is unionized today is approximately
- 11 percent.
 - 20 percent.
 - 35 percent.
 - 50 percent.
 - 65 percent.
18. A major cause in the decline of union membership in the United States was a(n)
- shift in the nation's economic life toward industrial production.
 - decline in public support for unions.
 - shift in the nation's economic life away from service delivery.
 - increase in the number of union members with purposive incentives.
 - increase in the number of union members with concurrent incentives.
19. The Americans who are *most* likely to join interest groups are
- religious people.
 - people in small communities,
 - people from the lower socioeconomic classes and members of minority groups.
 - people on economic distress.
 - people with better-than-average incomes.
20. Of the nearly 7,000 groups represented in Washington, approximately what percentage are corporations?
- 5
 - 10
 - 50
 - 70
 - 98
21. In addition to seeking technical information from lobbyists, public officials often look to them for
- help in persuading uncommitted voters.
 - assistance in their personal lives.
 - legal expertise.
 - political cues on particular issues.
 - inside tips on campaigning slogans.
22. The scholarly evidence that political action committee (PAC) money buys votes in Congress
- is sketchy at best.
 - is fairly strong but still inconclusive.
 - is substantial.
 - is conclusive.
 - clearly documents there is absolutely no relationship between contributions and votes.
23. Could a member of Congress start a political action committee (PAC)?
- No. PACs are organizations, not individuals.
 - No, PACs influence legislator and therefore cannot consist of legislators.
 - Yes, and many have.
 - Yes, but only after the legislator leaves Congress.
 - Yes, but only after being re-elected at least once.

24. The proportion of all House campaign funding that is contributed by political action committees (PACs) is approximately what percent?

- a. 10
- b. 33
- c. 66
- d. 85
- e. 90

25. The average political action committee (PAC) donation to a House candidate accounts for approximately what percentage of the candidate's total campaign receipts?

- a. Less than 1
- b. Approximately 10
- c. Approximately 25
- d. More than 50
- e. More than 60

26. Which of the following statements about business political action committees (PACs) is generally true?

- a. They give most of their money to Democrats.
- b. They give most of their money to Republicans.
- c. They divide their money between Democrats and Republicans.
- d. They promote education rather than candidates.
- e. They change party allegiance frequently.

27. Sometimes money affects legislative behavior not so much by buying votes as by ensuring

- a. access.
- b. veto power.
- c. procedural fairness.
- d. favorable implementation.
- e. sympathy in administrative hearings.

28. Disruption or making trouble is

- a. a tactic most commonly used by extremist groups.
- b. a tactic used by have-nots and those who otherwise would have little influence.
- c. becoming less and less common in politics.
- d. a tactic used by conservatives.
- e. a quite conventional political resource.

29. Interest-group activity is protected under the U.S. *Constitution* by the

- a. First Amendment.
- b. Fourth Amendment.
- c. Fourteenth Amendment.
- d. Twenty-second Amendment.
- e. None of the above.