

## Quiz # 7 – Chapter 15 The Federal Bureaucracy

1. The definition of *bureaucracy* includes all of the following notions *except*
  - a. a large organization.
  - b. authority divided among several managers.
  - c. complexity of structure.
  - d. appointed officials.
  - e. an issue network.
2. In the early days of the federal government, the only department that had much power was the
  - a. Department of the Interior.
  - b. War Department.
  - c. Post Office Department.
  - d. State Department.
  - e. Treasury Department.
3. During most of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, appointments to the civil service were based primarily on
  - a. merit.
  - b. education.
  - c. patronage.
  - d. wealth.
  - e. experience in government.
4. The great watershed in the expansion of government bureaucracy in the United States occurred during the
  - a. Jacksonian period.
  - b. Kennedy administration.
  - c. Spanish-American War.
  - d. Franklin Roosevelt administration.
  - e. Civil War.
5. A constitutional limitation on the federal bureaucracy's ability to regulate the economy is that
  - a. only the president has the constitutional authority to regulate commerce.
  - b. only Congress has the constitutional authority to regulate commerce.
  - c. only the Supreme Court has the constitutional authority to regulate commerce.
  - d. commerce cannot be regulated by the federal government.
  - e. None of the above.
6. Periodically, the size of the bureaucracy has grown substantially. These times of growth have generally occurred during
  - a. depression.
  - b. wars.
  - c. periods of prosperity
  - d. recessions
  - e. election years
7. A dramatic increase in activism by the federal bureaucracy occurred in the twentieth century, largely as a consequence of
  - a. the growth of patronage and the rise of political parties.
  - b. the Sixteenth Amendment and the Social Security Act.
  - c. a desire for limited government and an end to earlier regulatory practices.
  - d. the Great Depression of the 1930's and World War II.
  - e. the rise of special interest groups and unions.

8. An important effect of World War II on the federal government was to
- bring an end to laissez-faire government.
  - greatly increase government revenues from taxation.
  - strip various regulatory agencies of their policy-making functions.
  - introduce the concept of pay-as-you-go government.
  - streamline decision making but restrict the scope of the government's activity.
9. From 1913 to 1940, the average American paid approximately \_\_\_\_\_ in income taxes each year.
- \$7
  - \$850
  - 3,000
  - \$14,000
  - \$25,000
10. The broad factors that best explain the behavior of bureaucratic officials include all of the following *except*
- how they are recruited.
  - their personal attributes.
  - the influence of outside forces on them.
  - their party preferences.
  - how they are rewarded.
11. The merit system began with the
- Sixteenth Amendment.
  - Seventeenth Amendment.
  - civil rights cases of 1873.
  - New Deal of the 1930s.
  - Pendleton Act of 1883.
12. Which of the following statements about the firing of a bureaucrat is *incorrect*?
- The employee must be given a written notice, at least 30 days in advance.
  - The written notice must contain a statement of reasons, including specific examples of unacceptable performance.
  - The employee has the right to reply to the charges and can appeal any adverse action to the Merit Systems Protection Board.
  - The employee can appeal the decision of the Merit Systems Protection Board to the U.S. court of appeals.
  - None of the above.
13. Which of the following statements about the firing of federal employees is *true*?
- Only bureaucrats who were blanketed in can be fired.
  - Only employees in the competitive service can be fired.
  - Only employees in the excepted service can be fired.
  - Most bureaucrats cannot be fired.
  - Most bureaucrats can be fired quite easily.
14. If one examines the education, sex, race, and social origins of the federal civil service as a whole,
- it is clear that females are overrepresented.
  - it is clear that there are more minorities than whites.
  - it is clear that no attempt has been made to make it look anything like a cross section of American society.
  - it looks very much like a cross section of American society.
  - it is clear that wealth is prerequisite for employment.

15. When a person is selected by the president to head an agency and to shift its policies in the direction of the president's, the appointee generally finds that
- agency personnel change direction quickly.
  - career subordinates have very little influence on policy.
  - an agency is immune to presidential politics.
  - subordinates wield considerable power.
  - there is little to prevent him/her from accomplishing the goal.
16. Relative to their share of the population, Republicans tend to be overrepresented in the
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
  - Food and Drug Administration (FDA).
  - Conservative Counseling Corps.
  - Department of Defense.
  - a and b
17. If bureaucrats regularly sabotage the actions of political bosses with whom they disagree, one would expect Republicans to be hurt more than Democrats. Why?
- Because Republican programs are more vulnerable to sabotage.
  - Because bureaucrats tend to be liberal.
  - Because more government money is spent on Republican programs.
  - Because the federal bureaucracy, at the moment, is overwhelmingly conservative.
  - Because Republicans rarely take an interest in the complexities of the federal bureaucracy.
18. Which law established the Office of Special Counsel?
- The Taft-Hartley Act
  - The Civil Service Act
  - The Administrative Procedure Act
  - The Investigative Protections Act
  - The Whistle-blower Protection Act
19. The Whistle-blower Protection Act of 1989 is designed to protect
- agencies that are being undermined by their employees.
  - agencies that are being undermined by Congress.
  - agency heads who fire employees for misconduct.
  - bureaucrats who tell on their bosses.
  - bureaucrats who are not career employees.
20. The "culture" of an agency is shaped by
- laws
  - rules
  - routines
  - informal understandings among fellow employees
  - All of the above
21. One of the major constraints under which government agencies operate is the
- obligation of leadership to frequently restructure.
  - power of issue networks to determine agency policy.
  - absence of competing forces in the public sector.
  - presence of a great many highly structured roles.
  - large number of regulations they must adhere to.

22. The *Freedom of Information Act* and the *Administrative Procedure Act* are examples of
- government-wide constraints on bureaucracy.
  - early, unconstitutional attempts to restrain bureaucrats.
  - laws that apply only to Congress.
  - regulations that limit executive powers principally.
  - laws that apply only to Congressional staff.
23. Probably the most effective means an agency has of remaining powerful is
- cultivating public opinion.
  - attaining a monopoly on technical expertise in a particular policy area.
  - pleasing Congressional staff.
  - doing its job well.
  - entering alliances with influential interest groups.
24. The relationship among an agency, a committee, and an interest group was described in the past as
- red tape.
  - an issue network.
  - an iron triangle.
  - laissez-faire*.
  - a flexible triumvirate.
25. Why are iron triangles less common today than they once were?
- Because agencies today are pressured by so many interest groups.
  - Because iron triangles are no longer allowed by many agencies.
  - Because congressional leadership is so much stronger today.
  - Because the courts have stepped in to limit the intervention of interest groups in agency affairs.
  - Because special interests have aligned themselves with congressional leaders.
26. Which of the following statements about issue networks is *correct*?
- They tend to be highly academic and nonpartisan.
  - They tend to hold views that are in opposition to the party in power.
  - They are groups that regularly debate government policy on specific issues.
  - They are composed mostly of federal bureaucrats of the same party as the current president.
  - They are usually composed of party leaders and corporate heads.
27. The text concludes that when bureaucrats operate at cross-purposes, it is usually because
- Congress wants it that way.
  - the White House wants it that way.
  - the bureaucracy has grown too complex.
  - the bureaucracy has not yet matured.
  - court rulings have made this conflict inevitable.
28. Among the “pathologies” commonly attributed to bureaucracies are all of the following *except*
- conflict.
  - synergism.
  - duplication.
  - imperialism.
  - waste.
29. One bureaucratic “pathology” described by the text is imperialism, meaning the tendency of agencies to
- work at cross-purposes with one another.
  - spend more than is necessary to buy some product or service.
  - grow, irrespective of the benefits and costs of their programs.
  - generate complex and sometimes conflicting rules.
  - complicate matters which are better left to common sense solutions.