

## 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

- a. lobbying for laws to protect the client from foreign competition.
- b. forming small local chapters to raise campaign funds.
- c. offering life insurance at reduced rates for its members.
- d. offering a cash payment to legislators in exchange for a crucial vote.
- e. 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.

- a. labor unions
- b. business and trade associations
- c. charitable organizations
- d. religious and political associations
- e. professional organizations

10. Solidary-type incentives are *most* likely to motivate people who join

- a. a farm bureau,
- b. Public Citizen.
- c. the parent teacher associations (PTAs).
- d. the Mafia.
- e. American Association of Retires Persons (AARP).

11. Members of a farm bureau are *most* likely to have joined as a result of \_\_\_\_\_ incentives.

- a. solidary
- b. concurrent
- c. purposive
- d. party
- e. material

12. Purposive incentives are *most* likely to motivate people who join

- a. the Illinois Farm Bureau.
- b. the National Organization for Women (NOW).
- c. the parent teacher associations (PTAs).
- d. the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP).
- e. the Rotary Club.

13. Ralph Nader became famous after testifying in favor of a bill regarding

- a. social security.
- b. air pollution.
- c. workman's compensation.
- d. automobile safety.
- e. 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?
- 10
  - 33
  - 66
  - 85
  - 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?
- Less than 1
  - Approximately 10
  - Approximately 25
  - More than 50
  - More than 60
26. Which of the following statements about business political action committees (PACs) is generally true?
- They give most of their money to Democrats.
  - They give most of their money to Republicans.
  - They divide their money between Democrats and Republicans.
  - They promote education rather than candidates.
  - They change party allegiance frequently.
27. Sometimes money affects legislative behavior not so much by buying votes as by ensuring
- access.
  - veto power.
  - procedural fairness.
  - favorable implementation.
  - 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.