

Final Exam REVIEW (Chapters 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19 and 20)

1. Which of the following characterizes an appropriations?

- [A] they consist of money that is not set aside for specific use
- [B] they consist of money dispersed through informal channels
- [C] they originate in the legislative committees
- [D] they originate in the legislative subcommittees
- [E] they are usually made annually

2. The USA Patriot Act requires _____ for a government tap on telephones or the internet.

- [A] a court order
- [B] reasonable suspicion
- [C] suspicion
- [D] the signature of a prosecutor
- [E] considerable suspicion of illegal activity

3. Presidential races differ from congressional races in that the former generally

- [A] are less competitive.
- [B] produce a larger voter turnout.
- [C] relate more closely to what the candidate can do for constituents.
- [D] allow the incumbent more opportunity to deny responsibility for the "mess" in Washington.
- [E] A and D.

4. At the time of World War II, public opinion

- [A] had long been supportive of a strong stand against Hitler and Japan.
- [B] became supportive of the war with the rise of Hitler.
- [C] remained deeply divided.
- [D] became supportive of the war only after Pearl Harbor.
- [E] became supportive of the war after Papal intervention.

5. The Sedition Act of 1798 left the determination of guilt or innocence up to

- [A] the judge.
- [B] administrative courts.
- [C] prosecutors.
- [D] the jury.
- [E] military courts.

6. What was the outcome of President Clinton's campaign promise to lift the ban on homosexuals in the military?

- [A] The ban was not lifted.
- [B] The military refused to comply.
- [C] A ban became effective in the year 2000.
- [D] A compromise was reached.
- [E] Stricter screening procedures were put in place.

7. Steps to bring governmental regulation under closer review were taken by

- [A] Jimmy Carter.
- [B] Ronald Reagan.
- [C] Gerald Ford.
- [D] all of these.
- [E] none of these.

8. Incident to the valid arrest of a person inside a building, police may legitimately search all of the following *except*

- [A] things under the control of the person arrested.
- [B] things in plain view.
- [C] things in other rooms of the building.
- [D] beneath the clothing of the person arrested.
- [E] B and C.

9. An astute politician seeking election promises programs to people in a way that suggests that the programs

- [A] will distribute costs evenly among all the constituents.
- [B] are in the national interest.
- [C] will benefit the constituents but be paid for by others.
- [D] will distribute costs evenly across the working people.
- [E] will be self-supporting and self-renewing.

10. A major difference between U.S. and European political parties is that

- [A] Europeans tend to have a winner-take-all electoral system.
- [B] Americans are more ideologically oriented and less pragmatic than Europeans.
- [C] U.S. federalism promotes the decentralization of parties.
- [D] European parties are less ideologically extreme.
- [E] European parties make more patronage jobs available.

11. The fact that prayer continues in some public schools, even though the Supreme Court has declared it unconstitutional, is an example of

- [A] lack of effective enforcement by the Court.
- [B] the slowness of the appeals process.
- [C] the power of state government to countermand judicial rulings
- [D] ambiguity in the Court's decisions.
- [E] the complexity of the rules relating to federal and state courts.

12. Which of the following statements about elections thrown into the House of Representatives is *incorrect*?

- [A] This process is only used when no candidate receives a majority of the votes of the electoral college.
- [B] A state's vote is given to the candidate preferred by the majority of the state's House delegation.
- [C] The House chooses from among the top three candidates.
- [D] If there is a tie within a state, that state's vote is counted twice
- [E] Each state casts one vote.

13. Unlike congressional campaigns, presidential campaigns are funded by

- [A] private sources only.
- [B] both private and public sources.
- [C] public sources only.
- [D] private sources during the primaries and public sources after the nominations are made.
- [E] federal matching grants only.

14. Which of the following statements about the election of critical election of 1896 is *correct*?

- [A] The Democrats carried most of the North.
- [B] The Republicans carried most of the South.
- [C] The Democrats wanted higher tariffs.
- [D] The Democrats represented business interests.
- [E] The Republicans won the support of those in cities.

15. According to the text, the three methods by which a president can organize his personal staff are

- [A] circular, ad hoc, and intuitive.
- [B] circular, tubular, and linear.
- [C] intuitive, pyramid, and circular.
- [D] pyramid, circular, and ad hoc.
- [E] ad hoc, intuitive, and pyramid.

16. One reason why political parties in the United States today are weaker than in Europe is that in the United States,

- [A] partisanship plays an important role in our social, business, and cultural lives
- [B] local party leaders rarely have as much power as national ones
- [C] the president's power to use appointments to control Congress is limited.
- [D] party leaders have become less ideological.
- [E] candidates are typically chosen by party leaders to run for office.

17. The Framers would have considered a clause in the U.S. Constitution prohibiting censorship of the press

- [A] unreasonable.
- [B] unenforceable
- [C] unnecessary.
- [D] undesirable.
- [E] all of these.

18. The winning interest on the debate over the creation of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) was

- [A] labor.
- [B] state government.
- [C] government.
- [D] management.
- [E] the health-care lobby.

19. Fee shifting is not practiced in European courts because

- [A] it would be impractical to administer.
- [B] parties there need not pay their own way.
- [C] statutory law is much more complex than common law.
- [D] it is formally prohibited by law.
- [E] it is customarily seen as unethical.

20. The most obvious result of ticket splitting is

- [A] divided government.
- [B] reform of political institutions.
- [C] machine style politics.
- [D] efficiency in government.
- [E] party realignment.

21. The first Republican party, with its base of support in the

South, was organized in the 1790s by

- [A] James Madison.
- [B] John Adams.
- [C] George Washington.
- [D] Thomas Jefferson.
- [E] Alexander Hamilton.

22. When congressional committees require that agency decisions be submitted to them before the agency implements them, the committees are exercising the power of

- [A] authorization.
- [B] committee support.
- [C] committee clearance.
- [D] appropriation.
- [E] expedition.

23. The presidential character of Lyndon Johnson was characterized by

- [A] the use of talented amateurs.
- [B] persuasion in face-to-face encounters.
- [C] deep suspicion of the media.
- [D] bargaining and impersonal communications.
- [E] careful and complete staff work.

24. One reason a president has relatively little power over his cabinet departments is because he

- [A] cannot appoint more than a fraction of their employees.
- [B] requires Senate approval of his choices for heads of these departments
- [C] cannot appoint their heads.
- [D] must share power with the judicial branch of government.
- [E] must share power with the legislative branch of government.

25. Blacks were finally able to advance their interests during the 1960s in part by

- [A] refocusing their efforts in individual states.
- [B] downplaying their grievances.
- [C] shifting their struggle from Congress to the courts.
- [D] setting their sights lower.
- [E] relying less on white allies, especially northern liberals.

26. Which of the following statements is *incorrect*?

- [A] Senators must be 30 years of age.
- [B] Senators must be citizens of the U.S. for 9 years.
- [C] Representatives must be citizens of the U.S. for 7 years.
- [D] Representatives must be 20 years of age.
- [E] Representatives and senators must live in the state in which they are elected.

27. Beginning in the early 1900s, measures to curtail the power of political parties — including an end to partisanship and patronage — were strongly advocated by the

- [A] Northeastern Whigs.
- [B] Southern Democrats.
- [C] Republican progressives.
- [D] Democratic mugwumps.
- [E] Whigs.

28. An example of a presidential candidate who took such strong stands to win the nomination that he was at a disadvantage in the

general election is

- [A] Hubert Humphrey.
- [B] Ronald Reagan.
- [C] George Bush.
- [D] George McGovern.
- [E] Gerald Ford.

29. An example of a difference in treatment toward certain groups that qualifies as reasonable is

- [A] taxing different classes at different rates.
- [B] classifying people according to religion.
- [C] testing for AIDS according to class.
- [D] classifying people according to race.
- [E] classifying people according to ethnic group.

30. If an agency committed to consumer protection hires someone from a private environmental protection group, the type of recruitment illustrated would be

- [A] recruitment by favoritism.
- [B] a noncareer assignment.
- [C] recruitment from an issue network.
- [D] recruitment by patronage.
- [E] recruitment by ideology.

31. _____ decide(s) whether a president should be impeached.

- [A] Both houses of Congress
- [B] The Senate
- [C] The House
- [D] The Supreme Court
- [E] The Senate Judicial Committee

32. Compared to the general public, foreign policy leaders in the United States tend to be

- [A] conservative and internationalist.
- [B] liberal and isolationist.
- [C] conservative and isolationist.
- [D] moderate and utopian.
- [E] liberal and internationalist.

33. Civil liberties become a major issue for all of the following reasons *except* that

- [A] the rights of different groups may conflict.
- [B] passions may be inflamed by entrepreneurs.
- [C] the costs of enforcing rights may be excessive.
- [D] principles themselves may be in conflict.
- [E] A and D.

34. During the 1960s, the actual costs of new weapons systems in relation to their estimated costs were

- [A] one half of one percent of the previous costs.
- [B] three times as much.
- [C] twice as much.
- [D] roughly the same.
- [E] half as much.

35. In 2000, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the right of what organization to refuse membership to homosexual men?

- [A] Fraternal Order of Police.
- [B] Rotary Club.

[C] Pensacola Jaycees.

[D] National Football League.

[E] Boy Scouts of America.

36. Rulings by the Supreme Court in *Marbury v. Madison* and *McCulloch v. Maryland* established all of the following principles *except*

- [A] federal law is supreme over state law.
- [B] Congress cannot expand the original jurisdiction of the Court.
- [C] the Supreme Court could rule an act of Congress unconstitutional.
- [D] the federal government has the power to regulate commerce among the states.
- [E] the federal government is permitted to pass any laws necessary and proper to the attainment of constitutional ends.

37. The desire to ensure civilian control over the military in the United States goes back to the

- [A] Reconstruction era after the Civil War.
- [B] post-World War II era.
- [C] founding of the Republic.
- [D] Magna Carta.
- [E] the War of 1812.

38. California is suing Arizona over the use of the Colorado River. The case will be heard by

- [A] the U.S. Supreme Court.
- [B] the Supreme Court of California.
- [C] the Court of International Trade.
- [D] a federal court.
- [E] the Supreme Court of Arizona.

39. A black person has the *highest* chance of attaining elective office as a

- [A] member of a board of education.
- [B] judge.
- [C] state representative.
- [D] county commissioner
- [E] governor.

40. A _____ issue is one in which the rival candidates have opposing views on a question that also divides the voters .

- [A] position
- [B] primary
- [C] residual
- [D] secondary
- [E] valence

41. Requiring all couples applying for a marriage license to pay to be tested for AIDS would be an example of

- [A] concentrated benefits.
- [B] concentrated costs.
- [C] widespread costs.
- [D] widespread costs and benefits.
- [E] None of these.

42. Many strong social movements in the United States (e.g., the antiwar movement of the late 1960s) never produced a significant third party. One reason for this is that

[A] dissident elements were able to influence elections through party primaries and national conventions.
[B] most states have laws against the formation of third parties.
[C] such movements typically failed to generate significant interest in mainstream politics.
[D] the size of these social movements was never large enough to encourage the formation of parties.
[E] formation of a third party would undermine the goals of these movements.

43. The Senate is required to confirm all of the following presidential nominations *except*

- [A] the heads of cabinet departments.
- [B] the heads of Executive Office agencies.
- [C] members of the White House Office.
- [D] federal judges.
- [E] B and D.

44. The litmus test is perhaps of greatest importance in nominations to

- [A] the Supreme Court.
- [B] constitutional courts.
- [C] district courts.
- [D] legislative courts.
- [E] courts of appeal.

45. An example of how entrepreneurial politics can enter the realm of civil liberties is that of

- [A] Dr. Samuel Sheppard's assertion of his right to a fair trial.
- [B] Jewish opposition to Christmas creches.
- [C] the so-called Red Scare during World War I.
- [D] efforts to bring bilingual education into Hispanic districts.
- [E] All of these.

46. Cleavage between mass and elite opinion on foreign policy tends to be greatest when the elite

- [A] are moderates.
- [B] are college educated.
- [C] consist of foreign policy experts.
- [D] are more conservative and less internationalist.
- [E] come from a blue-collar background.

47. Funds for the Social Security program created in 1935 were to come from

- [A] federal taxes.
- [B] businesses.
- [C] tariffs.
- [D] state taxes.
- [E] unions.

48. The text argues that many of the problems of bureaucracy in government arise from its

- [A] transparency.
- [B] complexity.
- [C] political context.
- [D] remoteness from everyday life.
- [E] formality.

49. There are 94 _____ in the federal judiciary.

- [A] district courts
- [B] courts of appeal
- [C] supreme courts
- [D] constitutional courts
- [E] legislative courts

50. Which of the following was created in 1978 in an attempt to give the president more flexibility in dealing with high-level bureaucrats?

- [A] Civil Service Reform Commission
- [B] Senior Executive Service (SES)
- [C] Merit System Protection Board
- [D] Presidential Task Management Board (PTMB)
- [E] Office of Personnel Management (OPM)

51. The position of acting president was created by

- [A] executive reorganization.
- [B] an Executive Order.
- [C] the Twenty-fifth Amendment.
- [D] the original U.S. Constitution.
- [E] an act of Congress.

52. When a voter votes based on how things have been going and which party is in power, it is referred to as

- [A] sociotropic voting.
- [B] ideological voting.
- [C] issueless voting.
- [D] retrospective voting.
- [E] prospective voting.

53. When a law originating in a legislative committee specifies a certain sum of money, it is called a(n)

- [A] authorization measure.
- [B] allocation measure.
- [C] monetary-enhancement measure.
- [D] appropriation measure.
- [E] fiscal measure.

54. According to Barbara Mikulski, the training grounds for national political activists today are

- [A] state and local parties.
- [B] social movements.
- [C] solidary groups.
- [D] sponsored parties.
- [E] fluid interest groups.

55. What does the U.S. Constitution have to say about the size of the Supreme Court?

- [A] It specifically sets the number of justices at six, later amended to nine
- [B] It does not indicate how large the Court should be.
- [C] It suggests but does not mandate a Court of nine justices.
- [D] It specifically places the matter in the hands of the House of Representatives
- [E] It specifically sets the number of justices at nine.

56. The constitutional power to declare war and to regulate commerce with other nations is vested in the

- [A] Congress.

- [B] president.
- [C] the House of Representatives.
- [D] Senate.
- [E] State Department.

57. Police are allowed to search a building for evidence if they have

- [A] a warrant from a judge or permission of the occupant.
- [B] probable cause or permission of the owner.
- [C] probable cause or a warrant from a judge.
- [D] suspicion that the potential for a crime may exist.
- [E] permission of the occupant or probable cause.

58. Which of the following statements concerning military courts is *incorrect*?

- [A] They can operate in secret.
- [B] A suspect can appeal to the secretary of defense.
- [C] They involve the use of military commissions of officers.
- [D] A commission must be unanimous in order for a suspect to be convicted.
- [E] A suspect can appeal to the president.

59. Who succeeds to the presidency if both the president, the vice president, *and* the Speaker of the House die?

- [A] the Senate majority leader
- [B] the secretary of state
- [C] the Senate minority leader
- [D] the most senior cabinet officer
- [E] the Senate president pro tempore

60. The concern about the presidency that was most vigorously debated by the Framers was over the president's

- [A] dominance of the courts.
- [B] use of bribery or force to ensure reelection.
- [C] powers to pardon.
- [D] powers as commander-in-chief of the state militia.
- [E] power over foreign affairs

61. A parliamentary as opposed to a presidential system is found in all of the following countries *except*

- [A] Great Britain.
- [B] France.
- [C] Japan.
- [D] Norway.
- [E] A and C.

62. If you are a person who revels in the outward display of power, you would enjoy having been president of the United States

- [A] only after 1992.
- [B] mostly in the late nineteenth century.
- [C] at any stage in U.S. history.
- [D] only in the twentieth century.
- [E] more in the eighteenth than in the nineteenth century.

63. Class-action suits are more advantageous than single-party suits in that they allow

- [A] the government to protect itself from frivolous suits.
- [B] large groups of people to receive relief.
- [C] extremely controversial issues to be adjudicated.

- [D] lawyers to collect a smaller percentage of potential verdicts.
- [E] lawyers to practice without receiving fees.

64. Until the 1930s, the pattern of U.S. legislation was that [A] little initiative was taken by the president or Congress. [B] initiative was taken by the president and Congress about equally

- [C] initiative was taken by Congress and responded to by the president.
- [D] initiative was taken by the president and responded to by Congress.
- [E] initiative was taken by the president with the advice and consent of Congress.

65. Cases that come before the courts usually originate from

- [A] contending interests.
- [B] free speech violations.
- [C] ambitious lawyers.
- [D] incompetent trial court judges.
- [E] conflicting laws.

66. For years, opponents of civil rights legislation had all of the following in their favor *except*

- [A] the Senate Judiciary Committee.
- [B] the House Rules Committee.
- [C] congressional domination by the Democrats.
- [D] the filibuster system.
- [E] A and B.

67. Which of the following statements about elections thrown into the House of Representatives is *incorrect*?

- [A] Each state casts one vote.
- [B] A state's vote is given to the candidate preferred by the majority of the state's House delegation.
- [C] This process is only used when no candidate receives three fourths of the votes of the electoral college.
- [D] If there is a tie within a state, that state's vote is not counted.
- [E] The House chooses from among the top three candidates.

68. A proposed bill that would force producers of alcoholic beverages to place additional medical warning labels on their bottles would *most* likely involve

- [A] client-centered politics.
- [B] plutocracy politics.
- [C] majoritarian politics.
- [D] entrepreneurial politics.
- [E] interest group politics.

69. The most expensive part of the defense budget is

- [A] readiness.
- [B] small-ticket items .
- [C] big -ticket items.
- [D] personnel.
- [E] B and D.

70. Beginning in the late 1950s, black leaders began to draw attention to their cause with all of the following *except*

- [A] registration to vote by blacks in counties with a history of intimidation

- [B] sit-ins at segregated lunch counters.
- [C] freedom rides on segregated bus lines.
- [D] public rallies and marches.
- [E] the election of blacks to key federal and state offices.

71. The typical convention delegate — Democratic or Republican — can *best* be characterized as a(n)

- [A] individual seeking a patronage job.
- [B] rank-and-file party voter.
- [C] officeholder seeking reelection.
- [D] political professional with little or no ideological constraint.
- [E] issue-oriented amateur.

72. Regarding terms of office, the pattern among most early presidents was to

- [A] serve two terms and then leave office.
- [B] be defeated in seeking a second term of office.
- [C] leave office after being elected to a third term.
- [D] serve three or more terms of office.
- [E] serve one term and then leave office.

73. Which of the following statements about the effect of presidential coattails on congressional elections is true?

- [A] It has benefited Democrats, but not Republicans.
- [B] It has been a consistently powerful factor in recent years.
- [C] It has decreased in recent years.
- [D] It has increased in recent years.
- [E] It has been a consistently negative factor in recent years.

74. Between 1887 and 1910, the Supreme Court upheld state regulation of business opportunity approximately _____ of the time?

- [A] 30 percent
- [B] 80 percent
- [C] 10 percent
- [D] 60 percent
- [E] 50 percent

75. How did President Clinton's strategy change as he tried to win support for the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)?

- [A] At first, he lobbied members of his own party, then he looked to the American people for support.

[B] At first he stressed the foreign policy benefits, then switched to the domestic benefits.

[C] At first he stressed both domestic and foreign policy benefits, then switched to foreign policy benefits.

[D] At first, he stressed the importance of benefits to the American people, then he stressed the benefits to the members of his own party.

[E] At first he stressed the domestic benefits, then switched to the foreign policy benefits.

76. Which state has benefited the most, by gaining the highest number of seats in the House, after the last two census adjustments?

- [A] New York
- [B] Texas
- [C] Illinois
- [D] California
- [E] Florida

77. Among the current members of the U.S. Supreme Court there is (are) _____ women.

- [A] 2
- [B] 4
- [C] 5
- [D] no
- [E] 3

78. All of the following presidents favored the passage of Medicare legislation *except*

- [A] Dwight Eisenhower.
- [B] John Kennedy.
- [C] Lyndon Johnson.
- [D] Harry Truman.
- [E] A and C.

79. An example of a welfare policy in which most or all people benefit is

- [A] Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).
- [B] Social Security.

[C] food stamps.

[D] Medicaid.

[E] C and D.

80. The NAACP's most important role in the civil rights movement has been

[A] initiating legal action.

[B] lobbying in Washington.

[C] publicizing black grievances.

[D] mobilizing the black vote in local elections.

[E] lobbying in state capitals.

81. When a federal judge orders the reorganization of a state prison system in a case brought by a single convict, the judge is issuing a

[A] writ of certiorari.

[B] partisan decision.

[C] policy-making remedy.

[D] stare decisis.

[E] concurring opinion.

82. Which of the following statements about issue networks is correct?

[A] They tend to be highly academic and nonpartisan.

[B] They are usually composed of party leaders and corporate heads.

[C] They tend to hold views that are in opposition to the party in power.

[D] They are composed mostly of federal bureaucrats of the same party as the current president.

[E] They are groups that regularly debate government policy on specific issues.

83. Which of the following statements concerning The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 is *incorrect*?

[A] The plan was opposed by Democratic Senator Ted Kennedy.

[B] The public seemed to respond to passage of the Act favorably.

[C] The Act was passed quite easily.

[D] Republicans complained because the law did nothing for the cause of school vouchers.

[E] None of these.

84. Clarence Gideon managed to have his case heard before the Supreme Court by

[A] filing as a pauper.

[B] claiming diversity of citizenship.

[C] filing a mandatory appeal.

[D] appealing to the Court in a personal letter.

[E] seeking expert legal assistance.

85. The Court of Military Appeals is an example of a

[A] court of appeal.

[B] district court.

[C] constitutional court.

[D] supreme court.

[E] legislative court.

86. The legislative veto is a stratagem to increase the power of

[A] Congress.

[B] the states.

[C] the courts.

[D] the White House.

[E] the bureaucracy.

87. Politicians are *most* likely to support programs whose costs are

[A] large.

[B] borne by everybody.

[C] accurately estimated.

[D] immediate.

[E] remote in time.

88. The great watershed in the expansion of government bureaucracy in the United States occurred during the

[A] Kennedy administration.

[B] Franklin Roosevelt administration.

[C] Spanish-American War.

[D] Civil War.

[E] Jacksonian period.

89. What constitutes benefits and costs is a matter of opinion. Which of the following is *most* likely to be true because of this?

[A] Benefits and costs tend to be defined strictly in monetary terms.

[B] Benefits are rarely as popular as costs.

[C] Objective political science sets opinions aside.

[D] Designations of costs and benefits are changeable.

[E] Controversial policies can rarely be categorized.

90. Which of the following suggested the creation of a new “Department of Homeland Defense” shortly after the terrorist attack on America on September 11, 2001?

[A] George Bush

[B] Tom Ridge

[C] Al Gore

[D] Joseph Lieberman

[E] Tom Daschel

91. Under the reasonableness standard, an example of a decision made barring gender-based differences is

[A] girls cannot be barred from Little League baseball teams.

[B] states cannot give widows a property-tax exemption not given to widowers.

[C] California cannot define rape in such a way that only males can commit the offense.

[D] all women are eligible for the draft.

[E] the Navy may not allow women to remain officers longer than men without being promoted.

92. In a bureaucracy, why does government sometimes act inconsistently?

[A] because the best way for employees to stay out of trouble is to let their boss make the decision

[B] because the more constraints that must be satisfied, the longer getting things done will take

[C] because what is done to meet one constraint may endanger another constraint

[D] because constraints ensure that relatively few voices will be heard before a decision is made

[E] because rules often leave bureaucrats little discretion

93. Concerning the provision of welfare benefits by the federal government, the U.S. Constitution

[A] was silent.

[B] was clear in requiring them.

[C] specifically permitted them but did not make them mandatory.

[D] was unclear until the Fourteenth Amendment was added.

[E] was unclear until the Fifteenth Amendment was added.

94. The strongest type of Supreme Court opinion is a(n)

[A] dissenting opinion.

[B] concurring opinion.

[C] unanimous opinion.

[D] plurality opinion.

[E] majority opinion.

95. According to the text, hammers costing the government hundreds of dollars usually are a result of

[A] miscommunicated information.

[B] greed and corruption among private suppliers.

[C] one-of-a-kind purchases.

[D] bureaucratic bumbling.

[E] excessive paper-work.

96. An example of a court decision allowing gender-based differences is

[A] states can set two different drinking ages for men and women.

[B] business and service clubs can exclude women from membership.

[C] all-boy and all-girl public schools are permitted if enrollment is voluntary and quality is equal.

[D] both men and women may be punished for statutory rape.

[E] girls can be barred from Little League baseball teams.

97. Which of the following statements about the formula by which delegates to the nominating conventions are apportioned is true?

[A] The formula reflects a movement to the center by both Democrats and Republicans.

[B] Formulas have had not noticeable impact on the selection of delegates to the conventions.

[C] Both Democrats and Republicans give extra delegates to loyal states.

[D] The Democrats and Republicans use different formulas.

[E] Both Democrats and Republicans give extra delegates to large states.

98. The seating order at cabinet meetings most accurately reflects

[A] the political closeness of each secretary to the president.

[B] the seniority of the individuals in each department.

[C] a spirit of openness and equality.

[D] the importance of each department represented.

[E] the age of the department.

99. A frequent criticism of judicial activism is that judges

[A] do not exercise it enough.

[B] are rarely informed about constitutional issues relevant in most state legislatures.

[C] should do more research before becoming involved with policy.

[D] are helping the wrong people.

[E] have little expertise in managing policy areas.

100. The structure of the Democratic party today can *best* be described as _____, while that of the Republican party can *best* be described as _____.

[A] unified, loosely organized

[B] homogeneous, heterogeneous

[C] factional, bureaucratic

[D] organizational, representational

[E] conservative, liberal

101. The Republican party has tended to become more conservative and the Democratic party more liberal as the result of

[A] changing rules on delegate allocation.

[B] divisions between levels of government.

[C] pressure from constituents.

[D] increased activity of proponents of states' rights.

[E] pressure from state party organizations.

102. One effective tool that Congress has at its disposal for controlling the federal courts is the power to

[A] strip federal courts of their enforcement authority.

[B] overturn Supreme Court rulings with which it disagrees.

[C] withdraw jurisdiction from the courts.

[D] impeach judges who back policies opposed by Congress.

[E] temporarily remove judges who are inordinately partisan in their rulings.

103. The text lists all of the following as members of the U.S. foreign policy elite *except*

[A] board members of the *Fortune* 500 corporations.

[B] senior officials of the State Department.

[C] members of the Council on Foreign Relations.

[D] editors of *Foreign Affairs* and *Foreign Policy*.

[E] A and C.

104. If you are an ambitious member of the British Parliament, prudence will dictate that you

[A] vigorously attack the policies of the other party.

[B] become a relentless critic of parliamentary procedure.

[C] campaign actively for the prime minister's direct reelection.

[D] remain independent and objective in your voting decisions.

[E] avoid displeasing the leader of your party.

105. The three areas of rule-changes approved by the 1992 Democratic National Committee were

[A] rules violation penalty, winner-reward systems, proportional

representation.

[B] delegate selection, delegate voting penalty, plurality representation.

[C] delegate selection, rules violation penalty, winner-reward systems.

[D] winner-reward systems, proportional representation, delegate selection.

[E] proportional representation, rules violation penalty, delegate selection.

106. One particularly complex feature of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) revolves around the concept(s) of

[A] "employment and promotion"

[B] "access"

[C] "full and equal"

[D] "undue hardship"

[E] "benefits"

107. A state cannot apply a license fee on Jehovah's Witnesses who solicit door to door. This is in keeping with the

[A] free-exercise clause of the First Amendment.

[B] wall of separation called for by Thomas Jefferson.

[C] establishment clause of the First Amendment

[D] three-part test for constitutional aid to religions.

[E] B and C.

108. Which Justice argued obscenity is a form of speech that is, or should be, protected by the First Amendment.

[A] Fred Vinson

[B] Warren Burger

[C] Hugo Black

[D] Thurgood Marshall

[E] Potter Stewart

109. Between 1972 and 1981, rules adopted by the Democrats for allocating delegates to the nominating convention tended to

[A] centralize power within the party and make it less ideological.

[B] strengthen representation among traditional Democratic

groups such as southerners.

[C] reward local party leaders who delivered the vote.

[D] allow candidates to vote for whomever they wished.

[E] make the party itself more democratic.

110. Iowa holds the distinctive position in presidential races of having the first

[A] closed primary.

[B] test of candidates' appeal.

[C] open primary.

[D] regional primary.

[E] blanket primary.

111. Each of the following is a measure of the power of the federal courts *except*

[A] the number of state laws they declare unconstitutional.

[B] the number of prior cases they overturn.

[C] the kinds of remedies they impose to correct situations.

[D] the number of federal laws they declare unconstitutional.

[E] the reluctance of these courts to deal with political questions.

112. The use of dogs to sniff high school lockers for drugs has been determined by the Supreme Court to be

[A] unconstitutional.

[B] constitutional if supervised by a federal agent.

[C] constitutional if incident to a reasonable search.

[D] constitutional if parental permission is obtained.

[E] constitutional under all circumstances.

113. U.S. intervention in Vietnam represented an application of

[A] elite influence on public opinion.

[B] the lessons of Munich and Pearl Harbor.

[C] Congressional dominance.

[D] the power of the imperial presidency.

[E] extreme moralism in foreign affairs.

114. The concern shared by the Framers about the popular

election of presidents was that it might

[A] give inordinate power to political parties, as indeed turned out to be the case.

[B] cause political parties to gain too much power in the electoral process.

[C] open up elections to mass hysteria and to control by the media.

[D] give inordinate power to larger, more populous states.

[E] prove unwieldy at a time when transportation and communication were so primitive.

115. When George Bush created the new Office of Homeland Security, he appointed _____ to head the office.

[A] Joseph Lieberman

[B] George Bush

[C] Tom Daschel

[D] Tom Ridge

[E] Al Gore

116. The president is not legally required to consult Congress in reorganizing the

[A] White House staff.

[B] Executive Office of the President.

[C] cabinet.

[D] all of these.

[E] B and C.

117. Congress plays a leading role in foreign policy issues that are matters of

[A] interest group politics.

[B] majoritarian politics.

[C] client politics.

[D] entrepreneurial politics.

[E] neo-institutional politics.

118. According to the text, campaigns do make a difference because they

[A] let voters judge a candidate's character and values.

[B] neutralize the impact of the media on voter's decisions.

[C] counteract the effects of party loyalty and national economic conditions.

[D] emphasize details and issues over themes and perceptions.

[E] reduce the influence of single-issue groups.

119. Typically, those who complain about the litmus testing of judicial candidates are

[A] centrists.

[B] out of power.

[C] liberal.

[D] in power.

[E] conservative.

120. Protection against a police search of those places in which you have a reasonable expectation of privacy means that police cannot normally search, without a warrant, your

[A] kitchen.

[B] backyard from an airplane.

[C] mobile home.

[D] barn.

[E] cornfield from an airplane.

121. Federal courts are offered opportunities for designing remedies in part because of Congress's role in

[A] nominating federal judges.

[B] issuing mandates to the courts that encourage judicial activism.

[C] confirming judges without the advice of bar associations.

[D] stripping agencies of their regulatory powers.

[E] writing laws that require interpretation or litigation.

122. Which of the following statements about the impact of television advertising is probably true?

[A] It is greater on general elections than on primary elections.

[B] It is greater for clarifying issues than for projecting an image.

[C] It is more pronounced in congressional than in presidential races.

[D] It is greater on strong partisans.

[E] It is greater on primary elections than on general elections.

123. The text argues that the major parties today need to appeal more to moderate voters, despite the parties'

[A] ideological orientation.

[B] conservative officeholders.

[C] tendencies toward authoritarianism.

[D] disdain for the new media.

[E] lack of political interest.

124. The USA Patriot Act allows the Attorney General to hold any non-citizen who is thought to be a national security risk for up to

[A] 3 months.

[B] 10 days.

[C] 7 days.

[D] 2 months.

[E] 2 weeks.

125. By 1994, two-thirds of the women receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) at any given moment had been in the program for

[A] eight or more years.

[B] one to four years.

[C] less than two months.

[D] five to seven years.

[E] less than one year.

126. How successful a president is with Congress is difficult to gauge because

[A] he does not have the ability to show his approval or disapproval, since he must not sign bills before they can become law.

[B] he does not have the power to veto bills of Congress.

[C] he never reveals his position on non-controversial bills.

[D] he can never overcome the influence of interest group money on congressional votes.

[E] he can keep his victory score high by not taking a position on

any controversial measure.

127. Which of the following statements about public opinion during World War II is correct?

[A] It was about average among U.S. wars in terms of popular support.

[B] It was popular at first, but unpopular as it continued.

[C] It was one of the least popular wars the United States has fought.

[D] It was the most popular war the United States has ever fought.

[E] It was increasingly popular until the media began to cover it more seriously.

128. The most practicable course of action for a senator who does not like a constitutional decision by the Supreme Court is to

[A] accept it nevertheless.

[B] seek a constitutional amendment.

[C] solicit the president's support.

[D] seek a reduction in the size of the Court.

[E] introduce a law to overturn it.

129. The courts can play an important role in policy making because

[A] courts have the power to set new standards for public and private institutions.

[B] judges are especially well educated and their power is loosely defined.

[C] courts are less impartial and more activist than other policy-making institutions.

[D] courts are more impartial and less activist than other policy-making institutions.

[E] judges are compelled by oath to remain impartial and free from partisan bias.

130. For welfare politics to be client politics, what must be true?

[A] Beneficiaries must be poor.

[B] The bureaucracy must accept the norms of policy statements.

[C] Relatively few people benefit, but everybody pays.

[D] Political elites must personally benefit.

[E] The public must perceive the costs are low.

131. The Great Society programs, unlike the New Deal programs, were developed primarily by

[A] courts.

[B] the president.

[C] Congress.

[D] nongovernmental experts.

[E] bureaucrats.

132. Which of the following statements regarding the warrant requirement is *incorrect*?

[A] A warrant must describe what is to be searched and seized.

[B] The Sixth Amendment protects against unreasonable searches and seizures.

[C] A judge must be convinced there is probable cause before signing a warrant.

[D] A warrant must be signed by a neutral magistrate, or judge.

[E] None of these.

133. The National Security Act of 1947 created the

[A] Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines.

[B] Department of War.

[C] Navy Seals.

[D] State Department.

[E] Department of Defense.

134. The arrest of Dollree Mapp for possessing obscene pictures was voided by the Supreme Court because

[A] the police were actually looking for drugs.

[B] the pictures were not obscene by community standards.

[C] Mapp was not notified of her rights.

[D] Mapp was already in violation of parole.

[E] the police had not obtained a search warrant.

135. The most recent independent candidate for president who was able to get on the ballot in every state was

[A] Ralph Nader.

[B] George Wallace.

[C] Ross Perot.

[D] Henry Wallace.

[E] John Anderson.

136. Which of the following statements about minor parties in the United States is correct?

[A] They are discouraged by the election laws of many states.

[B] They have been virtually nonexistent in U.S. political history.

[C] The ones that have endured have been non-ideological.

[D] They generally downplay ideology in favor of winning elections.

[E] They have been a major force in many national elections, most recently in 1986.

137. An impeached president is always

[A] removed from office by House leaders.

[B] indicted by the Senate.

[C] removed from office by the Senate.

[D] removed from office by the House.

[E] indicted by the House.

138. Every president since Harry Truman has commented that the power of the presidency

[A] needs to be limited in the defense of freedom.

[B] is flexible, but always adequate to the task at hand.

[C] needs to be expanded in the interest of freedom.

[D] is greater than it appears to be from the outside.

[E] looks greater from the outside than the inside.

139. An important reason federal courts follow precedent is that

[A] equal justice requires similar cases to be decided the same way.

[B] the Fourteenth Amendment requires following precedent to avoid conflict with state courts.

[C] lower court judges have less expertise than members of the Supreme Court.

[D] the practice of stare decisis makes judicial decision making

chaotic.

[E] appellate courts are less likely to agree among themselves if the standards of decision making are too rigid.

140. When someone arouses large numbers of ordinarily indifferent people to demand restrictions on the freedom of minorities, this is an example of

[A] neo-institutional politics.

[B] interest group politics.

[C] majoritarian politics.

[D] client politics.

[E] entrepreneurial politics.

141. The text notes that a remarkably large number of the blacks who rioted in U.S. cities during the 1960s were

[A] poorly educated.

[B] unemployed.

[C] recent migrants from the South.

[D] A and B.

[E] None of these.

142. Which of the following laws has the Supreme Court not ruled unconstitutional?

[A] laws calling for in-school release-time for religious instruction

[B] laws calling for aid to parochial school for secular purposes

[C] laws calling for Bible reading in schools

[D] laws calling for the teaching of creationism

[E] laws calling for school prayer

143. One way that Congress exercises authority over agencies is through the

[A] dismissal of an agency head.

[B] use of discharge petitions.

[C] statutes that create and define them.

[D] use of the Civil Service Exam.

[E] control of Office of Personnel Management (OPM) hiring practices.

144. Beginning in 1974, the Supreme Court reacted to the implications of class-action suits by greatly

[A] tightening the rules governing class-action suits.

[B] easing the rules governing class-action suits.

[C] expanding the scope of such suits in the field of commercial activity.

[D] expanding settlement awards.

[E] reducing settlement awards.

145. The case of Dr. Samuel H. Sheppard and Walter Winchell illustrates how civil liberties issues arise when

[A] principles themselves are in conflict.

[B] the costs of enforcing rights are excessive.

[C] the costs of enforcement are moderate.

[D] the rights of different groups are in conflict.

[E] passions are inflamed by entrepreneurs.

146. Policy entrepreneurs may or may not represent the wishes of the general public, but they do have the ability to

[A] appear nonpartisan.

[B] dramatize an issue convincingly.

[C] shift costs from interest groups to the public.

[D] assume power and redirect resources.

[E] assume the leadership of an existing majority.

147. When the text speaks of the discretionary authority of appointed officials, it means their authority to

[A] spend federal monies, even though they are not officially part of the federal bureaucracy.

[B] act on behalf of government officials and represent the government in courts of law.

[C] make policies that are not spelled out in advance by laws.

[D] act without specific executive direction.

[E] shift federal monies from agency to agency, depending on need.

148. The principle of mandating busing plans to remedy school segregation patterns was approved in the case of

[A] *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education*.

[B] *Plessy v. Ferguson*.

[C] *Green v. County School Board of New Kent County*.

[D] *Sipuel v. County Trustee*.

[E] *Brown v. Board of Education*.

149. A supporter of equality of results as a way of redressing past civil rights inequities would be *most* likely to advocate

[A] freedom-of-choice school districts.

[B] eliminating job barriers.

[C] comparable-worth pay scales.

[D] color-blind administration of the laws.

[E] B and D.

150. An example of a factional minor party was

[A] George Wallace's American Independent party (1968).

[B] the Populist party (1892–1908).

[C] the Greenback party (1876–1884).

[D] the Socialist party (1901–1960s).

[E] A and D.

151. Which of the following statements *most* accurately summarizes the success of the Democratic party since 1968?

[A] It has controlled Congress but not the presidency.

[B] It controlled the Presidency at first, then Congress.

[C] It has controlled both the presidency and Congress.

[D] It has controlled the presidency but not Congress.

[E] It has controlled neither the presidency nor Congress.

152. Tobacco price supports are less popular today than they were thirty years ago primarily because of

[A] increased support for agriculture.

[B] decreased need for supports.

[C] increased costs of such supports.

[D] decreased support for tobacco growing.

[E] increased international competition.

153. Congress passed several laws during the 1980s forbidding the use of federal funds to bus children for purposes of racial integration. These carried little weight, however, because

[A] judges could order states and cities to pay the costs.

[B] by that time racial integration in schools had been largely accomplished.

[C] the laws were quickly ruled unconstitutional.

[D] few states were achieving desegregation by means of busing at that point in time.

[E] busing could be carried out with minimal costs.

154. A major national debate over the meaning of civil-rights legislation occurred after the election of _____ to the presidency.

[A] Ronald Reagan

[B] Jimmy Carter

[C] Richard Nixon

[D] Gerald Ford

[E] Herbert Hoover

155. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, the Supreme Court held that

[A] the federal government could pass any laws necessary and proper to the attainment of constitutional ends.

[B] the federal government had the power to regulate commerce that occurred among states.

[C] the judicial branch has the power to determine the legitimate governing power in the states.

[D] states could tax a federal bank.

[E] state militia were subservient to the federal armed services.

156. The landmark Supreme Court decision that outlawed racial segregation in the public schools was

[A] *Donnell*.

[B] *Painter*.

[C] *Plessy*.

[D] *Sweatt*.

[E] *Brown*.

157. All of the following are powers that only the president is constitutionally entitled to exercise *except*

[A] convening Congress in special sessions.

[B] commission officers of the armed forces.

[C] serving as military commander-in-chief.

[D] receiving ambassadors.

[E] appointing ambassadors.

158. Antitrust politics has not been dominated by interest groups because

[A] interest groups lack the financial resources to tackle antitrust politics.

[B] so little money is wielded by groups who are interested in antitrust politics.

[C] businesses are so strongly and uniformly opposed to antitrust legislation.

[D] so little money is involved in antitrust politics.

[E] businesses are not unified either for or against antitrust measures.

159. Which of the following statements best summarizes the value of presidential coattails to congressional candidates of the same party?

[A] It is becoming much less significant today.

[B] It remains a significant factor today.

[C] It is becoming more significant today.

[D] It has never been a significant factor.

[E] It is increasingly significant for the Republicans.

160. What distinguishes client politics from interest group politics?

[A] the fact that client politics does not involve interest groups

[B] the fact that client politics are rarely partisan

[C] the fact that costs are widely distributed in client politics

[D] the fact that ideology plays a larger role in client politics

[E] the fact that only one group benefits in client politics

161. Under the original provisions of the U.S. Constitution, the states were to choose presidential electors

[A] by rules designated in the courts.

[B] however they wished.

[C] by popular vote.

[D] by appointment of the governor.

[E] by vote of the legislature.

162. Which of the following observations about the Supreme Court's law clerks is *incorrect*?

[A] They usually come to the job with several years of experience as practicing lawyers.

[B] They play a big role in deciding which cases are granted cert.

[C] They are hired by the Justices.

[D] Some of the opinions written by the Justices are drafted by the clerks.

[E] None of these.

163. The test that the Supreme Court has applied to laws making distinctions between the genders is called

[A] preponderance of evidence.

[B] poisonous fruit doctrine.

[C] suspect classification.

[D] nefas scire.

[E] reasonableness standard.

164. Republican presidents Nixon, Ford, Reagan and Bush appointed _____ of the current members of the Supreme Court.

[A] 5

[B] 3

[C] 9

[D] 7

[E] 2

165. Passage of the Meat Inspection Act was spurred by a policy entrepreneur and by the book

[A] *The Jungle*.

[B] *Octopus*.

[C] *You Are What You Eat*.

[D] *An American Tragedy*.

[E] *Parerga and Paralipomena*

166. The very existence of large corporations may be a threat to popular rule for several reasons. One reason cited by the text is that

- [A] elected officials must defer to corporate leaders to keep the economy healthy.
- [B] government is rarely sensitive to the interests of corporations.
- [C] a pluralistic society depends on plural corporate interests.
- [D] corporations typically have unfair access to media.
- [E] majoritarian politics gives corporations the advantage in decisions involving the distribution of costs.

167. Of the following, the group in closest physical and political proximity to the president is the

- [A] State Department.
- [B] the Press Corp.
- [C] White House Office.
- [D] Executive Office of the President.
- [E] cabinet.

168. Which of the following statements concerning public opinion and the Vietnam War is *incorrect*?

- [A] College-educated persons eventually became upset that America was on the offensive in Vietnam.
- [B] Younger people, in general, were no more opposed to the War than older ones.
- [C] The average person deeply opposed the antiwar protests taking place on college campuses.
- [D] The average American was upset the United States was on the offensive in Vietnam.
- [E] Initially, college-educated people gave higher levels of support for the war.

169. Presidential success with Congress on foreign policy matters, compared with presidential success on domestic matters, is

- [A] somewhat greater.
- [B] impossible to determine.
- [C] about the same.
- [D] decidedly greater.

[E] decidedly less.

170. In time, the original ruling in *Miranda* was extended to allow those accused to have lawyers present in all of the following circumstances *except*

- [A] when being questioned by police after arrest.
- [B] when being booked at precinct headquarters.
- [C] when being questioned by detectives after arrest.
- [D] when being questioned by a psychiatrist to determine competency to stand trial.
- [E] when appearing in a police lineup.

171. Generally, the role of government bureaucracies up to the end of the nineteenth century was to

- [A] regulate unions.
- [B] protect state and local government.
- [C] provide benefits for interest groups.
- [D] solve economic problems.
- [E] solve social problems.

172. Using the buddy system, an agency can circumvent the usual Office of Personnel Management (OPM) search process by

- [A] limiting the scope of a search to a specific region.
- [B] tailoring a job description to a specific candidate.
- [C] blanketing in a job candidate.
- [D] asking the president to appoint a specific candidate.
- [E] issuing a merit dispensation.

173. The _____ Amendment to the U.S. Constitution appeared to guarantee equal rights for blacks.

- [A] Fourteenth
- [B] Twenty-sixth
- [C] First
- [D] Twenty-first
- [E] Twenty-fifth

174. A key figure in the adoption of policies that benefit a large number of people a small amount, but that place their costs on a single small group, is the

[A] part-time legislator.

[B] politician with new ideas.

[C] academic economist.

[D] corporation executive.

[E] policy entrepreneur.

175. All of the following policies reflect interest group politics in foreign policy *except*

[A] government policy toward Cyprus.

[B] tariffs and quotas on Japanese steel imports.

[C] alliances with Western Europe.

[D] the ABM defense system.

[E] A and D.

176. Senator Pettifogger has refused to return his blue slip. In so doing, he is

[A] approving the president's choice for chief justice.

[B] approving the president's nominee for the Supreme Court.

[C] rejecting the president's nominee for a district judgeship.

[D] suggesting an associate justice for the position of chief justice.

[E] rejecting the president's nominee for the Supreme Court.

177. What happens if a vote by the Supreme Court ends in a tie?

[A] The chief justice breaks the tie.

[B] The lower court decision is left standing.

[C] The U.S. Attorney General casts the deciding vote.

[D] A vote cannot end in a tie because all nine justices must participate in every vote.

[E] A majority of both houses of Congress decides the case.

178. Which of the following types of proposed programs is *most* likely to receive the greatest popular support?

[A] those whose costs are borne by someone else

[B] those that are proposed in response to a crisis

[C] those whose costs are immediate rather than remote in time

[D] those whose benefits are both vital and long term

[E] those that are widespread and expensive

179. Court-packing refers to the practice of

[A] appointing only justices who agree with the president's political philosophy.

[B] appointing only justices who can be categorized as strict constructionists.

[C] taking away the Supreme Court's appellate jurisdiction.

[D] appointing only justices who agree with Congress's political philosophy.

[E] ignoring decisions in which a majority of justices cannot agree on a single opinion.

180. If you as a public individual are defamed by someone who cannot prove that the defamation is true, you

[A] can collect damages for libel, but not for slander.

[B] can collect damages if you demonstrate malice.

[C] cannot sue the person.

[D] can collect damages for slander, but not libel.

[E] can sue the person for libel.

181. The historical source for the "wall of separation" between religion and the state is

[A] the Bill of Rights.

[B] the *Federalist* papers.

[C] twentieth-century Supreme Court decisions.

[D] a series of debates in the First Congress.

[E] the writings of Thomas Jefferson.

182. Which of the following statements about agency allies is correct?

[A] Presidential hiring from within issue networks is prohibited by law.

[B] The Small Business Administration (SBA) is part of an iron triangle.

[C] Iron triangles are far more common today than in the past.

[D] Congress often establishes issue networks to study key policy issues.

[E] All of these.

183. One way for a candidate to avoid embarrassing slips of the tongue during campaigning is to

[A] participate in town meetings.

[B] control the timing of visuals.

[C] avoid paid advertising.

[D] rely on stock speeches.

[E] engage in televised debates.

184. In recent decades, the two key issues that presidents have focused on in planning and developing new programs have been

[A] inflation and the environment.

[B] the economy and foreign affairs.

[C] military spending and the environment.

[D] taxes and the federal budget deficit.

[E] military spending and social-welfare programs.

185. Washington's provision of assistance to U.S. corporations doing business abroad is an example of _____ politics.

[A] neo-institutional

[B] majoritarian

[C] client

[D] entrepreneurial

[E] interest group

186. All of the following helped bring an end to political machines *except*

[A] the Hatch Act of 1939.

[B] government welfare programs.

[C] party caucuses.

[D] competitive-bidding laws.

[E] B and C.

187. During an arrest, the police may legally search all of the following *except*

[A] the suspect.

[B] things under the suspect's direct control.

[C] things in other rooms of the house.

[D] things in plain view.

[E] C and D.

188. Over the years, new programs created for which Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) recipients were eligible included

[A] Medicare.

[B] travel vouchers.

[C] workers' compensation.

[D] unemployment compensation.

[E] various forms of housing assistance.

189. The president second to Jimmy Carter in appointing the largest percentage of women to the federal courts was

[A] Richard Nixon.

[B] George Bush.

[C] Dwight Eisenhower.

[D] Ronald Reagan.

[E] Gerald Ford.

190. Restrictions on the powers of federal administrators tended to be set aside during times of

[A] social stability.

[B] war.

[C] national expansion.

[D] economic emergency.

[E] prosperity.

191. When the Supreme Court reconsidered the question of separate-but-equal facilities for different races in 1954, its decision was to

[A] reverse that policy in a divided vote.

[B] uphold that policy in a unanimous vote.

[C] uphold that policy in a divided vote.

[D] uphold that policy in a per curiam opinion.

[E] reverse that policy in a unanimous vote.

192. The 1986 reform of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) helped make that body a more significant one by

[A] designating its chairman as the president's principal military advisor.

[B] encouraging each member to remain loyal to his or her service.

[C] providing high-tech satellite equipments to JCS staff.

[D] moving the headquarters of JCS to the basement of the White House.

[E] giving each JCS officer control over one budget center.

193. Today, a person wanting to win an election will most often seek the support of

[A] issue-oriented clubs.

[B] a personal following.

[C] sponsored parties.

[D] party based societies.

[E] a political machine.

194. An example of an elite opinion that dominated U.S. foreign policy for years was George Kennan's article developing the strategy of

[A] national liberation.

[B] massive retaliation.

[C] isolationism.

[D] retroactive dependency.

[E] containment.

195. The notion of a "wall of separation" between church and state is agreed upon by

[A] scholars but not Supreme Court interpretations.

[B] Supreme Court interpretations but not scholars.

[C] both scholars and Supreme Court interpretations.

[D] neither scholars nor Supreme Court interpretations.

[E] almost everyone in the legal community.

196. Under the reasonableness standard, an example of a decision made barring gender-based differences is

[A] states cannot give widows a property-tax exemption not given to widowers.

[B] all women are eligible for the draft.

[C] business and service clubs cannot exclude women from membership.

[D] states can prefer men (fathers) in the administration of the estates of their children.

[E] the Navy may not allow women to remain officers longer than men without being promoted.

197. The courts can play an important role in policy making because

[A] judges are compelled by oath to remain impartial and free from partisan bias.

[B] courts make decisions that force action by other branches of government.

[C] courts are less impartial and more activist than other policy-making institutions.

[D] judges are especially well educated and their power is loosely defined.

[E] courts are more impartial and less activist than other policy-making institutions.

198. Beginning in the 1960s, the _____ became more bureaucratized, while the _____ became more factionalized.

[A] Republican party, Democratic party

[B] minor parties, major parties

[C] Republican party, minor parties

[D] major parties, minor parties

[E] Democratic party, Republican party

199. If you worked in a senior position on a successful presidential campaign and the new president then wished to have your advice while in office, you would be *most* likely appointed to

[A] a federal union.

[B] Congress.

[C] the competitive service.

[D] a federal commission.

[E] a Schedule C position.

200. Old-style political machines counted heavily on the support of

[A] civil servants.

[B] ideological party members.

[C] the House of Representatives.

[D] the national party.

[E] welfare recipients.

201. Which of the following is *most* likely to make the job of the policy entrepreneur easier?

[A] a president who enjoys majority support in Congress

[B] the aid of a powerful, economic interest group

[C] a client with deep pockets

[D] some crisis or scandal that focuses attention on the issue

[E] a client with deep pockets and access to the media

202. The idea that defense politics is client politics is stressed by those who emphasize the importance of

[A] the power elite.

[B] the threat of oppressive regimes.

[C] the military-industrial complex.

[D] the central role of the president.

[E] bureaucratic politics.

203. Which of the following statements about the perceived distribution of costs and benefits of a proposed program is *most* likely to be true?

[A] It will equate well with the actual costs and benefits of the program.

[B] It will be immune from the influence of the legislature.

[C] It will be immune from the influence of the media and courts.

[D] It will shape the kinds of political coalitions that form around the program.

[E] It will determine who wins and who loses the battle to enact the program.

204. Small groups such as unions, occupations, and businesses can often use client politics to their advantage, yet small racial and ethnic groups typically cannot. This is because these groups

[A] have too little power.

[B] are protected by the courts.

[C] have demands that place a large burden on the majority population.

[D] lack clear, effective and visible leadership.

[E] are represented through majoritarian politics.

205. The presidential character of Jimmy Carter was characterized by

[A] the use of talented amateurs.

[B] giving wide latitude to subordinates.

[C] voracious reading on very detailed matters.

[D] give-and-take, discussion-oriented procedures.

[E] ad hoc and chaotic decision making.

206. The Constitution calls for reapportionment

[A] every ten years

[B] every five years.

[C] every one hundred years.

[D] every fifty years.

[E] every twenty years

207. Unlike antitrust policy, labor legislation is dominated by interest group activity because

[A] this is the fairest way to decide labor-management disagreements.

[B] business gets low-wage workers and labor gets cheap products.

[C] the media focus primarily on major corporations.

[D] business bears direct costs and unions get direct benefits.

[E] consumers benefit directly.

208. From 1913 to 1940, the average American paid approximately _____ in income taxes each year.

[A] \$25,000

[B] \$14,000

[C] \$7

[D] \$3,000

[E] \$850

209. Federal agencies that have agents or missions abroad include all of the following *except*

[A] Department of Agriculture.

[B] Department of the Interior.

[C] Department of Labor.

[D] Drug Enforcement Administration.

[E] A and D.

210. The disengagement view of foreign policy differed from previous applications of the containment view because it

[A] focused on communism as the major threat to world peace.

[B] drew on conservatives and moderates for its major support.

[C] grew out of a military and domestic political failure, Vietnam.

[D] emphasized close ties to a handful of strong allies.

[E] saw little hope for coalition building in the international community.

211. Which of the following statements about the *Dred Scott* decision is *correct*?

[A] It infuriated public opinion and harmed the Supreme Court.

[B] It exceeded the formal authority of the Supreme Court.

[C] It was the primary cause of the War Between the States.

[D] It was widely applauded throughout the nation.

[E] It resulted from an inaccurate determination of fact.

212. Which of the following is an accurate statement regarding women in the military as of 1993?

[A] Women are eligible for any position in the military.

[B] Women can be pilots on combat aircraft or combat ships.

[C] Women can be in ground-troop combat positions.

[D] Women cannot be sailors on combat aircraft or combat ships.

[E] Women can be pilots or sailors but not on combat aircraft or combat ships.

213. Attempts by Presidents Nixon, Reagan, and Bush to produce

a less activist court have been

[A] very successful.

[B] mostly unsuccessful.

[C] somewhat successful.

[D] totally unsuccessful.

[E] difficult, if not impossible, to assess.

214. The main reason the cabinet is a weak entity is that

[A] the secretaries defend, explain, and enlarge their own agencies.

[B] tubular organizations schemes inevitably cloud the ability of members to communicate effectively.

[C] they are all personal friends of the president.

[D] not all agencies are members of the cabinet.

[E] the secretaries are inherently jealous of one another.

215. The president who appointed the largest percentage of minorities to the federal courts was

[A] George Bush.

[B] Jimmy Carter.

[C] Richard Nixon.

[D] Ronald Reagan.

[E] Dwight Eisenhower.

216. Prior to 1986, the unified commands of combat forces in various geographical areas were often

[A] unnecessarily centralized.

[B] an object of envy to those in special commands.

[C] inadequately briefed on the nature of their tasks.

[D] unanswerable to the Pentagon.

[E] unified in name only.

217. In the 1868 habeas corpus case involving a Mississippi newspaper editor named *McCardle*, Congress sought to thwart the Supreme Court by

[A] changing the original jurisdiction of the Court.

[B] threatening to impeach the justices.

[C] changing the size of the Court.

[D] withdrawing part of the Court's appellate jurisdiction.

[E] removing the Court from its building.

218. Which of the following statements about the modern Republican party is correct?

[A] It emerged around 1824 with Andrew Jackson's first run for the presidency.

[B] It emerged as a major party only after the Civil War.

[C] It was originally called the Antifederalist party.

[D] It was founded by Thomas Jefferson to oppose the policies of Alexander Hamilton.

[E] None of these.

219. When U.S. Nazis sought to parade in Skokie, Illinois, where many Jews lived, the courts

[A] allowed the police full discretion.

[B] upheld their right to parade peacefully.

[C] refused to rule one way or another.

[D] found them a clear and present danger.

[E] allowed their arrests and convictions.

220. Which of the following statements about the excepted service is true?

[A] Only the president can make appointments to this service.

[B] Most employees are appointed by other agencies on the basis of merit within that agency.

[C] Most appointments are made on the basis of patronage.

[D] Most appointments are made on the basis of qualifications designed or approved by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM).

[E] A and C.

221. Fee shifting refers to the practice of

[A] dividing attorneys' fees among all participants in a class-action suit.

[B] getting the government to pay the fees of all parties.

[C] getting the loser to pay court costs.

[D] reducing fees if the votes of appellate court judges are

divided.

[E] having attorneys adjust their fees according to their experience and the damages awarded.

222. One reason the NAACP's strategy of using the courts to further black civil rights worked was that it

[A] avoided the complications that often surround appellate processes.

[B] avoided direct confrontation with a conservative Supreme Court.

[C] avoided focusing on the clearest abuses.

[D] did not present economic demands to whites.

[E] brought together a broad legislative alliance.

223. Candidates for public office in the United States are chosen by primary elections in

[A] most states.

[B] about half of the states.

[C] seven states.

[D] very few states.

[E] all states.

224. Among the general standards for quota and preference systems that seem to be emerging from recent Supreme Court rulings is that

[A] flexible systems are looked on with suspicion.

[B] involuntary preference systems will be easier to justify.

[C] such systems must correct an actual pattern of discrimination.

[D] preferential treatment is more likely to be looked on favorably than compensatory action.

[E] explicit numerical quotas are permissible in most cases.

225. *Sole sourcing* is the name for the practice of

[A] buying several weapons from the same contractor.

[B] dividing a single contract among many bidders.

[C] purchasing a single weapon after numerous tests.

[D] bailing out defense companies that get into trouble.

[E] using the same bidding process for all weapons.

226. The Supreme Court's ruling in *Roe v. Wade* had the specific effect of

- [A] outlawing all state bans on abortion.
- [B] denying the use of Medicaid funds for abortions.
- [C] increasing federal funding for abortion.
- [D] striking down a Texas ban on abortion.
- [E] ruling the Hyde Amendment unconstitutional.

227. The earliest immigrant group to arrive in large numbers and thus alter the scope of civil rights issues consisted of

- [A] Southeast Asians.
- [B] Hispanics from other Latin American countries.
- [C] Mexican Hispanics.
- [D] Irish Catholics.
- [E] German Protestants.

228. Civil service recruitment and retention policies work to ensure that most agencies have a(n)

- [A] congressional point of view.
- [B] national-interest point of view.
- [C] regional perspective.
- [D] agency point of view.
- [E] presidential point of view.

229. The fact that the Reagan administration elected to pursue the breaking up of AT&T but not IBM illustrates the importance of _____ in antitrust enforcement decisions.

- [A] Federal Trade Commission (FTC) provisions
- [B] PAC money and court orders
- [C] client politics
- [D] political ideology and personal convictions
- [E] interest group pressures

230. In its initial form, the Medicare Act of 1965 covered

- [A] hospital bills of the aged only.
- [B] hospital bills of the aged and poor.
- [C] hospital and doctor's bills of the aged and the poor.

[D] doctors' bills of the aged only.

[E] doctors' bills of the aged and poor.

231. According to the text, the United State's achievement of major power status caused the formation of its foreign policy to be characterized by

- [A] greater presidential involvement and policy making by many new agencies.
- [B] concentrated decision making and indecisiveness.
- [C] imperialism and the concentration of decision making.
- [D] less presidential involvement and policy making by one or two new agencies.
- [E] indecisiveness and greater presidential involvement.

232. Some critics consider newer consumer and environmental protection agencies to be especially vulnerable to capture by those they regulate. One reason this may *not* be the case is that

- [A] many public-interest lobbies have recently lost their sympathetic allies in the media.
- [B] many public-interest lobbies have recently been weakened through legislation.
- [C] new agencies have much more discretion in adjusting standards and postponing deadlines than older agencies have.
- [D] new agencies regulate many different industries.
- [E] new agencies have a narrow focus and little power.

233. The national security adviser to President Reagan was

- [A] Eliot Abrams.
- [B] George Shultz.
- [C] Caspar Weinberger.
- [D] John Poindexter.
- [E] Oliver North.

234. Of the following, the *best* example of interest group politics is

- [A] the campaign to abolish smoking in public places.
- [B] the debate over military aid to El Salvador.
- [C] a vote on Social Security payment increases.
- [D] the debate over aid to the former Soviet Union.

[E] a fight over automobile imports from Japan.

235. Controversies that arise in majoritarian politics are *most* likely to be over matters of cost or ideology rather than between rival interest groups. Why?

[A] because benefits are widespread and costs are narrowly concentrated

[B] because interest groups have difficulty getting media attention

[C] because of laws which restrict interest group activity

[D] because of the free-rider problem

[E] because costs and benefits are generally long term

236. Among the effects of the many constraints on government agencies is the fact that

[A] taking action is easier than blocking action.

[B] lower-ranking employees are reluctant to make decisions on their own.

[C] decisions are often sweeping and inflexible.

[D] government sometimes acts too quickly.

[E] many important issues tend to receive scant attention.

237. Which of the following involves a cash subsidy to poor working families?

[A] Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance

[B] Medicare

[C] Earned Income Tax Credit

[D] Medicaid

[E] Supplemental Security Income

238. Justices who believe the Supreme Court should change the direction of legislative policy are advocating

[A] social Darwinism.

[B] judicial restraint.

[C] natural law.

[D] strict constructionism.

[E] judicial activism.

239. The balance between community sensitivities and personal

self-expression is *most* likely to be challenged when

[A] rights conflict (e.g., the *New York Times* and Pentagon Papers).

[B] policy entrepreneurs become involved (e.g., the McCarthy era).

[C] cultures conflict (e.g., Jewish versus Christian symbols).

[D] minorities are repressed (e.g., sedition acts).

[E] A and D.

240. Which of the following statements is true about *most* presidential elections?

[A] They do not provide the winner with a clear mandate.

[B] They are immune to economic swings.

[C] They are fought over a dominant issue.

[D] They produce a major party realignment.

[E] They are decided by prospective voting patterns.

241. A trend in recent cabinet appointments has been to

[A] appoint party leaders and workers.

[B] appoint former judges and lawyers.

[C] appoint both Democrats and Republicans.

[D] include those with independent followings.

[E] include those without political followings.

242. The distinctive nature of the U.S. bureaucracy derives from all of the following *except*

[A] an adversary culture and close public scrutiny.

[B] the sharing of functions with local government.

[C] the sharing of functions with state government.

[D] the practice of incremental budgeting.

[E] the sharing of political authority among institutions.

243. When a presidential candidate talks on the campaign trail of the many good things that he would accomplish as president, he is appealing principally to

[A] fellow politicians.

[B] fellow leaders.

[C] the media.

[D] the general public.

[E] partisan activists at the state and local levels.

244. What aspect of presidential/congressional relations does the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) illustrate?

[A] Presidents have an easier time getting Congress to pass legislation containing clear domestic policy benefits.

[B] Congressional support for a president's program depends on factors other than either foreign or domestic policy.

[C] Congressional support for the president's foreign policy agenda is rarely connected with partisanship.

[D] Foreign and domestic policy considerations are equally important in getting a president's program passed.

[E] Presidents have an easier time getting Congress to pass legislation containing clear foreign policy benefits.

245. The immigrant group usually associated with the drive for bilingual education is composed of

[A] Hispanics.

[B] Germans.

[C] Eastern Europeans.

[D] Africans.

[E] Southeast Asians.

246. The Fourteenth Amendment overturned

[A] *Buck v. Bell*.

[B] *Brown v. Board of Education*.

[C] *Dred Scott v. Sandford*.

[D] *Marbury v. Madison*.

[E] *McCulloch v. Maryland*.

247. Almost all of the justices on the current Supreme Court came to the court with previous experience as a

[A] attorney general

[B] corporate lawyer

[C] prosecutor

[D] defense attorney

[E] judge

248. Which statement best summarizes the correct understanding of civil rights?

[A] laws can make distinctions, but not all distinctions are defensible.

[B] laws cannot make distinctions among people.

[C] laws cannot discriminate.

[D] laws can discriminate as long as they do not make distinctions.

[E] laws must treat everyone equally.

249. Members of Congress pay attention to the personal popularity of a president because

[A] the president may be called on to campaign for them.

[B] the president may campaign against them in a primary.

[C] many members of Congress have aspirations to the presidency.

[D] politicians tend to rise and fall together.

[E] interest group contributions often depend on perceptions of proximity with popular presidents.

250. Typically, about _____ percent of U.S. Supreme Court opinions are unanimous.

[A] one-half

[B] two-fifths

[C] one-tenth

[D] three-fourths

[E] one-third

Reference: 392 [1] [E]	Reference: 342 [15] [D]	[29] [A]	[43] [C]	Reference: 519 [58] [D]
Reference: 519 [2] [A]	Reference: 153 [16] [C]	Reference: 382 [30] [C]	Reference: 414 [44] [A]	Reference: 364 [59] [E]
Reference: 186 [3] [B]	Reference: 498 [17] [C]	Reference: 365 [31] [C]	Reference: 500 [45] [C]	Reference: 334 [60] [B]
Reference: 561 [4] [D]	Reference: 448 [18] [A]	Reference: 565 [32] [E]	Reference: 565 [46] [C]	Reference: 330 [61] [B]
Reference: 503 [5] [D]	Reference: 418 [19] [B]	Reference: 498 [33] [C]	Reference: 484 [47] [A]	Reference: 341 [62] [D]
Reference: 576 [6] [D]	Reference: 162 [20] [A]	Reference: 576 [34] [C]	Reference: 374 [48] [C]	Reference: 419 [63] [B]
Reference: 455 [7] [D]	Reference: 155 [21] [D]	Reference: 502 [35] [E]	Reference: 411 [49] [A]	Reference: 341 [64] [C]
Reference: 516 [8] [C]	Reference: 394 [22] [C]	Reference: 405 [36] [D]	Reference: 383 [50] [B]	Reference: 426 [65] [A]
Reference: 441 [9] [C]	Reference: 350 [23] [B]	Reference: 578 [37] [C]	Reference: 364 [51] [C]	Reference: 535 [66] [C]
Reference: 153 [10] [C]	Reference: 346 [24] [A]	Reference: 416 [38] [A]	Reference: 210 [52] [D]	Reference: 336 [67] [C]
Reference: 427 [11] [A]	Reference: 526 [25] [C]	Reference: 539, (Table 19.1) [39] [D]	Reference: 394 [53] [A]	Reference: 444 [68] [D]
Reference: 336 [12] [D]	Reference: 192 [26] [D]	Reference: 194 [40] [A]	Reference: 170 [54] [B]	Reference: 575 [69] [D]
Reference: 200 [13] [B]	Reference: 158 [27] [C]	Reference: 441 [41] [B]	Reference: 411 [55] [B]	Reference: 534 [70] [E]
Reference: 159 [14] [E]	Reference: 194 [28] [D]	Reference: 176 [42] [A]	Reference: 555 [56] [A]	Reference: 179 [71] [E]
	Reference: 524	Reference: 342	Reference: 514 [57] [A]	

Reference: 334 [72] [A]	[86] [A]	Reference: 164 [101] [A]	[115] [D]	Reference: 492 [130] [C]
Reference: 353 [73] [C]	Reference: 441 [87] [E]	Reference: 428 [102] [C]	Reference: 361 [116] [A]	Reference: 439 [131] [E]
Reference: 409 [74] [B]	Reference: 375 [88] [D]	Reference: 566 [103] [A]	Reference: 555 [117] [D]	Reference: 515 [132] [B]
Reference: 564 [75] [E]	Reference: 453 [89] [D]	Reference: 331 [104] [E]	Reference: 213 [118] [A]	Reference: 578 [133] [E]
Reference: 190 [76] [E]	Reference: 392 [90] [D]	Reference: 167 [105] [A]	Reference: 413 [119] [B]	Reference: 514 [134] [E]
Reference: 420 [77] [A]	Reference: 541 [91] [A]	Reference: 545 [106] [D]	Reference: 517 [120] [A]	Reference: 173 [135] [C]
Reference: 484 [78] [A]	Reference: 388 [92] [C]	Reference: 510 [107] [A]	Reference: 426 [121] [E]	Reference: 173 [136] [A]
Reference: 479 [79] [B]	Reference: 482 [93] [A]	Reference: 506 [108] [C]	Reference: 196 [122] [A]	Reference: 365 [137] [E]
Reference: 527 [80] [A]	Reference: 422 [94] [C]	Reference: 165 [109] [E]	Reference: 180 [123] [A]	Reference: 362 [138] [E]
Reference: 424 [81] [C]	Reference: 396 [95] [C]	Reference: 193 [110] [B]	Reference: 519 [124] [C]	Reference: 423 [139] [A]
Reference: 391 [82] [E]	Reference: 541 [96] [C]	Reference: 424 [111] [E]	Reference: 489 [125] [A]	Reference: 498 [140] [E]
Reference: 490 [83] [A]	Reference: 164 [97] [D]	Reference: 497 [112] [C]	Reference: 353 [126] [E]	Reference: 438 [141] [D]
Reference: 417 [84] [A]	Reference: 345 [98] [E]	Reference: 568 [113] [B]	Reference: 561 [127] [D]	Reference: 512 [142] [B]
Reference: 411 [85] [E]	Reference: 424 [99] [E]	Reference: 334 [114] [D]	Reference: 428 [128] [B]	Reference: 391 [143] [C]
Reference: 394	Reference: 163 [100] [C]	Reference: 392	Reference: 438 [129] [A]	Reference: 420

[144] [A]	Reference: 186	[173] [A]	Reference: 488	Reference: 572
Reference: 499	[159] [A]	Reference: 444	[188] [E]	[202] [C]
[145] [D]	Reference: 443	[174] [E]	Reference: 413, (Figure 14.1)	Reference: 441
Reference: 444	[160] [C]	Reference: 554	[189] [B]	[203] [D]
[146] [B]	Reference: 334	[175] [C]	Reference: 377	Reference: 524
Reference: 378	[161] [B]	Reference: 412	[190] [B]	[204] [A]
[147] [C]	Reference: 417	[176] [C]	Reference: 529	Reference: 351
Reference: 531	[162] [C]	Reference: 422	[191] [E]	[205] [C]
[148] [A]	Reference: 540	[177] [B]	Reference: 579	Reference: 190
Reference: 544	[163] [E]	Reference: 441	[192] [A]	[206] [A]
[149] [C]	Reference: 420	[178] [A]	Reference: 171	Reference: 448
Reference: 175	[164] [D]	Reference: 410	[193] [B]	[207] [D]
[150] [A]	Reference: 451	[179] [A]	Reference: 566	Reference: 378
Reference: 179	[165] [A]	Reference: 506	[194] [E]	[208] [C]
[151] [A]	Reference: 446	[180] [B]	Reference: 511	Reference: 560
Reference: 444	[166] [A]	Reference: 511	[195] [B]	[209] [D]
[152] [D]	Reference: 342	[181] [E]	Reference: 541	Reference: 568
Reference: 533	[167] [C]	Reference: 390	[196] [C]	[210] [C]
[153] [A]	Reference: 565	[182] [B]	Reference: 438	Reference: 428
Reference: 544	[168] [D]	Reference: 198	[197] [B]	[211] [A]
[154] [A]	Reference: 556	[183] [D]	Reference: 163	Reference: 541
Reference: 405	[169] [A]	Reference: 360	[198] [A]	[212] [B]
[155] [A]	Reference: 517	[184] [B]	Reference: 380	Reference: 430
Reference: 529	[170] [B]	Reference: 554	[199] [E]	[213] [C]
[156] [E]	Reference: 376	[185] [C]	Reference: 168	Reference: 346
Reference: 340	[171] [C]	Reference: 168	[200] [A]	[214] [A]
[157] [E]	Reference: 382	[186] [C]	Reference: 451	Reference: 413, (Figure 14.1)
Reference: 447	[172] [B]	Reference: 517	[201] [D]	[215] [B]
[158] [E]	Reference: 526	[187] [C]		Reference: 579

[216] [E]	Reference: 560 [231] [A]	[245] [A]
Reference: 428 [217] [D]	Reference: 452 [232] [D]	Reference: 428 [246] [C]
Reference: 157 [218] [B]	Reference: 561 [233] [D]	Reference: 420 [247] [E]
Reference: 505 [219] [B]	Reference: 442 [234] [E]	Reference: 524 [248] [A]
Reference: 380 [220] [B]	Reference: 441 [235] [D]	Reference: 353 [249] [D]
Reference: 418 [221] [C]	Reference: 388 [236] [B]	Reference: 422 [250] [E]
Reference: 527 [222] [D]	Reference: 483 [237] [C]	
Reference: 153 [223] [A]	Reference: 424 [238] [E]	
Reference: 545 [224] [C]	Reference: 502 [239] [C]	
Reference: 577 [225] [A]	Reference: 218 [240] [A]	
Reference: 543 [226] [D]	Reference: 348 [241] [E]	
Reference: 501 [227] [D]	Reference: 374 [242] [D]	
Reference: 384 [228] [D]	Reference: 352 [243] [D]	
Reference: 447 [229] [D]	Reference: 564 [244] [E]	
Reference: 486 [230] [A]	Reference: 502	