

1. The presidential character of Dwight Eisenhower was characterized by
- [A] ad hoc and chaotic decision making.
  - [B] persuasion in face-to-face encounters.
  - [C] deep suspicion of the media.
  - [D] the use of talented amateurs.
  - [E] careful and complete staff work.
2. One major constraint on a president's ability to plan and develop a program is the
- [A] proliferation of special interests.
  - [B] threat of a legislative veto.
  - [C] inflexibility of most federal programs.
  - [D] lack of qualified academic support.
  - [E] Twenty-third Amendment.
3. The prior work experience of presidential appointees to the executive branch is *most* likely to include
- [A] judicial experience.
  - [B] some federal agency.
  - [C] foundations.
  - [D] private corporations.
  - [E] labor unions.
4. If you wanted to do away with high federal taxation, you might see a quick solution in the repeal of the
- [A] Twenty-second Amendment.
  - [B] Nineteenth Amendment.
  - [C] Sixteenth Amendment.
  - [D] Twenty-sixth Amendment.
  - [E] Twenty-first Amendment.
5. Which of the following would *not* be a good rule of thumb for a newly elected president?
- [A] move to implement programs quickly
  - [B] avoid getting involved in too many details
  - [C] avoid dealing with interest groups
  - [D] rely on capable aides, not on the cabinet
  - [E] A and D.
6. Which of the following statements about the proposed Department of Homeland Security is *incorrect*?
- [A] The secretary of the new Department would require Senate approval.
  - [B] The Department would combine 22 federal agencies.
  - [C] It would require significant restructuring of Congress
  - [D] The creation of such a Department was suggested by Democratic Vice-presidential candidate Joseph Lieberman.
  - [E] none of these.
7. If one examines the education, sex, race, and social origins of the federal civil service as a whole,
- [A] it is clear that there are more minorities than whites.
  - [B] it is clear that females are overrepresented.
  - [C] it looks very much like a cross section of American society.
  - [D] it is clear that wealth is a prerequisite for employment.
  - [E] it is clear that no attempt has been made to make it look anything like a cross section of American society.
8. 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.
9. The text observes that the delegates to the Constitutional Convention feared
- [A] neither monarchy nor anarchy.
  - [B] monarchy and anarchy were actually no different.
  - [C] monarchy more than anarchy.
  - [D] anarchy more than monarchy.
  - [E] monarchy and anarchy about equally.
10. Probably the most effective means an agency has of remaining powerful is
- [A] cultivating public opinion.
  - [B] entering alliances with influential interest groups.
  - [C] attaining a monopoly on technical expertise in a particular policy area.
  - [D] doing its job well.
  - [E] pleasing Congressional staff.
11. The first plan suggested at the Convention called for the president to be chosen by
- [A] the Supreme Court.
  - [B] Congress.
  - [C] state legislatures.

[D] the Electoral College.

[E] popular election.

12. When no candidate receives a majority of votes in the electoral college, the House of Representatives decides who will win a presidential election. This circumstance

[A] has occurred four times in this century.

[B] has never occurred.

[C] has occurred only twice.

[D] occurs once every 28 to 36 years.

[E] occurs frequently when the country is at war.

13. In Great Britain, civil servants are directed explicitly by the ministers in charge of their departments. In the United States, civil servants often must obey both the heads of their agencies and

[A] White House staff.

[B] lobbies.

[C] the independent agencies.

[D] Congress.

[E] professional groups.

14. When a president makes fire-and-brimstone speeches confirming a shared sense of purpose, he is appealing principally to

[A] fellow politicians.

[B] the general public.

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

[D] fellow leaders.

[E] the media.

15. 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

16. Why are iron triangles less common today than they once were?

[A] because most agencies are now subject to control by many congressional subcommittees

[B] because agencies today are subject to pressure from fewer interest groups

[C] because the courts have stepped in to limit the intervention of interest groups in agency affairs

[D] because special interests have aligned themselves with congressional leaders

[E] because iron triangles are no longer allowed by many agencies

17. Which of the following statements about a president's serving more than two terms is *correct*?

[A] It has never been done by a president.

[B] It has been ruled unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court.

[C] It has been done by only one president.

[D] It is illegal under Article II of the U.S. Constitution.

[E] It is neither prohibited nor encouraged by the U.S. Constitution.

18. Which of the following statements about President Clinton's impeachment is *incorrect*?

[A] The Senate did not convict Clinton.

[B] A majority of the Senate voted to convict.

[C] Clinton was accused of making false written statement to the Judiciary Committee.

[D] Clinton was charged with perjury, obstruction of justice, and abuse of power.

[E] None of these.

19. \_\_\_\_\_ decide(s) whether to remove the president from office following an impeachment trial.

[A] The Joint Judiciary Committee

[B] The House

[C] The Senate Judicial Committee

[D] The Senate

[E] The Supreme Court

20. 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.

21. The Office of Homeland Security was created by

[A] a Senate declaration.

[B] an executive order.

[C] a judicial order.

[D] an act of Congress.

[E] none of these.

22. In the aftermath of the attack of September 11, 2001, President Bush created the White House Office of Homeland Security. The new office was given an impossible job because

[A] it had virtually no ability to enforce decisions regarding how cabinet agencies operated.

[B] it had only as dozen or so full-time staff.

[C] it had little budgetary authority.

[D] all of these.

[E] none of these.

23. What distinguishes executive and independent agencies?

[A] whether they report to Congress

[B] the number of their employees

[C] The distinction is not altogether clear.

[D] how they are funded

[E] where they are located

24. The presidential claims for executive privilege are based on the separation of powers and on

[A] the need for candid advice from aides.

[B] the U.S. Constitution.

[C] *Marbury v. Madison*.

[D] international law.

[E] the need for cooperation with Congress.

25. President Clinton's use of task forces, committees, and informal groups of friends and advisers is characteristic of which method of staff organization?

[A] ad hoc

[B] intuitive

[C] tubular

[D] circular

[E] pyramid

26. 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.

27. 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.

28. A dramatic increase in activism by the federal bureaucracy occurred in the twentieth century, largely as a consequence of

[A] the Sixteenth Amendment and the Social Security Act.

[B] the Great Depression of the 1930s and World War II.

[C] a desire for limited government and an end to earlier regulatory practices.

[D] the growth of patronage and the rise of political parties.

[E] the rise of special interest groups and unions.

29. Buses in major cities are required to have lifts for people using wheelchairs because of a decision made by

[A] the White House.

[B] Congress.

[C] party leaders.

[D] the Department of Transportation.

[E] the Department of Health and Human Services.

30. When Gerald Ford pardoned Richard Nixon for his role in Watergate, it meant that Nixon

[A] could be impeached but not convicted for any crime he may have committed while in office.

[B] could not have committed any offenses that were actually punishable.

[C] was innocent of any crime he may have committed while in office.

[D] could not be prosecuted under federal law for any crime he may have committed while in office.

[E] could not be impeached for any crime he may have committed while in office.

31. The text cites Jimmy Carter's strategic arms limitation treaty and Bill Clinton's policy on gays to illustrate that

[A] unified governments can be counted on to carry out presidential legislative initiatives.

[B] divided governments can enable a president to introduce important legislation.

[C] divided governments have routinely been more efficient than unified governments.

[D] whether the government is divided or unified is basically immaterial.

[E] unified governments do not guarantee that presidential legislative initiatives will be carried out.

32. All of the following are nonmerit appointments to the excepted service *except*

[A] presidential appointments.

[B] noncareer executive assignments (e.g., National Endowment for the Arts jobs).

[C] Office of Personnel Management (OPM) assignments.

[D] Schedule C jobs.

[E] A and C.

33. 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.

34. The most important agency in the Executive Office of the President in terms of providing administrative assistance is the

[A] the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (OUSTR).

[B] Office of Technology Assessment (OTA).

[C] Council of Economic Advisers (CEA).

[D] Office of Environmental Quality (OEQ).

[E] Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

35. The main reason some interest groups are important to agencies is that these groups

[A] are important to Congress.

[B] are grassroots organizations.

[C] can redirect agency funds.

[D] have a long tradition behind them.

[E] can supplement agency funds.

36. Which of the following statements about the congressional power to investigate is *incorrect*?

[A] Congress can compel witnesses to appear by subpoena.

[B] The power has been inferred from the power to legislate.

[C] The power is not explicitly mentioned in the Constitution.

[D] Ignoring a congressional subpoena can result in citation for contempt.

[E] Congress cannot sentence an individual in contempt to jail.

37. An example of someone who works *indirectly* for the federal government would be an employee of a

[A] state government agency that is state funded.

[B] congressional select committee.

[C] local government agency that is locally funded.

[D] state legislative committee that is temporary.

[E] private company that is federally funded.

38. 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.

39. From the time of winning office to the time of leaving it, the popularity of most recent presidents

[A] decreased except at election time.

[B] increased steadily.

[C] increased except at election time.

[D] decreased steadily.

[E] reveals no systematic trends and is impervious to elections and campaigns.

40. The process of revising agency budget requests is commonly called

[A] reconciling.

[B] bait and switch.

[C] gutting.

[D] red marking.

[E] marking up.

41. Between 1813 and 1861, the number of federal employees increased eightfold, in large part because of

[A] growth in the Post Office.

[B] increases in military staff.

[C] an increase in the need for government accountants.

[D] an increase in the need for Secret Service agents.

[E] dramatic increases in new government functions.

42. One of the fears expressed by the Founders about aspects of the presidency was the fear of a president's

[A] powers to pardon.

[B] claiming certain inherent powers by virtue of his position.

[C] using his position to shape public opinion.

[D] powers to appoint select Supreme Court justices without congressional approval.

[E] being corrupted by, or corrupting, the Senate.

43. The powers that the president shares with the Senate include

[A] making treaties.

[B] granting pardons for federal offenses.

[C] receiving ambassadors.

[D] wielding legislative power.

[E] commission officers of the armed forces.

44. 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.

45. Among the unanticipated crises of the Reagan administration were all of the following *except*

[A] the invasion of Afghanistan.

[B] U.S. hostages in Lebanon.

[C] the suppression of Solidarity.

[D] the Iran-contra crisis.

[E] civil war in Nicaragua.

46. One major constraint on a president's ability to plan and develop a program is the

[A] threat of a legislative veto.

[B] proliferation of special interests.

[C] lack of qualified academic support.

[D] Twenty-third Amendment.

[E] limit of his or her time and attention span.

47. The text argues that the power of a bureaucracy is *best* measured by its

[A] discretionary authority.

[B] size.

[C] organized opposition.

[D] budgets.

[E] interest group connections.

48. The National Performance Review is different from preceding reform efforts in that it

[A] called for a non-businesslike approach to management and greater centralization.

[B] called for consolidating existing agencies into fewer agencies.

[C] suggested specific ways of improving top-level management.

[D] offered reorganization plans that tried to emulate innovative, quality-conscious U.S. corporations.

[E] recommended increasing central (presidential) control of government agencies.

49. Presidents have been limited to two terms by the

[A] Fourteenth Amendment.

[B] Twenty second Amendment.

[C] Twenty-first Amendment.

[D] Nineteenth Amendment.

[E] Sixteenth Amendment.

50. 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.

51. When did Ronald Reagan appoint a chief of staff for his assistants?

[A] at the beginning of his second term

[B] at the end of his first term

[C] toward the end of his second term

[D] at the beginning of his first term

[E] never

52. 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.

53. The Framers solved the problem of how to elect the president by

[A] providing for constitutional amendments.

[B] forming the House Election Committee.

[C] creating the Committee on Detail.

[D] creating the Electoral College.

[E] forming a quasi-parliamentary system of government.

54. The shift in the role of the federal bureaucracy that occurred between 1861 and 1901 was from

[A] economic regulation to tax regulation.

[B] regulation to service.

[C] federal services to commerce.

[D] federal services to state services.

[E] commerce to regulation.

55. Congress exercises authority over agencies through all of the following *except*

[A] statutes that create and define them.

[B] authorization of agency spending.

[C] appropriations for agency spending.

[D] appointments of agency heads.

[E] A and C.

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

[A] too much authority is delegated to lower-ranking employees.

[B] government sometimes acts inconsistently.

[C] taking action is easier than blocking action.

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

[E] decisions are often sweeping and inflexible.

57. During most of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, appointments to the civil service were often controlled by

[A] congressional preferences.

[B] military considerations.

[C] party caucuses.

[D] administrative boards.

[E] merit examinations.

58. 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.

59. 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.

60. Alexander Hamilton stood at the Constitutional Convention and gave a five hour speech calling for

[A] his own appointment as Chief Executive.

[B] an official declaration that George Washington would be the first president.

[C] a plural executive.

[D] an elective monarchy.

[E] an elected president.

61. The text suggests congressional investigations have been a regular feature — sometimes constructive, sometimes destructive — of legislative executive relations since

[A] 1792.

[B] 1865.

[C] 1945.

[D] 1932.

[E] 1972.

62. 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.

63. 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.

64. Concerning the powers of the executive and legislative branches of government, the text concludes that

[A] both have become more constrained.

[B] only Congress has become more powerful.

[C] only the presidency has become more powerful.

[D] there has been little significant change across the nation's history.

[E] both have become more powerful.

65. A president who is uncertain whether a policy he is considering will be controversial would be *most* likely to

[A] ask opposition leaders for advice.

[B] shift the decision to state leaders.

[C] leak parts of the policy to the media.

[D] commission a public-opinion poll.

[E] shift the decision to local leaders.

66. 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.

67. One complication surrounding the federal bureaucracy is the fact that the Constitution

[A] restricted administrative appointments to elections years.

[B] gave Congress the sole power to make appointments.

[C] gave the president sole power to make appointments.

[D] does not mention departments or bureaus.

[E] none of these.

68. When President Reagan was governor of California, he could veto portions of a bill that were irrelevant to the subject of the bill. He was exercising what is called

[A] a line-item veto.

[B] constitutional discretion.

[C] states' rights.

[D] gubernatorial averaging.

[E] a pocket veto.

69. Which of the following oversight functions can Congress not perform?

[A] authorization of an agency budget

[B] appropriation of an agency budget

[C] creation of an agency

[D] dismissal of an agency head

[E] B and C.

70. The fact that agencies usually recruit their own staff, often on a name-request basis, should lead us to expect that these recruits will possess the

[A] agency point of view.

[B] necessary expertise to advise political officials.

[C] political will to initiate new struggles.

[D] intelligence of a turnip.

[E] legal viewpoints of relevant interest groups.

71. If the Framers had decided to have the president chosen by the Congress, we could reasonably expect Congress to dominate the president

[A] or the president to capitulate to the judiciary.

[B] and to control the military.

[C] or the president to corrupt the legislature.

[D] or the president to ignore Congress.

[E] and to pick the cabinet.

72. 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.

73. 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

74. The personality of which president began to alter the relationship between the president and Congress and the nature of presidential leadership?

[A] Richard Nixon

[B] Ulysses Grant

[C] William H. Harrison

[D] Jimmy Carter

[E] Andrew Jackson

75. In a parliamentary system, the voters *cannot* choose

[A] their members of parliament.

[B] their prime minister.

[C] between two or more parties.

[D] whether to vote.

[E] A and B.

76. If a civil servant is in a complex, loosely defined position, one can expect his or her political and social attitudes to

[A] have no impact on his or her decisions.

[B] strongly influence his or her decisions.

[C] be frustrated by the position.

[D] play a minor role in his or her decisions.

[E] balance those of his or her colleagues.

77. Relationships between White House staff and department heads are typically characterized by

[A] the revolving door.

[B] teamwork.

[C] reciprocity.

[D] tension and rivalry.

[E] mutual noninterference.

78. The Freedom of Information Act and the Administrative Procedure Act are examples of

[A] regulations that limit executive powers principally.

[B] government-wide constraints on bureaucracy.

[C] early, unconstitutional attempts to restrain bureaucrats.

[D] laws that apply only to Congressional staff.

[E] laws that apply only to Congress.

79. 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.

80. Compared to appropriations, authorizations are

[A] subject to review less often.

[B] without constitutional basis.

[C] less complicated to administer.

[D] usually larger.

[E] usually smaller.

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

[A] In order to win an election, a candidate must receive three-fourths of votes of the electoral college.

[B] In some states, electoral votes can be split.

[C] Each state receives an electoral vote for each member it has in the House and Senate.

[D] Electoral ballots are opened before a joint session of Congress during the first week in January.

[E] State electors assemble in their state capitals to cast their ballots.

82. Today's bureaucracy is largely a product of which two events?

[A] the depression of the 1930s and the war in Vietnam

[B] the Depression of the 1930s and World War II

[C] World War I and the Korean War

[D] World War I and World War II

[E] the Korean War and the war in Vietnam

83. Initially, the prevailing interpretation of the Constitution held that agencies could not exercise regulatory powers

[A] in any circumstance.

[B] unless a court order was obtained.

[C] without written permission from a judge.

[D] unless authorized by the president.

[E] unless Congress first set down clear standards.

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

[A] State electors assemble in Washington to cast their ballots.

[B] In order to win an election, a candidate must receive at least half of the votes of the electoral college.

[C] In some states, electoral votes can be split.

[D] Each state receives an electoral vote for each member it has in the House and the Senate.

[E] Electoral ballots are opened before a joint session of Congress during the first week in January.

85. The House of Representatives has \_\_\_\_\_ to decide the winner of a presidential election.

[A] never been given the power

[B] frequently had

[C] never recognized its own power

[D] rarely had

[E] never had

86. Which of the following statements about the vice-presidential route to the presidency is correct?

[A] It has always been contested by party leaders and outspoken members of the judiciary.

[B] It works better through succession than election.

[C] It works better through election than succession.

[D] It has been a viable one for most vice presidents.

[E] It has hardly ever been a viable one.

87. The presidential character of George Bush was characterized by

[A] voracious reading on very detailed matters.

[B] hands-on management and personal contact.

[C] ad hoc and chaotic decision making.

[D] giving wide latitude to subordinates.



[E] the use of talented amateurs.

88. 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.

89. Personality plays a more important role in explaining the presidency than it does in explaining Congress because a president is

[A] relatively immune from public opinion and polls.

[B] less constrained by the judiciary or current notions of constitutional principles.

[C] more likely to be judged by his character in addition to his accomplishments.

[D] more likely to rely on hands-on politics and persuasiveness to enact policy.

[E] less constrained by the rules and roles that operate within government.

90. When voters choose as members of Congress people of the same party as an incoming president, they probably do so for what reason?

[A] as a result of congressional redistricting

[B] as a reward to the incoming president for his successful campaign

[C] as a result of the unpopularity of the outgoing president

[D] as an indication of the incoming president's personal popularity

[E] as a means of ensuring additional congressional support for the incoming president

91. The federal government did not begin to regulate the economy in any large way until

[A] the laissez-faire doctrine was held by a majority of the Senate.

[B] passage of the Fourteenth Amendment.

[C] the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC).

[D] the Department of Labor was created.

[E] the commerce clause was amended.

92. The usual definition of an *iron triangle* includes all of the following *except*

[A] a congressional committee.

[B] an agency.

[C] an issue network.

[D] an interest group.

[E] C and D.

93. One major constraint on a president's ability to plan and develop a

program is the

[A] proliferation of special interests.

[B] lack of qualified academic support.

[C] unexpected crisis.

[D] threat of a legislative veto.

[E] Twenty-third Amendment.

94. A president can appear to be successful with Congress yet not be so if

[A] he never reveals his position on any bills.

[B] Congress approves neither big nor trivial bills he endorses.

[C] he vetoes economic legislation sent to him by Congress.

[D] he vetoes most bills sent to him by Congress.

[E] a few bills he likes are passed but most of his legislative program is bottled up in Congress and never comes to a vote.

95. One major constraint on a president's ability to plan and develop a program is the

[A] lack of qualified academic support.

[B] risk of adverse reaction to the program.

[C] threat of a legislative veto.

[D] proliferation of special interests.

[E] Twenty-third Amendment.

96. The presidential character of Gerald Ford was characterized by

[A] voracious reading on very detailed matters.

[B] ad hoc and chaotic decision making.

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

[D] giving wide latitude to subordinates.

[E] the use of talented amateurs.

97. The legitimacy of the office of president was aided during the years of the first presidents by which of the following?

[A] the close relationship that developed between the president and Congress

[B] the minimal activism of early government

[C] the limit placed on the number of terms a president could serve

[D] narrow interpretations of the Constitution by the United States Supreme Court

[E] the rise in power of political caucuses

98. When an agency such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) makes an important decision, it is quite likely to be taken to court. This is an example of what is meant by the term

[A] *red tape*.

[B] *adversary culture*.

[C] *reciprocal administration*.

[D] *impedimentary government*.

[E] *government bureaucracy*.

99. All of the following have weakened the power of appropriations committees over government agencies *except*

[A] the establishment of trust funds that operate outside the regular government budget.

[B] the change in authorization of many programs from permanent or multiyear to annual authorizations.

[C] the need for these committees to focus on huge budget deficits and target spending limits.

[D] the 1983 Supreme Court decision ruling unconstitutional the legislative veto.

[E] A and D.

100. During most of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, appointments to the civil service were based primarily on

[A] experience in government.

[B] education.

[C] wealth.

[D] merit.

[E] patronage.

101. 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.

102. One advantage of the merit system to presidents is that it

[A] exempts them from bureaucratic procedures which are not outlined in Article II.

[B] excludes employees in the excepted service.

[C] insulates them from control by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM).

[D] protects them from patronage demands.

[E] grants them the power of appointment.

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

[A] Bush's approval ratings for the first six months were quite typical of post 1960 presidents.

[B] Bush received the highest approval rating ever recorded in the aftermath of the attack of September 11.

[C] Bush had the highest disapproval rating of any president since such polling began.

[D] George Bush entered office with an approval rating similar to the initial rating of Bill Clinton.

[E] None of these.

104. Bill Clinton survived his impeachment trial for all of the following reasons *except*:

[A] Clinton was a left-wing Democrat.

[B] The economy was strong.

[C] The nation was at peace.

[D] The public disliked his private behavior but did not think it amounted to an impeachable offense.

[E] B and C.

105. The result of the Supreme Court's ruling in *United States v. Nixon* was that

[A] Congress was forced to impeach Nixon to gain access to the disputed tapes and papers.

[B] Nixon was forced to hand over the disputed tapes and papers.

[C] Nixon was allowed to retain the disputed tapes and papers.

[D] Congress was allowed to take custody of the disputed tapes and papers under judicial review.

[E] None of these.

106. A survey of top-level, nonpolitical federal bureaucrats found their political outlooks to be

[A] beyond generalization.

[B] less pro-government than the public at large.

[C] very different than the public at large.

[D] similar to the public at large.

[E] mostly conservative or liberal.

107. When a person is selected by the president to head an agency and to shift its policies in the direction of the president's, the appointee generally finds that

[A] there is little to prevent him/her from accomplishing the goal.

[B] subordinates wield considerable power.

[C] career subordinates have very little influence on policy.

[D] agency personnel change direction quickly.

[E] an agency is immune to presidential politics.

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

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

[B] decisions are often sweeping and inflexible.

[C] citizens complain of red tape.

[D] too much authority is delegated to lower-ranking employees.

[E] taking action is easier than blocking action.

109. An example of an informal congressional control over agencies is when

[A] the House Appropriations Committee chairperson uses a legislative veto.

[B] Congress refuses to appropriate funds for agency spending.

[C] individual members of Congress seek privileges for constituents.

[D] Congress refuses to authorize funds for agency spending.

[E] Congress authorizes funds for agency spending, but refuses to appropriate them.

110. Prior to the 1850s, the president who made the most vigorous use of the veto power was

[A] Alexander Hamilton.

[B] John Adams.

[C] Andrew Jackson.

[D] George Washington.

[E] Abraham Lincoln.

111. One advantage of the merit system to presidents is that it

[A] insulates them from control by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM).

[B] excludes employees in the excepted service.

[C] grants them the power of appointment.

[D] protects their patronage appointees from new presidents.

[E] exempts them from bureaucratic procedures which are not outlined in Article II.

112. 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.

113. Which of the following statements about the firing of a bureaucrat is *incorrect*?

[A] The written notice must contain a statement of reasons, including specific examples of unacceptable performance.

[B] The employee can appeal the decision of the Merit Systems Protection Board to the U.S. court of appeals.

[C] The employee has the right to reply to the charges and can appeal any adverse action to the Merit Systems Protection Board.

[D] The employee must be given a written notice, at least 30 days in advance.

[E] None of these.

114. Which of the following statements about the congressional power to investigate is *incorrect*?

[A] The power has been inferred from the power to legislate.

[B] Congress can sentence an individual in contempt to jail.

[C] Ignoring a congressional subpoena can result in citation for contempt.

[D] The power is explicitly mentioned in the Constitution.

[E] Congress can compel witnesses to appear by subpoena.

115. Grover Cleveland used federal troops to break a labor strike by invoking his power to

[A] oversee the executive branch.

[B] serve as commander-in-chief.

[C] facilitate First Amendment activity.

[D] prevent riots and insurrections.

[E] take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

116. A constitutional limitation on the federal bureaucracy's ability to regulate the economy is that

[A] commerce cannot be regulated by the federal government.

[B] only the Supreme Court has the constitutional authority to regulate commerce.

[C] only Congress has the constitutional authority to regulate commerce.

[D] only the president has the constitutional authority to regulate commerce.

[E] None of these.

117. More than 2,500 presidential vetoes have been made since 1789. Congress has overridden about what percent of these?

[A] 25 percent

[B] 38 percent

[C] 4 percent

[D] 45 percent

[E] 86 percent

118. The presidential character of Bill Clinton is characterized by

[A] keen interest in foreign affairs.

[B] deep suspicion of the media.

[C] legislative concession and international prestige.

[D] persuasion in face-to-face encounters.

[E] careful and complete staff work.

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

[A] In order to win an election, a candidate must receive at least half of the votes of the electoral college.

[B] State electors assemble in their state capitals to cast their ballots.

[C] Electoral ballots are opened before a joint session of Congress during the first week in January.

[D] Each state receives an electoral vote for each member it has in the House.

[E] In some states, electoral votes can be split.

120. Most federal agencies must share their functions with

[A] related state agencies.

[B] private corporations.

[C] interest groups.

[D] White House staff.

[E] congressional staff.

121. In recent administrations, presidential appointments to the cabinet are *least* likely to have had

[A] a strong political following.

[B] relevant expertise.

[C] interest group support.

[D] prior government experience.

[E] B and D.

122. 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.

123. Bureaucrats' own values and beliefs are most likely to have the *least* influence on their work when their duties are

[A] loosely defined.

[B] greatly affected by laws.

[C] reviewed by agencies.

[D] highly structured.

[E] professional in nature.

124. 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

125. In 1987, approximately what percentage of all federal employees who had completed their probationary period were fired for misconduct or poor performance?

[A] 15 percent

[B] one-tenth of 1 percent

[C] 5 percent

[D] 2 percent

[E] 23 percent

126. President Clinton's approach to his program was to

[A] rely on his cabinet and other advisers.

[B] rely heavily on his predecessor's program.

[C] rely on congressional leaders.

[D] have a policy on almost everything.

[E] concentrate on only a few issues at a time.

127. 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.

128. Which of the following would be the *most* likely substantial constraint on a president's ability to plan a program?

[A] an unexpected crisis

[B] criticism by congressional staff

[C] a visit by foreign dignitaries

[D] criticism by the opposition party

[E] lack of control of federal expenditures

129. Discovery of the administrative weakness of the federal government and calls for civil service reform resulted from

[A] the Civil War.

[B] the Louisiana Purchase.

[C] World War I.

[D] the War of 1812.

[E] World War II.

130. 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.

131. Each of the following is a fundamental difference between presidents and prime ministers *except*

[A] presidents choose their cabinets from inside rather than outside Congress.

[B] presidents and the legislature often work at cross-purposes.

[C] presidents are often outsiders without previous legislative or executive experience.

[D] presidents have no guaranteed majority in the legislature.

[E] presidents do not necessarily remain in power if their party controls Congress.

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

[A] A state's vote is given to the candidate preferred by the majority of the state's House delegation.

[B] This process is only used when no candidate receives a majority of the votes of the electoral college.

[C] If there is a tie within a state, that state's vote is not counted.

[D] The House chooses from among the top two candidates.

[E] Each state casts one vote.

133. Although Republicans gained seats in the House in 1980 and 1984, political scientists are reluctant to conclude that the gains were due to presidential coattails because

[A] congressional elections are frequently insulated from presidential elections.

[B] Reagan had rejected the Republican platform on which so many Republican candidates were running.

[C] so many Republican candidates opposed Reagan and his conservative ideology.

[D] Reagan had sought to punish so many disloyal Republican candidates.

[E] All of these.

134. Presidential impoundment of funds has been severely limited in recent years because of

[A] restructuring of the Internal Revenue Service.

[B] public outrage.

[C] the opposition of the federal bureaucracy.

[D] a string of unfavorable court decisions.

[E] the Budget Reform Act of 1974.

135. 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.

136. The presidential audiences listed by Neustadt include all of the following *except*

[A] the public.

[B] leaders in Washington.

[C] fellow politicians in Washington.

[D] heads of state from around the world.

[E] party activists and officeholders outside Washington.

137. One of the major constraints under which government agencies operate is the

[A] large number of regulations they must adhere to.

[B] power of issue networks to determine agency policy.

[C] obligation of leadership to frequently restructure.

[D] presence of a great many highly structured roles.

[E] absence of competing forces in the public sector.

138. With substantial Democratic majorities in both houses of Congress, President Kennedy, during the last year of his presidency, was able to secure passage of \_\_\_\_\_ of his proposals.

[A] approximately three-fourths

[B] only one-fourth

[C] almost all

[D] approximately one-half

[E] all

139. 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.

140. Patronage in the early republic provided the president with all of the following advantages *except*

[A] helping to build up party organization.

[B] keeping subordinates supportive of his policies.

[C] influencing recalcitrant members of Congress.

[D] provide rewards.

[E] holding special-interest lobbyists at bay.

141. The presidential character of Richard Nixon was characterized by

[A] deep suspicion of the media.

[B] persuasion in face-to-face encounters.

[C] professional competence and experience.

[D] careful and complete staff work.

[E] the use of talented amateurs.

142. Because many federal agencies were created to serve some sector of society, we should not be surprised to learn that the American Legion is closely aligned with the

[A] Department of Education.

[B] Department of Veterans' Affairs.

[C] Department of Commerce.

[D] Department of Energy.

[E] Department of the Interior.

143. Relative to their share of the population, Republicans tend to be overrepresented in the

[A] Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

[B] Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

[C] Department of Defense.

[D] Conservative Counseling Corps.

[E] A and B.

144. A dramatic increase in activism by the federal bureaucracy occurred in the twentieth century, largely as a consequence of

[A] the rise of special interest groups and unions.

[B] the Sixteenth Amendment and the Social Security Act.

[C] the growth of patronage and the rise of political parties.

[D] a desire for limited government and an end to earlier regulatory practices.

[E] changes in public attitudes and new constitutional interpretations.

145. An agency that Ronald Reagan was unable to abolish because of its persistent support in Congress was the

[A] Internal Revenue Service.

[B] Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

[C] Small Business Administration (SBA).

[D] Fisheries and Wildlife Commission.

[E] Social Security Administration.

146. Buying American, using minority contractors, and paying the prevailing wage are all examples of

[A] bureaucracy released from political control.

[B] practices by public agencies.

[C] practices by private agencies.

[D] red tape that drives up costs.

[E] noncontroversial bureaucratic routines.

147. The most powerful group in Congress in terms of control over an agency's budget is the

[A] House Steering Committee.

[B] House Appropriations Committee.

[C] House Committee on Committees.

[D] House Ways and Means Committee.

[E] House Rules Committee.

148. On the issue of a president's right to impound funds, the U.S. Constitution says

[A] that a president does not have to spend money that Congress appropriates.

[B] nothing.

[C] that a president must spend the money that Congress appropriates.

[D] that a president may spend money that Congress does not appropriate if congressional leaders support such expenditures.

[E] that a president may spend money that Congress does not appropriate.

149. The power of the House Appropriations Committee over agency budgets has recently diminished, in part because of

[A] an increase in legislative inducements to restrict spending on entitlement programs.

[B] the 1983 Supreme Court ruling on the legislative veto.

[C] the creation of trust funds to pay for many benefits.

[D] a decline in annual authorizations by Congress.

[E] an increase in marking-up practices by other House committees.

150. 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.

151. An important effect of World War II on the federal government was to

[A] bring an end to laissez-faire government.

[B] greatly increase government revenues from taxation.

[C] streamline decision making but restrict the scope of the government's activity.

[D] strip various regulatory agencies of their policy-making functions.

[E] introduce the concept of pay-as-you-go government.

152. Which of the following statements about the attitude of most Americans toward government bureaucrats and bureaucracies is true?

[A] They believe bureaucrats are generally informed, but incompetent and incapable of solving problems.

[B] They believe that bureaucracy on the whole should be supported.

[C] They find individual bureaucrats rigid, hostile, and unhelpful.

[D] They have had mostly negative experiences with bureaucrats.

[E] They are satisfied with bureaucrats if they have actually had contact with public officials.

153. Presidential candidates won a majority of electoral votes without winning a majority of the popular in all of the following elections *except*

[A] 1888

[B] 1876

[C] 1992

[D] 2000

[E] C and D.

154. The power of the House Appropriations Committee over agency budgets has recently diminished, in part because of

[A] a decline in the use of trust funds by Congress.

[B] an increase in annual authorizations by Congress.

[C] an increase in marking up practices by other House committees.

[D] an increase in legislative inducements to restrict spending on entitlement programs.

[E] the 1983 Supreme Court ruling on the legislative veto.

155. In recent years, the competitive service has become more decentralized and examinations have become less common. Which of the following is suggested by the text as an explanation for this?

[A] agencies no longer need more professionally trained employees.

[B] the OPM system has become efficient and relevant to the needs of departments.

[C] applications have fallen so standards have been lowered to generate interest.

[D] civil rights groups have pressed Washington to make the racial composition of the federal bureaucracy look more like the racial composition of the nation.

[E] budget cuts have encouraged less formal means of processing applications.

156. If a president were to act only in accordance with the specific powers of Article II of the U.S. Constitution, he or she would probably be considered

[A] primarily a policy maker.

[B] primarily an administrator.

[C] primarily a judge.

[D] primarily a legislator.

[E] head of the military.

157. 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.

158. The importance of the federal bureaucracy today can be measured in part by the total number of federal employees or, more accurately, by the

[A] number of agencies that now form the federal bureaucracy.

[B] high proportion of full-time employees on the government payroll.

[C] discretionary authority of its appointed officials.

[D] number of employees who write the regulations.

[E] number of employees who spend the money.

159. The text suggests that one interesting problem with the restructuring of Congress that is required for successful operation of the Department of Homeland Security is the fact that

[A] congressional Republicans have rarely favored restructuring.

[B] Congress has never restructured itself to make a new bureaucracy work well.

[C] restructuring would require numerous constitutional amendments.

[D] congressional Democrats have rarely favored restructuring.

[E] significant restructuring would probably violate at least three constitutional provisions.

160. Most employees of the federal government are:

[A] on federal contracts.

[B] in lower level managerial positions.

[C] postal workers.

[D] federal civil servants.

[E] uniformed military.

161. The Whistle-blower Protection Act of 1989 is designed to protect

[A] bureaucrats who tell on their bosses.

[B] agencies that are being undermined by their employees.

[C] agencies that are being undermined by Congress.

[D] bureaucrats who are not career employees.

[E] agency heads who fire employees for misconduct.

162. Largely because of two major events of the twentieth century—the Great Depression and World War II—the features of the federal bureaucracy changed. What characterized this change?

[A] The Supreme Court ruled that Congress could no longer delegate powers to administrative agencies.

[B] People came to expect government to solve social and economic problems.

[C] People began to call for more limited, less intrusive government.

[D] The structure of government became less complex and interest groups lost influence.

[E] Administrative agencies could no longer be instructed by Congress to act in the public interest.

163. If by December 30 the president does not sign a bill that was sent to him by Congress on December 24, he has probably

[A] let it become law without his signature.

[B] amended it.

[C] tabled it.

[D] used his pocket veto.

[E] vetoed it.

164. 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

165. Why are iron triangles less common today than they once were?

[A] because congressional leadership is so much stronger today

[B] because special interests have aligned themselves with congressional leaders

[C] because iron triangles are no longer allowed by many agencies

[D] because the courts have stepped in to limit the intervention of interest groups in agency affairs

[E] because agencies today are pressured by so many interest groups

166. British bureaucrats are distinguished from U.S. bureaucrats in that they

[A] belong to the private sector.

[B] stay out of electoral politics.

[C] deal directly with the legislative body.

[D] are monitored by the courts.

[E] report to cabinet officials.

167. To reduce waste in government, one is also likely to have to increase

[A] synergism.

[B] red tape.

[C] imperialism.

[D] taxes.

[E] duplication.

168. A personal attribute that has been shown to have a clear effect on bureaucratic behavior is

[A] socioeconomic background.

[B] gender.

[C] regional background.

[D] professional training.

[E] None of these.

169. 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.

170. 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.

171. Bureaucrats' own values and beliefs are likely to have the *greatest* influence on their work when their duties are

[A] routinized.

[B] closely monitored.

[C] loosely defined.

[D] scrutinized by more than one agency.

[E] greatly affected by laws.

172. Which of the following statements is *not* true of Americans' attitudes toward bureaucracy?

[A] Most Americans view bureaucracy unfavorably.



[B] Americans feel ill-treated by the bureaucrats with whom they deal.

[C] Actions of the bureaucracy are frequently challenged.

[D] Americans want many, often conflicting, things from the bureaucracy.

[E] A and D.

173. Presidents need to rely on their powers of persuasion because of their

[A] limited staffs.

[B] limited staffs and sketchy constitutional powers.

[C] sketchy constitutional powers and lack of ensured legislative majorities.

[D] opponents within the party.

[E] lack of ensured legislative majorities and opponents within the party.

174. 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.

175. Which of the following statements about the vice-presidential route to the presidency is *correct*?

[A] It is prohibited by the U.S. Constitution.

[B] It is the most common route to the presidency.

[C] It has happened only three times in U.S. history.

[D] It has always been contested by party leaders and outspoken members of the judiciary.

[E] It happens most often if a president dies in office.

176. The cabinet officers consist of the heads of

[A] the minor governmental agencies.

[B] the major governmental agencies.

[C] the major governmental agencies and commissions.

[D] independent agencies and commissions.

[E] the major executive departments.

177. The typical workweek for a president numbers approximately

[A] 40 hours.

[B] 70 hours.

[C] 90 hours.

[D] 75 hours.

[E] 55 hours.

178. The merit system began with the

[A] civil rights cases of 1873.

[B] New Deal of the 1930s.

[C] Sixteenth Amendment.

[D] Pendleton Act of 1883.

[E] Seventeenth Amendment.

179. The broad factors that best explain the behavior of bureaucratic officials include all of the following *except*

[A] their personal attributes.

[B] the influence of outside forces on them.

[C] how they are recruited.

[D] how they are rewarded.

[E] their party preferences.

180. 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.

181. Congressional supervision of the bureaucracy involves all of the following *except*

[A] congressional statutes.

[B] budgetary appropriations.

[C] committee investigations.

[D] bills of attainder.

[E] A and C.

182. 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.

183. The investigative power of Congress

[A] is clearly outlined in Articles I and II of the Constitution.

[B] is clearly outlined in Article I of the Constitution.

[C] is not mentioned in the Constitution.

[D] has been inferred from the power to legislate.

[E] C and D.

184. In a bureaucracy, why is blocking action easier than taking action?

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

[B] because the more constraints that must be served, the more forms that must be filled out

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

[D] because constraints ensure that many voices must be heard before a decision is made

[E] because few voices are actually considered in the decision making process

185. \_\_\_\_\_ U.S. presidents have been assassinated while in office.

[A] Three

[B] Two

[C] Ten

[D] Four

[E] One

186. The constitutional duty of the vice president is to

[A] coordinate foreign policy.

[B] preside over the cabinet.

[C] preside over the Senate.

[D] supervise the White House staff.

[E] facilitate ratification of treaties.

187. Governmental hiring practices exemplify the need for all of the following *except*

[A] proceeding on the basis of merit.

[B] satisfying strict accounting rules.

[C] allowing for citizen access.

[D] encouraging partisan politics.

[E] A and B.

188. From the examples of Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln, one learns that emergency conditions and \_\_\_\_\_ can offer presidents the opportunity for substantial increases in power.

[A] a strong Congress

[B] majority support in the cabinet

[C] a compliant Supreme Court

[D] a popular and strong-willed personality

[E] an uninterested public

189. Of the twenty-four congressional or presidential elections between 1952 and 1996, \_\_\_\_\_ produced a divided government.

[A] four

[B] none

[C] seven

[D] fifteen

[E] nineteen

190. A post office worker or Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agent would typically be part of the federal bureaucracy known as

[A] the merit service.

[B] the competitive service.

[C] Schedule C positions.

[D] the contingent service.

[E] the excepted service.

191. The agency responsible for ensuring fair treatment of civil servants is the

[A] Civil Service Equity Board.

[B] Merit System Protection Board.

[C] Senior Executive Service.

[D] Civil Service Commission.

[E] Office of Personnel Management.

192. James Madison argued that the president alone must be able to fire a federal employee because

[A] this power was clearly implied in the U.S. Constitution.

[B] he is the person best qualified to judge job performance.

[C] common law and Court precedent clearly granted the executive this power.

[D] otherwise he would not be able to control his subordinates.

[E] there would be a considerable danger of corruption if Congress participated in the process.

193. One bureaucratic "pathology" described by the text is imperialism, meaning the tendency of agencies to

[A] work at cross-purposes with one another.

[B] generate complex and sometimes conflicting rules.

[C] spend more than is necessary to buy some product or service.

[D] grow, irrespective of the benefits and costs of their programs.

[E] complicate matters which are better left to common sense solutions.

194. Which of the following statements about President Clinton's impeachment is *incorrect*?

[A] A majority of the Senate voted not to convict.

[B] The House vote to impeach was along party lines.

[C] The Senate did not convict Clinton.

[D] Clinton was charged with perjury, obstruction of justice, and abuse of power.

[E] Clinton was accused of making false written statement to the Judiciary Committee.

195. The text cites the 1946 Marshall Plan and the Tax Reform Act of 1986 to illustrate that

[A] both were produced by divided governments.

[B] both were produced by a unified government.

[C] unified governments rarely accomplish anything of note.

[D] one was produced by a unified government and one was produced by a divided government.

[E] a divided government never could have produced them.

196. Which of the following is *not* an area in which the power of the bureaucracy has grown dramatically in recent years?

[A] transferring money to state governments

[B] building nuclear energy sources

[C] creating regulations for various sectors of society

[D] paying subsidies to particular groups

[E] transferring money to local governments

197. Having a strong agency culture can hurt an agency by making it resistant to change, but it can also help it by

[A] encouraging commitment to less rewarding jobs.

[B] increasing the number of highly structured roles.

[C] encouraging whistle-blowing.

[D] motivating employees to work hard.

[E] establishing flexible standards for promotion.

198. 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.

199. Which of the following is *most* clearly affected by the personal popularity of the president?

[A] how Congress treats his legislative proposals

[B] how he wields the clemency power

[C] how well members of his party do in Senate elections

[D] how he conducts foreign policy

[E] how well members of his party do in House elections

200. An obvious and important difference between a president and a prime minister is that the latter always has

[A] majority support in parliament.

[B] support in the military.

[C] interest group support.

[D] executive powers.

[E] support in the cabinet.

201. The relationship among an agency, a committee, and an interest group was described in the past as:

[A] an iron triangle.

[B] red tape.

[C] a flexible triumvirate.

[D] an issue network.

[E] laissez-faire.

202. Congress and the president both complain that they are too weak to control political events. Another way of looking at this issue is to note that

[A] few politicians are risk-takers and see little benefit in unnecessary political conflict.

[B] the federal government as a whole has become more constrained.

[C] the power of both branches is the same as it was at the time of the Framers.

[D] national issues are less complex than they once were.

[E] the judicial branch has assumed the dominant role in legislative decision making.

203. The presidential character of Ronald Reagan was characterized by

[A] expertise and experience.

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

[C] the use of talented amateurs.

[D] voracious reading on very detailed matters.

[E] giving wide latitude to subordinates.

204. Having a strong agency culture can help an agency by motivating its employees to work hard, but it can also hurt it by

[A] promoting individuals who are patently unqualified.

[B] reducing cooperation among employees.

[C] encouraging whistle-blowing.

[D] making the agency resistant to change.

[E] increasing the number of highly structured roles.

205. The fundamental concern in defining the presidential succession is to

[A] prevent anarchy.

[B] ensure the legitimacy of the office.

[C] curb judicial powers.

[D] find a qualified successor.

[E] curb legislative powers.

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

[A] Each state receives an electoral vote for each member it has in the House.

[B] Electoral ballots are opened before a joint session of Congress during the first week in January.

[C] State electors assemble in their state capitals to cast their ballots.

[D] In some states, electoral votes can be split.

[E] In order to win an election, a candidate must receive at least half of the votes of the electoral college.

207. The Framers assumed that, under the electoral college system, most presidential elections would be decided in the House. Why did this *not* turn out to be the case?

[A] because the Senate quickly usurped the delegate powers of the House

[B] because political parties ended up playing a major role in producing nationwide support for a slate of national candidates

[C] because most elections were not close enough to give state delegations the power to decide the outcome

[D] because the first Supreme Court ruled unconstitutional the electoral college system for selecting a president

[E] because the Supreme Court narrowly interpreted the powers of the legislative branch

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

[A] In some states, electoral votes can be split.

[B] Electoral ballots are opened before members of the U.S. Supreme Court during the first week in January.

[C] Each state receives an electoral vote for each member it has in the House and the Senate.

[D] State electors assemble in their state capitals to cast their ballots.

[E] In order to win an election, a candidate must receive at least half of the votes of the electoral college.

209. The classic example of the honeymoon phenomenon was

[A] Harry Truman.

[B] Gerald Ford.

[C] Franklin Roosevelt.

[D] Bill Clinton.

[E] Richard Nixon.

210. Which of the following statements concerning the Pendleton Act is *incorrect*?

[A] It was, in part, a response to the assassination of President Garfield.

[B] It was passed during a Republican administration.

[C] It was passed to avoid mass firings of Republicans.

[D] It was, in part, a response to public outrage over abuses of the spoils system.

[E] It enhanced the power of patronage in federal appointments.

211. A president suffers a stroke but nevertheless wants to remain in office. The vice president and cabinet disagree. The president may be removed by

[A] the combined opinions of the vice president and cabinet.

[B] a writ of mandamus.

[C] a Supreme Court ruling.

[D] a two-thirds vote of Congress.

[E] impeachment.

212. President Reagan's approach to his program was to

[A] rely heavily on his predecessor's program.

[B] rely on congressional leaders.

[C] concentrate on only a few issues at a time.

[D] rely on his cabinet.

[E] have a policy on almost everything.

213. Each of the following was one of the fears expressed by the Founders about aspects of the presidency *except*

[A] the fear of a president's using his position to shape public opinion.

[B] the fear of a president's being corrupted by, or corrupting, the Senate.

[C] the fear that the president would be directed by "minions and favorites."

[D] the fear of a president's using bribery or force to ensure his reelection.

[E] the fear of a president's using the militia to overpower state governments.

214. The source of bureaucratic "pathologies" is usually

[A] the president.

[B] Congress.

[C] interest groups.

[D] the agency itself.

[E] courts.

215. The definition of *bureaucracy* includes all of the following notions *except*

[A] a large organization.

[B] complexity of structure.

[C] an issue network.

[D] authority divided among several managers.

[E] appointed officials.

216. Among the effects of the many constraints on government agencies is the

fact that

[A] decisions are often made too quickly.

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

[C] too much authority is delegated to lower-ranking employees.

[D] decisions are often sweeping and inflexible.

[E] blocking action is easier than taking action.

217. *United States v. Nixon* held that there is

[A] real but limited presidential immunity from judicial process.

[B] no unqualified presidential privilege of immunity from judicial process.

[C] presidential immunity does not apply to matters which are civil in nature.

[D] absolute presidential immunity from judicial process.

[E] no executive privilege.

218. 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.

219. According to the text, the greatest source of presidential power lies in the realm of

[A] the execution of laws.

[B] interpretation of laws.

[C] foreign-policy formulation.

[D] the U.S. Constitution.

[E] politics and public opinion.

220. The biggest difference between a government agency and a private organization is the

[A] influence of merit on hiring.

[B] influence of merit on promotions.

[C] greater number of constraints on the agency.

[D] presence of a strong, binding agency culture.

[E] relative absence of red tape in the agency.

221. 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.

222. Employees who are blanketed in are ones who

[A] are prohibited from engaging in partisan politics.

[B] are ensured patronage jobs, as long as their party wins the presidential election.

[C] are selected on the basis of patronage but are eventually promoted on the basis of merit.

[D] are covered by the merit system, although they are appointed.

[E] competed for jobs through the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) merit system.

223. Veto power and executive privilege give a president both a way of blocking action and a

[A] means of forcing Congress to bargain.

[B] route of appeal to the people.

[C] means of affecting the party platform.

[D] trump card to play with the media.

[E] means of overriding the influence of special interests.

224. When President Reagan appointed a chief of staff in 1985, he was acting according to what model of organization?

[A] intuitive

[B] linear

[C] pyramidal

[D] circular

[E] ad hoc

225. 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.

226. Lawyers working for the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) are *most* likely to select cases that

[A] clearly involve criminal malfeasance.

[B] are acceptable to the administration.

[C] are likely to develop new legal precedents.

[D] have clear fact patterns and involve big money.

[E] are costly to the consumer.

227. A plan to reform the bureaucracy popularly called the plan to "reinvent

government” is the

[A] Committee to Reorganize Activities and Performance.

[B] Joint Committee on Reorganization.

[C] National Performance Review.

[D] Grace Commission.

[E] First Hoover Commission.

228. The method of staff organization that poses the risk of isolating or misinforming the president is called

[A] pyramid.

[B] ad hoc.

[C] linear.

[D] circular.

[E] intuitive.

229. In practice, the effect of the Supreme Court ruling against the legislative veto in the *Chadha* case has been

[A] to revise the wording of the legislative vetoes they use.

[B] to systematically restructure the relationship between Congress and special interests.

[C] to end the use of the legislative veto.

[D] negligible.

[E] to force Congress to mark up a greater number of bills.

230. The eightfold increase in the number of federal employees that occurred between 1816 and 1861 was largely the result of

[A] increased demands on traditional government functions.

[B] the emergence of a national economy.

[C] the government’s taking on new functions.

[D] rapid industrialization.

[E] abuses of patronage by Congress and the presidency.

231. In the first Congress, it was decided that appointed federal officials would be removable by

[A] either the president or the Congress.

[B] the president and Congress acting together.

[C] the president alone.

[D] Congress alone.

[E] None of these.

232. The presidential character of John F. Kennedy was characterized by

[A] the use of talented amateurs.

[B] deep suspicion of the media.

[C] professional competence and experience.

[D] persuasion in face-to-face encounters.

[E] careful and complete staff work.

233. Andrew Jackson established the precedent that a president’s veto can be used

[A] without the advice and consent of the Senate.

[B] even when Congress is still in session.

[C] without first having a law declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

[D] only on constitutional grounds.

[E] on policy grounds even when a bill may appear to be constitutional.

234. The era from 1836 to 1932 is commonly viewed as one of

[A] presidential and Supreme Court dominance.

[B] presidential dominance.

[C] a true balance of powers.

[D] congressional dominance.

[E] Supreme Court dominance.

235. Presidents, even with great majorities of their own party in Congress, experience difficulty in exercising legislative leadership because

[A] members of Congress attract greater publicity when challenging the president.

[B] the president’s use of the veto is ineffective with Congress.

[C] the president is unable to control Congress, unlike a prime minister.

[D] members of Congress are able to thwart presidential aspirations through the technicalities of committees and floor rules.

[E] the president must compete against interest groups for influence.

236. The effect of a legislative veto is to

[A] give Congress control over the appointment of agency heads.

[B] return power to subcommittees.

[C] strip House chairpeople of powers of authorization.

[D] strip House chairpeople of powers of appropriation.

[E] give Congress control over certain executive decisions.

237. 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.

238. 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.

239. In recent years, the competitive service has become more decentralized and examinations have become less common. This is because

[A] agencies have the need for more professionally trained employees.

[B] civil rights groups have pressed Washington to make the racial composition of the federal bureaucracy look more like the racial composition of the nation.

[C] the OPM system was cumbersome and not relevant to the needs of departments.

[D] All of these.

[E] None of these.

240. The cause of those who argued for a single, elected president at the convention was, no doubt, aided by the fact that

[A] Massachusetts had experienced great success under such a system.

[B] The Articles of Confederation fostered deep respect for the office.

[C] Alexander Hamilton had already declared himself a candidate.

[D] everybody assumed that George Washington would be the first president.

[E] no individual was likely to be chosen as president who was not a member of the upper classes.

241. A president suffers a stroke but nevertheless wants to remain in office. The vice president and cabinet disagree. Who decides whether the president should continue to serve?

[A] a writ of mandamus

[B] the president

[C] the Supreme Court

[D] Congress

[E] the vice president and cabinet

242. Periodically, the size of the bureaucracy has grown substantially. These times of growth have generally occurred during

[A] periods of prosperity.

[B] election years.

[C] wars.

[D] recessions.

[E] depressions.

243. If the president selected his cabinet from the same source as a prime minister in a parliamentary system does, the U.S. cabinet would be selected by

[A] well-known experts in particular fields.

[B] top campaign aides.

[C] a commission of aids and party leaders.

[D] Congress.

[E] powerful interest groups.

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

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

[B] too much authority is delegated to lower-ranking employees.

[C] decisions are often sweeping and inflexible.

[D] taking action is easier than blocking action.

[E] government often acts slowly.

245. One concern expressed at the Convention focused on the possibility that shared powers would cause the president to be a mere "tool" of

[A] the House of Representatives.

[B] special interest groups.

[C] the Electoral College.

[D] the Supreme Court.

[E] the Senate.

246. The legitimacy of the office of president was aided during the years of the first presidents by which of the following?

[A] narrow interpretations of the Constitution by the United States Supreme Court

[B] the rise in power of political caucuses

[C] the limit placed on the number of terms a president could serve

[D] the appointment of people of stature to federal offices

[E] the close relationship that developed between the president and Congress

247. 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.

248. Before recommending legal action against a business for illegal practices, an economist with the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) might first want to know whether

[A] the business firm attended a secret meeting with competitors.

[B] other legal claims have been filed by government entities.

[C] Congress sympathizes with the business firm.

[D] consumers have borne a heavy cost as a consequence of the practice.

[E] the illegality will be easy to prove in court.

249. A person appointed to a government position after passing an examination is probably joining the

[A] Department of Justice.

[B] Department of State.

[C] patronage system.

[D] competitive service.

[E] excepted service.

250. Whereas European countries tend to control key industries by government ownership, the United States relies primarily on

[A] extensive regulation.

[B] extremely high taxation.

[C] ownership by the states.

[D] very little regulation.

[E] B and D.



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| Reference: 384<br>[7] [C]  | Reference: 358<br>[24] [A] | Reference: 375<br>[41] [A] |
| Reference: 377<br>[8] [B]  | Reference: 342<br>[25] [A] | Reference: 333<br>[42] [E] |
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| Reference: 341<br>[58] [C] | Reference: 330<br>[75] [B] | Reference: 360<br>[93] [C]  |
| Reference: 348<br>[59] [E] | Reference: 386<br>[76] [B] | Reference: 353<br>[94] [E]  |
| Reference: 333<br>[60] [D] | Reference: 348<br>[77] [D] | Reference: 359<br>[95] [B]  |
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[228] [A]

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Reference: 395  
[229] [D]

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Reference: 375  
[230] [A]

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Reference: 375  
[231] [C]

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Reference: 350  
[232] [A]

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Reference: 338  
[233] [E]

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Reference: 338  
[234] [D]

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Reference: 331  
[235] [C]

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Reference: 394  
[236] [E]

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Reference: 364  
[237] [C]

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Reference: 346  
[238] [A]

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Reference: 380  
[239] [D]

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Reference: 333  
[240] [D]

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Reference: 364  
[241] [D]

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Reference: 377  
[242] [C]

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Reference: 331  
[243] [D]

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Reference: 388  
[244] [E]

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Reference: 333  
[245] [E]

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Reference: 335  
[246] [D]

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Reference: 330  
[247] [B]

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Reference: 386  
[248] [D]

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Reference: 379  
[249] [D]

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Reference: 374  
[250] [A]