
Answers to Multiple-Choice Questions

ANSWER KEY

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|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 16. B | 31. E | 46. A |
| 2. E | 17. A | 32. C | 47. E |
| 3. D | 18. B | 33. A | 48. C |
| 4. B | 19. B | 34. A | 49. A |
| 5. A | 20. A | 35. D | 50. C |
| 6. A | 21. D | 36. C | 51. B |
| 7. D | 22. C | 37. B | 52. D |
| 8. D | 23. A | 38. C | 53. C |
| 9. B | 24. E | 39. A | 54. B |
| 10. B | 25. A | 40. E | 55. B |
| 11. A | 26. C | 41. B | 56. E |
| 12. C | 27. A | 42. C | 57. A |
| 13. D | 28. D | 43. A | 58. E |
| 14. E | 29. D | 44. C | 59. D |
| 15. D | 30. B | 45. C | 60. A |

> Answers and Explanations

1. **C.** The case of *Mapp v. Ohio* is among several cases that established the exclusionary rule of evidence (evidence seized in an illegal search may not be used in a court of law). *Mapp v. Ohio* also applied the exclusionary rule to state courts (E). Choice A refers to *United States v. Leon*. In *Wolf v. Colorado*, the Court applied protections against unreasonable search and seizure to the states under the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment (B). Also, in *Terry v. Ohio* the Court ruled that searches of criminal suspects are constitutional (B). The Court established the inevitable discovery rule in *Nix v. Williams* (D).
2. **E.** Cases against the U.S. government are heard in the U.S. Court of Claims. The U.S. District Courts (A) have original jurisdiction and serve as trial courts at the federal level. The Supreme Court (B) is the final authority dealing with all questions arising from the Constitution, federal laws, and treaties. The U.S. Courts of Appeals (C) decide appeals from U.S. district courts and review decisions of federal administrative agencies. The U.S. Tax Court (D) is a special court within the federal judicial system.
3. **D.** Voting on legislation in both houses of Congress may be by voice, standing, or roll-call vote. The House of Representatives also uses teller and electronic voting; the Senate does not.
4. **B.** According to the Constitution, the duty of the vice president is to preside over the Senate and vote only in the case of a tie (D). The vice president does not work with the Supreme Court (A), nor does he or she issue directives to the political parties (E). The president often chooses the vice presidential running mate to balance the ticket. Balancing the ticket, however, is not a constitutional role of the vice president (C).
5. **A.** There are 27 formal amendments to the U.S. Constitution.
6. **A.** Sandra Day O'Connor was appointed in 1981 by President Ronald Reagan as the first woman on the Supreme Court. Ruth Bader Ginsburg (B) is the Court's second woman Supreme Court justice. Barbara Jordan (C) was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Texas. Jeannette Rankin (D) was the first woman elected to the U.S. Congress. Geraldine Ferraro (E) is a former member of the U.S. House of Representatives and to date the only woman to run for vice president from a major political party.
7. **D.** Political parties nominate candidates for office, politically educate the electorate, and help create a sense of centralized responsibility. The U.S. Constitution provided for the separation of powers before the entrance of parties onto the U.S. political scene.
8. **D.** The Securities and Exchange Commission was created as an independent regulatory agency to regulate securities, financial markets, and investment companies, and to prohibit fraud and dishonest investment practices. The Federal Reserve (A) regulates the lending practices of banks and the nation's money supply. The Federal Trade Commission (B) regulates misleading and false trade practices. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (C) is an independent agency that monitors the trading of futures contracts. The Consumer Product Safety Commission (E) is an independent regulatory agency that regulates the sale and manufacture of consumer products.
9. **B.** If the House of Representatives were to act upon the failure of the electoral college to elect a president, each state delegation would receive one vote. A majority of 26 votes would be necessary for a candidate to win election.
10. **B.** Some interest groups have influence that is not proportional to the group's number of members. Some interest groups are small in membership and exert considerable influence, while other groups with large memberships may exert very little influence. Interest groups sometimes distort facts to sway the public toward their cause (A). They seek to influence the policies of government, while political parties attempt to control government (C). Interest groups vary in their degree of financial support (D). They provide channels for political participation that enable citizens to work together to achieve a common goal (E).

11. **A.** The Necessary and Proper Clause is often termed the “elastic clause” because it stretches the powers of Congress.
12. **C.** In order to be eligible to be elected president of the United States, a candidate must be a natural born citizen. Other qualifications include being at least 35 years of age and having lived in the United States for at least 14 years.
13. **D.** Political socialization involves personal acquisition of differing beliefs and political ideology.
14. **E.** Noncitizens are not guaranteed the freedom to move about the country, while citizens of the United States have this right under the Privileges and Immunities Clause of Article IV of the Constitution. The freedoms of speech (A), religion (B), and the press (C) are guaranteed to all persons by the First Amendment. The right to an attorney (D) is granted to accused persons through Supreme Court decisions in *Powell v. Alabama*, *Betts v. Brady*, *Escobedo v. Illinois*, and *Gideon v. Wainwright*.
15. **D.** In order for cases to be heard by the Supreme Court, the “rule of four” requires that at least four of the justices agree to place the case on the Court’s docket. A *writ of certiorari* (A) is an order issued by the Supreme Court directing a lower court to send up a record of a case for review. A precedent (B) is an example set by a court decision for future court cases. An *amicus curiae* (C) is a “friend of the court” brief. A certificate (E) is a query from a lower court to the Supreme Court regarding a rule of law or a procedure.
16. **B.** All federal and most state courts have the power of judicial review. Municipal courts are one type of court that does not have the power of judicial review.
17. **A.** The Department of Health and Human Services administers the Social Security program, which is the most extensive entitlement program in the United States. Homeland Security (B) prevents terrorist attacks in the United States. It includes the Coast Guard, Secret Service, Border Patrol, Immigration and Visa Services, and FEMA. The Department of Veterans Affairs (C) promotes the welfare of veterans of the armed forces. The Department of Labor (D) enforces federal labor laws and administers unemployment programs. The Department of Education (E) administers federal aid programs to schools.
18. **B.** In the impeachment process the House checks the power of the executive branch by bringing charges of impeachment against the president (E). The chief justice of the Supreme Court sits as the presiding judge in the impeachment trial, thus checking the power of the legislative branch over the executive branch (D). A two-thirds vote of the Senate is required for conviction (A). Impeachment is the act of bringing charges against the president; it may or may not result in conviction and the subsequent removal of the president from office (C).
19. **B.** In the United States, a political party is a group of individuals that seeks to control government by winning elections. A caucus (A) is a state meeting to select delegates who, in turn, nominate candidates to political offices. An interest group (C) has no legal status in the election process. Political action committees (D) are the political arms of interest groups. A constituency (E) is the group of people in a state or district that a member of Congress represents.
20. **A.** Although choices B, C, D, and E may contribute to the success of a congressional candidate, the most significant advantage is incumbency. Name recognition, claiming credit for projects, providing casework for constituents, greater media exposure, and fund-raising abilities are all advantages of incumbents during an election.
21. **D.** One method of ratification of constitutional amendments is by the state legislatures in three-fourths of the states (E). A second method of ratification is by special conventions held in three-fourths of the states. These conventions are called by the states, not by Congress (A). Amendments may be proposed by a national convention (B) or by a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress (C).
22. **C.** Federal judges, including Supreme Court justices, serve for a period of life, during good behavior. They may be removed from office only through the impeachment process.

23. **A.** In *Federalist #10*, James Madison referred to factions, a reference to political parties and interest groups.
24. **E.** Public opinion is the belief that the general public has about politics and public policy issues. Political socialization (A) is the complex process by which people get their sense of political identity, beliefs, and values. Public policy (B) is the exercise of governmental power in doing those things necessary to maintain legitimate authority and control over society. Policy formulation (C) is the crafting of a policy to resolve public problems. Political ideology (D) is a consistent set of beliefs about politics and public policy that sets the framework for evaluating government and public policy.
25. **A.** Executive agreements are pacts made between the president and other heads of state. Unlike treaties, executive agreements do not require Senate approval. The power of the purse (B) is the fact that agency budgets must be authorized and appropriated by Congress. Judicial review of executive actions (C) is the power to declare executive actions unconstitutional. Public opinion may act as a check on presidential actions (D). Presidential appointments must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the Senate (E).
26. **C.** After a bill is introduced, which is considered the first reading, it is then sent to the appropriate standing committee for review. The correct order for the remaining choices is A (if further information on the bill is necessary), E, B, and D.
27. **A.** According to the Twelfth Amendment, each elector casts two ballots, one for president and another for vice president. State legislatures do not have a role in the choice of the president (B). Although not a constitutional provision, electoral votes are cast according to the state popular vote (C). Although electors are not bound by federal law to vote for their party's candidate (D), the laws of a few states bind electors to vote according to the popular vote (E).
28. **D.** Interest groups often take an issue to court if they are unsuccessful in gaining the support of Congress. The remaining answer choices are true regarding interest groups.
29. **D.** *Amicus curiae* briefs are filed by "friends of the court," interested parties who have no standing in the case but who wish to provide information and opinions to the court for consideration. A *per curiam* decision (A) is one delivered by the court as a whole. A certificate (B) is a method of bringing a case before the Supreme Court. A *writ of certiorari* (C) is an order by a higher court directing a lower court to provide the record in a case for review. *Stare decisis* (E) is the doctrine that a trial court is bound by the decisions of appellate courts.
30. **B.** Conservatism, or the belief that big government infringes on personal liberties, is not a principle found in the Constitution. Popular sovereignty (A) is the concept that government exists with the consent of the governed. Limited government (C) is the principle that governmental power is restricted. Judicial review (D), one aspect of the principle of checks and balances, is the power of courts to determine the constitutionality of legislative and executive actions. Federalism (E) is the division of powers between a national government and several regional governments.
31. **E.** The drawing of electoral districts within a state in order to favor one political party or candidate is known as gerrymandering. The other answer choices do not describe gerrymandering.
32. **C.** The social contract theory, based on the writings of John Locke and supported by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, calls for a voluntary agreement between citizens and government. The divine right theory (A) was the traditional European belief that monarchs derived their power to govern from God. Hyperpluralism (B) views democracy as a system of many groups pulling government in many directions at the same time. The elite theory (E) holds that governmental power is in the hands of a small powerful elite. There is no state theory (D).
33. **A.** Judicial review allows a court to act on the constitutionality of a law passed by Congress. The Supreme Court established this principle in *Marbury v. Madison* (1803).

34. **A.** Independent regulatory commissions are created to act independently of presidential control.
35. **D.** The Constitution does not delegate management of the federal budget to the president. The Constitution does grant the president the powers of making appointments (A) and treaties (C), both with the consent of the Senate. The president is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces (B). The Constitution also gives the president the power to grant pardons (E).
36. **C.** State primaries and caucuses generally occur earliest in the presidential election contest. The next stage is usually the national party convention (A) and selection of the running mate (E). The next stage is the popular election (B) followed by the electoral college election (D).
37. **B.** The majority opinion is submitted by those justices who agree with the Court's majority decision. A concurring opinion is submitted by a justice or justices who agree with the majority decision but have different reasons for doing so. A dissenting opinion is submitted by a justice or justices who disagree with the majority opinion. All three may be submitted to explain the decisions of the Court.
38. **C.** Lobbyists serve interest groups by trying to bring influence on the workings of government.
39. **A.** Successful interest groups usually employ tactics and strategies other than civil disobedience or violence. The remaining answer choices are methods frequently used by interest groups.
40. **E.** The Twenty-Fourth Amendment abolished the poll tax. The Twentieth Amendment (A) set the dates of the terms of the president and vice president and of the sessions of Congress. The Eighteenth Amendment (B) established prohibition, while the Twenty-First Amendment (C) repealed prohibition. The Twenty-Fifth Amendment (D) dealt with presidential succession.
41. **B.** Gatekeepers are media executives, news editors, and prominent reporters who decide what news to present and how it will be presented. The remaining answer choices represent roles of the members of Congress.
- A constituent servant (A) is a representative who is interested in assisting constituents with problems. As a policymaker (C), a member of Congress makes public policy through the passage of legislation. A delegate (D) is a representative whose vote is based on the wishes of constituents. A trustee (E) is a representative who, after listening to constituents, votes based on his or her own opinions.
42. **C.** One of the judicial powers of the president is the power to grant amnesty, the offer of a pardon to a group of people who have committed offenses against the government. President Gerald Ford granted amnesty to men who left the United States during the Vietnam Conflict to avoid the draft.
43. **A.** The Constitution gives Congress the power to establish agencies of the federal bureaucracy.
44. **C.** An independent agency is an agency of the executive branch that does not fall within the jurisdiction of a Cabinet-level department. Examples include the Equal Opportunity Employment Commission and the Environmental Protection Agency.
45. **C.** "Court packing" is the term used to describe President Franklin Roosevelt's plan to increase the size of the Supreme Court by allowing the appointment of justices who were more likely to support Roosevelt's New Deal legislation. The plan was never implemented.
46. **A.** The Speaker of the House is the presiding officer of the House of Representatives. The Speaker does not share power with the president pro tempore of the Senate (B). The Speaker is elected by the members of the majority party in the House (C, D). The majority leader and the majority whip, not the president, assist the Speaker (E).
47. **E.** Interest groups do not provide ways for political parties to obtain votes. Interest groups do create interest in public affairs (A), stimulate political participation by the people (C), provide information to the government on issues they represent (D), and help provide for the system of checks and balance through their monitoring functions (B).

48. C. The Twelfth Amendment provides for electors to choose the president and vice president by casting separate ballots for each office. Before the ratification of this amendment, each elector would cast two ballots. The candidate with the largest number of electoral votes became president, while the candidate receiving the second highest number of votes became vice president. The Twelfth Amendment was added in 1804 after the election of 1800 failed to produce a winner in the electoral college. Thomas Jefferson became president in 1801 after a long battle in the House of Representatives.
49. A. Since political parties did not begin to form until George Washington's second administration, the Constitution does not refer to political parties.
50. C. Conference committees are created to iron out the differences in the House and Senate versions of a bill. Their goal is to create a compromise bill that, once passed by the House and Senate, can be sent to the president for signature or veto.
51. B. District courts serve as the trial courts within the federal court system. The remaining answer choices do not refer to trial courts.
52. D. When the president vetoes a bill it is sent back to Congress, where it may become law if it is overridden by a two-thirds vote of both houses.
53. C. The Constitution does not limit the individual liberties of the American people. The Constitution, including the Bill of Rights, guarantees numerous rights to the people.
54. B. Block grants, revenue sharing, and federal grants-in-aid are all characteristic of cooperative federalism. Devolution requires greater state responsibility about how grant money should be spent and is, therefore, a step away from cooperative federalism.
55. B. If the vice president, who serves as president of the Senate, is not present, the president pro tempore serves in the vice president's absence. The majority party selects the president pro tempore.
56. E. Article III of the Constitution establishes the federal court system. Article I describes the organization and powers of the legislative branch, while Article II establishes the executive branch. Article IV deals with relations among the states.
57. A. The Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren (1953–1969) was the most active in increasing the rights of the accused. (Sample cases include *Miranda v. Arizona*, 1966; *Gideon v. Wainwright*, 1963; and *Mapp v. Ohio*, 1961)
58. E. The assignment of rules occurs in the Rules Committee in the House of Representatives, but no such committee exists in the Senate. Filibusters (B) may occur in the Senate but not in the House of Representatives. Floor debate (A), referral to committee (C), and the roll-call vote (D) occur in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.
59. D. Since the party-column ballot lists only the party members running for each office on the ballot, the party-column ballot attracts voters to the ease of straight-ticket voting.
60. A. James David Barber classified types of presidential character as active-positive, active-negative, passive-positive, and passive-negative. Positive-assertive was not a classification used by Barber.

➤ Rubrics for the Free-Response Essay

1. Total Value: 8 points

- Part (a): 1 point for each correct identification of interaction = 3 points
1 point for each correct discussion of interaction = 3 points
Part (b): 1 point for each correct example of interaction = 2 points

2. Total Value: 4 points

- 1 point for each correct explanation of the right to vote = 2 points
1 point for each correct example = 2 points

3. Total Value: 5 points

- Part (a): 1 point for two correctly identified patterns = 1 point
Part (b): 1 point for each correct discussion tied to a pattern = 2 points
Part (c): 1 point for each correct discussion of factors tied to a pattern = 2 points

4. Total Value: 6 points

- Part (a): 1 point for each correct identification of incentive or sanction = 2 points
1 point for each correct discussion of incentive or sanction = 2 points
Part (b): 1 point for each correct explanation of shifts in relationship = 2 points

*"Practice taking
timed tests and
writing timed
free-response
essays."
—LL, AP teacher*