1. Which is a consequence of hyperpluralism?
   a. termination of government programs
   b. reduced campaign spending
   c. reduced agency budgets
   d. growth in the number of political parties
   e. contradictory and confusing policies

2. Why is it significant that business/economic interest groups have more lobbyists in Washington, D.C., than other types of groups?
   a. Their presence has led to a general backlash against lobbyists in Congress.
   b. Some people fear that government may disproportionately favor business interests in policymaking.
   c. It has become difficult for other types of organizations to establish a presence in Washington, D.C.
   d. The business lobby has contributed to the widespread problem of bribing elected officials.
   e. By providing a model for other groups, business lobbyists have enhanced the political influence of public interest and other organizations.

3. Over the last several decades, membership in labor unions has ...
   a. increased.
   b. decreased.
   c. stayed about the same.
   d. difficult to determine due to Buckley v Valeo.
   e. difficult to determine due to FECA.

4. What is the main objective of most labor unions?
   a. to protect the interests of businesses within an industry
   b. to protect consumers from unsafe products
   c. to support free trade policies
   d. to protect jobs and secure favorable wages and benefits for their members
   e. to ensure equality of all people under the law

5. Which of the following is an example of a business interest group?
   a. the Chamber of Commerce
   b. the National Organization for Women
   c. the National Education Association
   d. the American Association of Retired People (AARP)
   e. the National Rifle Association

6. Why are campaign contributions so important for interest groups seeking to influence government?
   a. Campaign contributions help elect candidates who are friendly to groups' goals.
   b. Organizations seeking to offer input on a political party's platform are required to make campaign contributions.
   c. There are very few restrictions on campaign contributions, compared to restrictions on lobbying.
   d. Groups can offer contributions in return for favorable votes on pending legislation.
   e. Legislators only grant meetings with interest groups that offer campaign contributions.
7. What is an amicus curiae brief?
   a. a written argument submitted to a court in support of one side of a case
   b. a petition to remove a judge from a court case
   c. an internal memo circulated among interest group leaders, briefing them on the details of a court case
   d. a petition submitted to Congress in support of or opposition to a judicial nominee
   e. a petition submitted to an executive branch agency, requesting a review of the agency’s decision

8. What is one of the reasons that interest groups have proliferated over the past half-century?
   a. Legal restrictions on lobbying activities were lifted.
   b. A decline in government performance prompted new groups to form.
   c. A decline in political parties led to more interest group formation.
   d. Interest groups became more successful in running candidates for office.
   e. Developments in technology made interest group activities easier.

9. Which of the following is an activity that lobbyists regularly engage in?
   a. answering e-mails from elected officials’ constituents
   b. providing legal counsel to interest groups in court cases
   c. introducing bills in Congress
   d. speaking on behalf of elected officials at press conferences
   e. providing elected officials with information about an interest group’s position on a bill or issue

10. Most members of Congress view lobbyists as unnecessary nuisances.
    a. True
    b. False

11. What is a political action committee (PAC) ?
    a. an organization that conducts voter registration drives
    b. an organization that solicits campaign contributions and distributes them to political candidates
    c. an organization within a political party that coordinates campaign events
    d. an organizations that focuses on grassroots/outside lobbying
    e. an organization within a political party that creates and runs campaign advertisements

12. Generally speaking, political action committee (PAC) contributions have ________.
    a. remained fairly steady as a vehicle for campaign contributions
    b. become increasingly important in congressional elections
    c. decreased, following a growing movement of representatives who have rejected all PAC money
    d. decreased, following the Supreme Court’s decision in Imbroglio vs Melee
    e. increased, following the Supreme Court’s decision in Foster Farms Turkey vs Smithfield Ham

13. How do interest groups best lobby the courts?
    a. by publishing editorials in major newspapers stating their views on cases
    b. by meeting with judges to express their views on cases
    c. through letter-writing campaigns addressed to particular judges
    d. by testifying before congressional committees
    e. by bringing lawsuits to the courts on behalf of clients or classes of citizens
14. The _______ problem occurs when people fail to join a group because they can get the benefits the group offers without contributing to the group's efforts.
   a. collective good
   b. pluralist
   c. group formation
   d. free-rider
   e. group coordination

15. What type of group is a trade association?
   a. a public sector interest group
   b. an economic interest group
   c. an ideological group
   d. a labor union
   e. a public interest group

16. You are the leader of a consumer rights group that has been unable to get a meeting with your elected representative in Congress. How could you best get the attention of your legislator on the issues your group cares about?
   a. Organize a demonstration in the representative's district and invite the media.
   b. Draft a bill and introduce it in Congress.
   c. Form a political action committee.
   d. File an amicus curiae brief.
   e. Contact the Consumer Products Safety Commission.

17. What do right-to-work laws uphold?
   a. selective benefits
   b. the requirement that workers in a union shop must join the union
   c. a worker's freedom to decline the opportunity to join a union
   d. the public's right to collective goods
   e. pleadings based on amicus curiae briefs

18. What is a trade association?
   a. a type of labor union
   b. an organization that represents the federal government during the negotiation of international trade agreements
   c. a coalition of public interest groups in a specific policy area, such as environmental policy
   d. an organization that coordinates exchanges of information and resources among multiple interest groups
   e. an organization that represents businesses within a specific industry

19. What is a public interest lobby/group?
   a. a group that works to gain benefits for society as a whole
   b. a group that represents workers within a particular industry
   c. a group that expresses its political views publicly
   d. a group that most people in society are aware of
   e. a group that conducts research and analysis on public policy issues
20. Members of Congress who receive contributions from political action committees (PACs) _____.
   a. always vote in favor of the groups' policy positions
   b. avoid voting on matters of concern to PACs, so as not to appear biased
   c. make sure that the PACs are granted access to the members and their staff
   d. are increasingly rare, given that most members of Congress have sworn off PAC contributions
   e. typically receive negative publicity for accepting PAC money

21. The term used to refer to competition among open, responsive, and diverse groups which helps preserve democratic values and limits the concentration of power in any single group is...
   a. unionization.
   b. interest group pluralism.
   c. diversity of interest groups.
   d. displacement of factions.
   e. “a republican form of government”

22. Unlike movements, interest groups...
   a. feel alienated
   b. work within the governmental system
   c. refuse to bargain
   d. take more moral stands
   e. are likely to depend more heavily on charismatic leadership

23. Which of the following statements about political action committees (PAC's) is true?
   a. PAC's may give unlimited contributions to the election campaigns of individual candidates.
   b. PAC spending has not kept pace with inflation.
   c. PAC activity is limited to direct contributions to candidates.
   d. Social issue groups are the source of most PAC dollars.
   e. PAC spending makes up a higher percentage of congressional campaign funds than of presidential campaign funds.

24. Why was Madison particularly concerned about factions?
   a. He worried that factions might prevent the Constitution from being ratified.
   b. He worried that the Constitution did not provide enough opportunities for factions to be involved in politics.
   c. He believed that factions pursuing their self-interest would work against the broader public interest.
   d. He worried that factions were too focused on the public good and that they neglected to take care of their own needs.
   e. He worried that the faction he belonged to would lose power if the Constitution were ratified.

25. How did Madison propose to overcome the problem of factions in Federalist No. 10?
   a. by expanding their sphere of participation
   b. by banning the formation of interest groups
   c. by restricting private property rights
   d. by adopting a system of direct democracy
   e. by discouraging citizens from expressing their political views in public
26. Which of the following would be LEAST likely to maintain a national lobbying organization in Washington, D.C.?  
   a. Environmentalists  
   b. Public housing tenants  
   c. Nurses  
   d. Automobile manufacturers  
   e. Automobile assembly-line workers

27. All of the following are commonly used by interest groups to influence the political process EXCEPT...  
   a. lobbying  
   b. contributing money to candidates  
   c. nominating candidates  
   d. filing lawsuits  
   e. appealing to public opinion

28. A(n) ________ refers to an organization that seeks to influence public policy.  
   a. interest group  
   b. institute  
   c. faction  
   d. corporation  
   e. administration

29. What is an iron triangle?  
   a. a form of subgovernment, composed of leaders of interest groups, government agencies, and legislative committees  
   b. an activity directed at government officials with the hope of influencing their decision  
   c. a joining together of interest groups or individuals to achieve common goals  
   d. an organization that solicits and receives campaign contributions from corporations, unions, trade associations, and other groups  
   e. a nonprofit tax-free policy planning organization that concentrates on policy development

30. Which of the following statements confirms the theory of pluralism?  
   a. Elected officials rarely take into account the views of interest groups.  
   b. Business/economic interests have more lobbyists in Washington, D.C., than other types of organizations.  
   c. The number of interest groups in Washington, D.C., has decreased over the past several decades.  
   d. Elected officials seek out the opinions of multiple interest groups when creating policy.  
   e. Membership in labor unions has remained stable over the past several decades.

31. Why is the correlation between a group’s financial resources and its lobbying success so weak?  
   a. Regulations limit how much money an interest group can spend on lobbying.  
   b. Many interest groups do not know how to use their financial resources effectively.  
   c. Lobbying is a competitive enterprise, with big interests often facing off against one another.  
   d. Many well-resourced groups avoid lobbying altogether.  
   e. Elected officials don’t want to appear biased, so they often vote against their PAC contributors.

32. Which of the following is an example of the free-rider (or collective action) problem?  
   a. an environmental group disagreeing on what policy goals to pursue  
   b. an elected official relying on information from lobbyists  
   c. an elected official accepting bribes from an interest group  
   d. an environmental group struggling to raise funds for a “clean air” campaign  
   e. a political action committee contributing to candidates from both major political parties
33. What does intensity contribute to the success of an interest group?
   a. Intensity weeds out the free riders in a group.
   b. Intense groups attract intense lobbyists.
   c. Intense people are willing to make larger contributions.
   d. Politicians are more likely to listen to a group showing intensity.
   e. Intense people are more willing to volunteer.

34. How is lobbying the executive branch similar to lobbying the courts?
   a. Both require a lobbyist to hold a law degree.
   b. Both are relatively rare, given that most lobbyists focus exclusively on Congress.
   c. Both are viewed as inappropriate ways for interest groups to influence government.
   d. Both typically involve grassroots lobbying.
   e. Both can involve lobbying related to the implementation of an existing policy.

35. The National Rifle Association is an example of a (an) ...
   a. single issue group
   b. trade association
   c. public interest group
   d. economic interest group

36. What is lobbying?
   a. convincing potential members to join an interest group by offering them material benefits
   b. communicating with government officials to persuade them to support a particular policy position
   c. educating the public about the activities of government
   d. conducting surveys to gauge public opinion on a policy issue
   e. fundraising for political candidates

37. Interest groups are important subjects of study in American politics because ________.
   a. most lobbyists eventually serve in Congress
   b. they provide a venue for citizens to participate in government
   c. they determine who runs for elected office
   d. they determine what issues get covered in the media
   e. they are always successful in getting their demands met by government

38. How might pluralism serve to enhance democracy?
   a. by streamlining the legislative process
   b. by ensuring that no single interest becomes dominant
   c. by discouraging bargaining and compromise on policy issues
   d. by requiring people to join interest groups
   e. by allowing policymakers to ignore the demands of certain organizations

39. An interest group filing an amicus curiae brief is an example of ________.
   a. grassroots or outside lobbying
   b. how groups influence the president
   c. lobbying the judicial branch
   d. how interest groups influence elections
   e. lobbying an executive branch agency
40. Which of the following statements best represents the hyperpluralist view?
   a. All legitimate interests in the political system can get a hearing from government once they are organized.
   b. Awesome power is held by the largest corporations.
   c. The government is excessively deferential to groups.
   d. When one group throws its weight around too much, its opponents are likely to intensify their organization and thus restore balance to the system.
   e. The power of a few is fortified by an extensive system of interlocking directorates.

41. What is the main goal of an iron triangle?
   a. creating more opportunities for collective action
   b. developing networks of iron triangles
   c. protecting its members' self-interest
   d. providing selective benefits to potential groups
   e. abolishing free riders

42. Which of the following is hyperpluralists' main criticism of the interest group system?
   a. Business groups tend to dominate over other types of interest groups.
   b. Labor unions tend to dominate over other types of interest groups.
   c. Interest groups are too weak to have much influence in government.
   d. Elected officials are too heavily influenced by political action committees (PACs) .
   e. Interest groups are too powerful and government is too deferential to their demands.

43. Which of the following is an assumption of pluralism?
   a. Political parties matter more than interest groups in shaping government policies.
   b. Government decisions reflect the preferences of elites.
   c. Policymakers care more about public opinion than interest groups’ preferences.
   d. Interest groups are integral to government decisions.
   e. Only wealthy interests have influence over government decisions.

44. Which of the following techniques would a corporate lobbyist be MOST likely to use to influence political outcomes in Congress?
   a. II only
   b. I and II only
   c. III and IV only
   d. I, III, and IV only
   e. II, III, and IV only

45. Organizing a demonstration in Washington just before a key House vote.
46. Ensuring that the corporation’s political action committee PAC makes donations to the campaigns of members of key committees.
47. Meeting informally with Senate aides over lunch or cocktails.
48. Bringing influential constituents to Washington to discuss important policy matters with their representatives.
   a. II only
   b. I and II only
   c. III and IV only
   d. I, III, and IV only
   e. II, III, and IV only

49. Which two vital techniques of influence do PACs link together?
   a. bringing lawsuits and backing candidates
   b. proposing rules and making propaganda
   c. presenting amicus curiae briefs and advertising
   d. giving money and persuading officials to act
   e. setting agendas and organizing the electorate
50. Lobbyists are often called the "third house" of Congress because where the Senate and House are set up on a geographical basis, lobbyists represent people on the basis of ...
   a. political party.
   b. occupation.
   c. religion.
   d. interest.
   e. none of the above

51. The vast majority of PAC funds are distributed to political...
   a. unknowns
   b. incumbents
   c. challengers
   d. hacks
   e. consultants

52. You are the leader of an environmental organization working to address the problem of climate change. Given the free rider problem, what would be the most effective way to get others to join your cause?
   a. Circulate a petition on the Internet.
   b. Explain how future generations will benefit from enacting climate change legislation.
   c. Describe the harmful consequences of global warming.
   d. Offer an incentive, such as a t-shirt, to those who join the campaign.
   e. Publicly criticize those who don't join the campaign.

53. What did a recent study of interest group activity reveal about the importance of financial resources in the interest group system?
   a. The big interests always win.
   b. The correlation between big money and lobbying success is weak.
   c. PAC donations and lobbying expenditures were shown to have a great impact on policy outcomes.
   d. Wealthy interest groups tend to align themselves with other wealthy groups and thus successfully overpower poorer interest groups.
   e. Membership size and organizations budgets were shown to have a great impact on policy outcomes.

54. Which of the following is an example of a single-issue interest group?
   a. Common Cause
   b. the Virginia 21 Coalition
   c. the American Association of Retired Persons
   d. the Chamber of Commerce
   e. the National Beer Wholesalers Association