

Notes on the AP United States Government and Politics Practice Exam

Multiple-Choice Section

Course Framework Alignment and Rationales

Question 1

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
1.D: Describe political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors illustrated in different scenarios in context.	CON-2.A: Explain how societal needs affect the constitutional allocation of power between the national and state governments.	Relationship between the States and Federal Government
(A)	Incorrect. The treaty process reflects checks and balances. Concurrent powers are powers shared by the federal and state governments.	
(B)	Incorrect. The president ordering troops illustrates executive power. Concurrent powers are powers shared by the federal and state governments.	
(C)	Incorrect. A Senate committee hearing about the executive branch illustrates oversight. Concurrent powers are powers shared by the federal and state governments.	
(D)	Correct. Both states and the federal government provide funding for transportation in the United States, which illustrates concurrent powers. Concurrent powers are those powers shared by both the federal and state governments.	

Question 2

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
1.D: Describe political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors illustrated in different scenarios in context.	CON-3.B: Explain how the structure, powers, and functions of both houses of Congress affect the policy-making process.	Structures, Powers, and Functions of Congress
(A)	Incorrect. A senator from a coal-producing state voting against a job-training program for coal miners is the opposite of pork-barrel legislation, which is characterized as the appropriation of government funds for local projects that serve a representative's constituents.	
(B)	Incorrect. The action described here—a member of the House voting for urban renewal in exchange for increased road funding—is not an illustration of pork-barrel legislation. Rather, the exchange of votes illustrated in this scenario is an example of logrolling. Pork-barrel legislation is characterized as the appropriation of government funds for local projects that serve a representative's constituents.	
(C)	Correct. Pork-barrel legislation is characterized as the appropriation of government funds for local projects that serve a representative's constituents. Therefore, a senator from an agricultural state amending legislation to establish a potato research institute in his or her state is an illustration of this concept.	
(D)	Incorrect. A member of the House Armed Services Committee marking up a bill that will increase funding for military bases is not an example of a pork-barrel project, because the markup is for military bases in general, not a specific local constituency. Pork-barrel legislation is best described as the appropriation of government funds for local projects that serve a representative's own constituents.	

Question 3

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
1.B: Explain political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors.	LOR-3.A: Explain the implications of the doctrine of selective incorporation.	Selective Incorporation
(A)	Correct. Selective incorporation ensures that states and localities cannot pass laws that infringe upon the rights guaranteed in the United States Constitution. The Supreme Court is most likely to utilize the doctrine of selective incorporation in a scenario in which an individual claims that the state is infringing upon constitutional rights.	
(B)	Incorrect. Conflict between the different branches of the federal government is not affected by selective incorporation, which ensures that states and localities cannot pass laws that infringe upon the rights guaranteed in the United States Constitution. The Supreme Court is most likely to utilize the doctrine of selective incorporation in a situation in which an individual claims that the state is infringing upon constitutional rights.	
(C)	Incorrect. Conflict over state versus federal authority for oversight is not affected by selective incorporation, which ensures that states and localities cannot pass laws that infringe upon the rights guaranteed in the United States Constitution. The Supreme Court is most likely to utilize the doctrine of selective incorporation in a scenario in which an individual claims that the state is infringing upon constitutional rights.	
(D)	Incorrect. Wrongful termination suits that cross state lines are not affected by selective incorporation, which ensures that states and localities cannot pass laws that infringe upon the rights guaranteed in the United States Constitution. The Supreme Court is most likely to utilize the doctrine of selective incorporation in a scenario in which an individual claims that the state is infringing upon constitutional rights.	

Question 4

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
1.B: Explain political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors.	PRD-3.B: Explain how increasingly diverse choices of media and communication outlets influence political institutions and behavior.	Changing Media
(A)	Incorrect. Investigative reporting tends to compose a smaller part of the news because it typically requires more resources than political commentary. Increased competition and demand for instantaneous news has forced news companies to reduce the amount of investigative reporting and focus more on political commentary.	
(B)	Correct. Citizens used to rely on the evening news broadcast and newspapers for their news. As cable access increased, 24-hour news networks emerged from the demand for instantaneous news. Online news emerged once broadband internet access increased for the same reasons.	
(C)	Incorrect. Media in the United States, though influenced by interest groups, is not in the control of major political parties.	
(D)	Incorrect. The increased consumption of news content from the Internet and the influence of social media have created a greater number of outlets for public opinion rather than consolidating control in the hands of media conglomerates.	

Question 5

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
3.B: Describe patterns and trends in data.	CON-4.B: Explain how the president's agenda can create tension and frequent confrontations with Congress.	Checks on the Presidency
(A)	Incorrect. The table shows that President Clinton issued more signing statements than both of his predecessors, not fewer. The table does show, however, that President George W. Bush did issue fewer signing statements than President Clinton, though more of these contained objections to the proposed legislation.	
(B)	Correct. President George W. Bush did issue fewer signing statements, but his included 127 objections, as opposed to President Clinton's 70.	
(C)	Incorrect. The table shows that President Clinton issued the most signing statements of those listed, which would not support the theory that temporary access to the line-item veto allowed him to issue fewer signing statements. The table also shows that President George W. Bush issued fewer signing statements than President Clinton, though more of these contained objections to the proposed legislation.	
(D)	Incorrect. The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, did not necessitate more signing statements. The table shows that President George W. Bush actually issued fewer signing statements than his predecessors, though more of these contained objections to the proposed legislation.	

Question 6

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
3.D: Explain what the data implies or illustrates about political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors.	CON-4.A: Explain how the president can implement a policy agenda.	Roles and Powers of the President
(A)	Correct. The president can use a signing statement to register protest when a veto override is likely.	
(B)	Incorrect. The president does not have control over the national budget and cannot control approval of funding levels. Presidents can and often do use signing statements as a way to voice protest when a veto would be unlikely to survive a vote to override.	
(C)	Incorrect. The president's power to veto is enumerated in the Constitution, but presidents can and often do use signing statements as a way to voice protest when a veto would be unlikely to survive a vote to override.	
(D)	Incorrect. Signing statements do not allow the president to prevent agencies from spending money appropriated by Congress. Presidents can and often do use signing statements as a way to voice protest when a veto would be unlikely to survive a vote to override.	

Question 7

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
1.A: Describe political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors.	MPA-3.A: Describe the voting rights protections in the Constitution and in legislation.	Voting Rights and Models of Voting Behavior
(A)	Incorrect. The Twenty-Fourth Amendment had no impact on access to places of public accommodation, though it did protect against racial discrimination against voters through the elimination of poll taxes. Places of public accommodation were legally desegregated through the Civil Rights Act of 1964.	
(B)	Incorrect. The Twenty-Fourth Amendment did not address how Senators were elected but rather eliminated poll taxes. The Seventeenth Amendment guaranteed the direct election of United States Senators.	
(C)	Incorrect. Gender was not the focus of the Twenty-Fourth Amendment, though it did protect against racial discrimination against voters through the elimination of poll taxes.	
(D)	Correct. The Twenty-Fourth Amendment eliminated poll taxes.	

Question 8

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
1.E: Explain how political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors apply to different scenarios in context.	CON-4.A: Explain how the president can implement a policy agenda.	Roles and Powers of the President
(A)	Incorrect. As illustrated in the scenario, the president does not determine a budget, for each department but rather recommends a budget. Congress has the enumerated power to determine the budget, though these bills can be vetoed by the president.	
(B)	Incorrect. The president only creates budgetary recommendations, while Congress determines the budget. Also, the president executes the laws, not Congress. Some consideration is usually needs to be given to the president's proposals since budget bills can be vetoed.	
(C)	Correct. In the scenario, President Obama released a budget proposal, an annual report that outlines the president's advice to Congress on how to fund the federal government. However, all appropriations bills must be introduced by a member of Congress; they are then sent to committee and eventually voted on in both chambers. This gives Congress considerable power in the budget process. Some consideration, however, usually needs to be given to the president's proposal, since budget bills can be vetoed.	
(D)	Incorrect. The president cannot introduce bills to Congress, and it is not an oversight function of Congress to create the budget and negotiate with the president. Congress has the enumerated power to create a budget. Some consideration is usually needs to be given to the president's proposals since budget bills can be vetoed.	

Question 9

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
4.A: Describe the author's claim(s), perspective, evidence, and reasoning.	CON-2.A: Explain how societal needs affect the constitutional allocation of power between the national and state governments.	Relationship between the States and Federal Government
(A)	Incorrect. The cartoon does not suggest that the Tenth Amendment has been used to override federal mandates but rather suggests that states want federal money without accepting federal oversight.	
(B)	Incorrect. The cartoon does not suggest that state governments are unwilling to share their budgetary surpluses with other states but rather suggests that states want federal money without accepting federal oversight.	
(C)	Correct. The cartoon suggests that states want federal money, depicted by the money bag offered by Uncle Sam, but do not want federal oversight, depicted by the gesture of rejection given by the “states’ rights” advocate to the paper that says “federal authority” held by Uncle Sam.	
(D)	Incorrect. The cartoon does not suggest that fiscal irresponsibility has led to increased federal regulation but rather suggests that states want federal money without accepting federal oversight.	

Question 10

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
4.D: Explain how the visual elements of a cartoon, map, or infographic illustrate or relate to political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors.	CON-2.A: Explain how societal needs affect the constitutional allocation of power between the national and state governments.	Relationship between the States and Federal Government
(A)	Incorrect. States do not want federal mandates, according to the cartoon, since they involve federal oversight. States are more likely to favor block grants, which entail less oversight.	
(B)	Incorrect. Regulatory preemption is not a form of regulations that states want, according to the cartoon, since it involves federal oversight. States are more likely to favor block grants, which entail less oversight.	
(C)	Correct. Block grants provide money to states without great oversight by the federal government, which appeals to states, according to the cartoon.	
(D)	Incorrect. Since categorical grants provide money to states but come with very specific instructions on how it is spent, states do not want them, according to the cartoon. States are more likely to favor block grants, which entail less oversight.	

Question 11

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
4.A: Describe the author's claim(s), perspective, evidence, and reasoning.	CON-1.A: Explain how Federalist and Anti-Federalist views on central government and democracy are reflected in U.S. foundational documents.	Government Power and Individual Rights
(A)	Incorrect. “Washington Boasts of the Potential of the New Republic” does not summarize Washington’s Farewell Address. The text of the address in the passage warns Americans about the dangers of factions, rather than the nation’s potential.	
(B)	Correct. “Washington Warns of Dangerous Party Factions” is the newspaper headline that best summarizes Washington’s Farewell Address. The text of the address in the passage warns Americans about the dangers of factions.	
(C)	Incorrect. “Washington Endorses a Stronger Executive Branch” does not summarize Washington’s Farewell Address. The text of the address in the passage warns Americans about the dangers of factions, rather than seeking to increase the power of the presidency.	
(D)	Incorrect. “Washington Takes Negative View of Checks and Balances” does not summarize Washington’s Farewell Address. The text of the address in the passage warns Americans about the dangers of factions, rather than issues with the principle of checks and balances.	

Question 12

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
4.B: Explain how the author's argument or perspective relates to political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors.	PMI-1.B: Explain the implications of separation of powers and “checks and balances” for the U.S. political system.	Principles of American Government
(A)	Correct. Distributing power across national institutions was designed to address the “spirit of encroachment” mentioned in the passage, which refers to a tendency to consolidate power in a single department of government.	
(B)	Incorrect. Some features of the Constitution provide for equal representation for citizens in Congress, but this does not address Washington’s concern of a “spirit of encroachment” mentioned in the passage, which refers to a tendency to consolidate power in a single department of government.	
(C)	Incorrect. The Constitution requires more than a simple majority to override a veto, and the veto process does not necessarily address Washington’s concern of a “spirit of encroachment” mentioned in the passage, which refers to a tendency to consolidate power in a single department of government.	
(D)	Incorrect. The Constitution does not require the Supreme Court to approve all legislation, a process that if it existed, would grant to the judiciary control over the actions of the legislature. This would exacerbate Washington’s concern of a “spirit of encroachment,” which refers to a tendency to consolidate power in a single department of government.	

Question 13

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
4.B: Explain how the author's argument or perspective relates to political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors.	CON-3.C: Explain how congressional behavior is influenced by election processes, partisanship, and divided government.	Congressional Behavior
(A)	Incorrect. Washington does not express concern about voter turnout rates; rather, the passage expresses his concerns about parties interfering with the operation of good government.	
(B)	Incorrect. Washington does not express concern about different public policy outcomes in different states; rather, the passage expresses his concerns about parties interfering with the operation of good government.	
(C)	Correct. Washington expresses concern about parties interfering with the operation of good government. Gridlock is caused by parties not willing to work with each other to pass important legislation.	
(D)	Incorrect. Washington does not express concern about members of the press not reporting on the illegal activities of the bureaucracy; rather, the passage expresses his concerns about parties interfering with the operation of good government.	

Question 14

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
1.A: Describe political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors.	PMI-4.E: Explain how political ideologies vary on the role of the government in addressing social issues.	Ideology and Social Policy
(A)	Incorrect. Libertarians would not likely support increasing taxes especially if the purpose is to fund a program such as social security which is a public fund managed by the government. Libertarians adhere to a philosophy that prioritizes the individual and limits collective action through government.	
(B)	Correct. Libertarians adhere to a philosophy that prioritizes the individual and limits collective action through government. Legalization of marijuana supports the idea of individual choice over public concerns. Almost any type of reduction on government spending would be supported by libertarians, especially spending on prisons which many libertarians contend incarcerate individuals who are nonviolent and not dangerous.	
(C)	Incorrect. Libertarians support eliminating taxes generally but are not likely to support government funded programs such as government funded prekindergarten. Libertarians adhere to a philosophy that prioritizes the individual and limits collective action through government.	
(D)	Incorrect. The welfare state refers to many programs that distribute money and services to citizens through the government. Libertarians would not likely support the welfare state. Libertarians likely would support reducing spending on defense programs. Libertarians adhere to a philosophy that prioritizes the individual and limits collective action through government.	

Question 15

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
2.B: Explain how a required Supreme Court case relates to a foundational document or to other primary or secondary sources.	CON-5.A: Explain the principle of judicial review and how it checks the power of other institutions and state governments.	The Judicial Branch
(A)	Correct. The quote expresses concern about the power of judicial review, which was one of the issues in the case <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> . Supreme Court justices used <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> as a basis for declaring the right of the judiciary to exercise judicial review.	
(B)	Incorrect. The quote expresses concern about the power of judicial review, which was one of the issues in the case <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> . <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> is a case about the supremacy clause.	
(C)	Incorrect. The quote expresses concern about the power of judicial review, which was one of the issues in the case <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> . <i>McDonald v. Chicago</i> is a case about the incorporation of the Second Amendment.	
(D)	Incorrect. The quote expresses concern about the power of judicial review, which was one of the issues in the case <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> . <i>United States v. Lopez</i> is a case about the commerce clause.	

Question 16

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
1.A: Describe political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors.	MPA-1.B: Explain how cultural factors influence political attitudes and socialization.	Political Socialization
(A)	Correct. Family tends to be the most important agent of political socialization for most individuals.	
(B)	Incorrect. While the media is an important agent of political socialization, it is not the most important. Family tends to be the most important agent of political socialization for most individuals.	
(C)	Incorrect. Place of birth is not an agent of political socialization, but the place or region where an individual grows up is an important agent of political socialization. However, it is not the most important agent. Family tends to be the most important agent of political socialization for most individuals.	
(D)	Incorrect. While social class is an important agent of political socialization, it is not the most important. Family tends to be the most important agent of political socialization for most individuals.	

Question 17

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
1.D: Describe political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors illustrated in different scenarios in context.	PMI-2.C: Explain how Congress uses its oversight power in its relationship with the executive branch.	Holding the Bureaucracy Accountable
(A)	Incorrect. Lobbyists from any organization are not formal checks on the power of the bureaucracy. The Department of Defense, however, is part of the bureaucracy, and calling on the secretary of defense to testify before Congress would represent a formal check on the power of the bureaucracy.	
(B)	Correct. The Department of Defense is part of the bureaucracy, and calling on the secretary of defense to testify before Congress represents a formal check on the power of the bureaucracy.	
(C)	Incorrect. The White House chief of staff is part of the executive staff, and censure by the president would not represent a check on the power of the bureaucracy. The Department of Defense, however, is part of the bureaucracy, and calling on the secretary of defense to testify before Congress represents a formal check on the power of the bureaucracy.	
(D)	Incorrect. The impeachment of a federal judge is a check on the judiciary, not on the bureaucracy. The Department of Defense, however, is part of the bureaucracy, and calling on the secretary of defense to testify before Congress represents a formal check on the power of the bureaucracy.	

Question 18

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
4.D: Explain how the visual elements of a cartoon, map, or infographic illustrate or relate to political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors.	LOR-2.D: Explain how the Supreme Court has attempted to balance claims of individual freedom with laws and enforcement procedures that promote public order and safety.	Amendments - Balancing Individual Freedom with Public Order and Safety
(A)	Incorrect. The map shows states that use the death penalty. The Second Amendment is related to the right to possess arms.	
(B)	Correct. The map shows states that use the death penalty. Many opponents of the death penalty use the Eighth Amendment, which prohibits cruel and unusual punishment, in their arguments.	
(C)	Incorrect. The map shows states that use the death penalty. The Sixteenth Amendment gives Congress the power to tax income.	
(D)	Incorrect. The map shows states that use the death penalty. The Twenty-Sixth Amendment gives citizens eighteen years of age or older the right to vote.	

Question 19

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
4.D: Explain how the visual elements of a cartoon, map, or infographic illustrate or relate to political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors.	CON-2.C: Explain how the distribution of powers among three federal branches and between national and state governments impacts policy making.	Federalism in Action
(A)	Incorrect. Separation of powers in the United States Constitution creates three different branches of government with different roles and responsibilities. Separation of powers does not explain variation between the states on issues such as the use of capital punishment. This is more accurately explained by the idea of federalism.	
(B)	Incorrect. Judicial review is the constitutional review of laws and actions by the judicial branch. The idea of judicial review does not explain variation between the states on issues such as the use of capital punishment. This is more accurately explained by the idea of federalism.	
(C)	Incorrect. Checks and balances are the powers given to the branches of government to hold the other branches accountable. The idea of checks and balances does not explain variation between the states on issues such as the use of capital punishment. This is more accurately explained by the idea of federalism.	
(D)	Correct. Federalism is the system of sharing power between the federal and state governments. The concept of federalism accounts for variation between the states on issues such as the use of capital punishment. Most crimes are prosecuted at the state level and each state determines for itself the appropriate punishment for that crime.	

Question 20

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
1.E: Explain how political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors apply to different scenarios in context.	PRD-3.A: Explain the media's role as a linkage institution.	The Media
(A)	Incorrect. Media coverage of poll results does not necessarily have an impact on the level of partisanship among voters but does result in less time and fewer resources being devoted to educating the electorate on matters of policy.	
(B)	Incorrect. Media coverage of poll results does not necessarily have a positive impact on voter turnout. It could encourage turnout, but there is also a possibility that it could dissuade voters from turning out, especially if the race is not close.	
(C)	Incorrect. Media coverage of poll results does not improve public understanding of the electoral process but does result in less time and fewer resources being devoted to educating the electorate on matters of policy.	
(D)	Correct. Media coverage that focuses primarily on poll results devotes less time and fewer resources to educating the electorate on matters of policy.	

Question 21

Skill		Learning Objective	Topic
1.E: Explain how political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors apply to different scenarios in context.		PMI-1.B: Explain the implications of separation of powers and “checks and balances” for the U.S. political system.	Principles of American Government
(A)	Incorrect. The breaking of an electoral college tie by the House of Representatives would not necessarily create friction with the executive branch. The sitting president is not necessarily running as a candidate in the election, and furthermore, the decision is handled exclusively within the House of Representatives, and the president has no formal power to affect that decision. Executive orders create far more friction with Congress since it is an action that is oftentimes viewed as legislative.		
(B)	Incorrect. Impeachment proceedings in the Senate for offenses committed by the executive demonstrate effective checks and balances, not friction over separated powers. However, a president’s threat to legislate by executive order would create friction with the legislative branch, since passing laws is the within legislature’s purview.		
(C)	Incorrect. The dispatch of the secretary of state along with the Senate delegation is within the power of the executive to negotiate treaties and conduct foreign affairs and would not result in friction. However, a president’s threat to legislate by executive order would create friction with the legislative branch, since passing laws is within the legislature’s purview.		
(D)	Correct. The president’s threat to legislate by executive order creates friction with the legislative branch, since passing laws is within the legislature’s purview.		

Question 22

Skill		Learning Objective	Topic
1.D: Describe political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors illustrated in different scenarios in context.		CON-3.B: Explain how the structure, powers, and functions of both houses of Congress affect the policy-making process.	Structures, Powers, and Functions of Congress
(A)	Incorrect. The president pro tempore is not a powerful leadership position. In fact, the position is mostly ceremonial and is given to the member of the majority party with the most seniority. The Speaker of the House is generally the most powerful member of Congress.		
(B)	Incorrect. The vice president is the official leader of the Senate but cannot vote on bills, cannot determine the length or nature of debate, and most often is not even present while the Senate is in session. The Speaker of the House is generally the most powerful member of Congress.		
(C)	Correct. The Speaker of the House is generally the most powerful member of Congress. As the leader of the House of Representatives, the Speaker exercise tight control of leadership positions and has considerable authority setting rules and limitations for debate and voting on bills. In contrast, the Senate allows for more autonomy among members and has less strict rules on debate.		
(D)	Incorrect. While the House majority leader is powerful, the position is second in command after the Speaker of the House. The Speaker of the House is generally the most powerful member of Congress.		

Question 23

Skill		Learning Objective	Topic
4.D: Explain how the visual elements of a cartoon, map, or infographic illustrate or relate to political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors.		CON-3.B: Explain how the structure, powers, and functions of both houses of Congress affect the policy-making process.	Structures, Powers, and Functions of Congress
(A)	Correct. Minority leaders are party leaders who seek to strategize in the best interest of their party in Congress.		
(B)	Incorrect. The vice president plays an insignificant role in the Senate.		
(C)	Incorrect. The Speaker of the House plays an important role in the House of Representatives.		
(D)	Incorrect. The majority leaders generally care more about passing an agenda that helps their own party than about passing a bipartisan agenda.		

Question 24

Skill		Learning Objective	Topic
1.A: Describe political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors.		CON-1.B: Explain the relationship between key provisions of the Articles of Confederation and the debate over granting the federal government greater power formerly reserved to the states.	Challenges of the Articles of Confederation
(A)	Incorrect. Sufficient protection of individual rights was not one of the main criticisms of the Articles of Confederation stemming from Shays' Rebellion. The rebellion highlighted the government's inability to respond militarily to the crisis and exposed a critical weakness in the structure of the national government.		
(B)	Incorrect. Shays' Rebellion did not illustrate the criticism that there was a lack of a centralized judiciary. The rebellion highlighted the government's inability to respond militarily to the crisis and exposed a critical weakness in the structure of the national government.		
(C)	Incorrect. Concern about large-state representation in Congress was addressed in the Great Compromise, but it was not a criticism originating with Shays' Rebellion. The rebellion highlighted the government's inability to respond militarily to the crisis and exposed a critical weakness in the structure of the national government.		
(D)	Correct. The inability of the national government to respond militarily to Shays' Rebellion exposed a critical weakness in the structure of the national government.		

Question 25

Skill		Learning Objective	Topic
1.B: Explain political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors.		CON-5.C: Explain how other branches in the government can limit the Supreme Court's power.	Checks on the Judicial Branch
(A)	Incorrect. The Senate does not have the power to replace Supreme Court justices, but the Senate can use its legislative powers to pass laws limiting the impact of court rulings.		
(B)	Correct. The Senate can check the power of the Supreme Court by passing legislation that limits the impact of the Court's ruling.		
(C)	Incorrect. The Senate does not ratify constitutional amendments, but the Senate can use its legislative powers to pass laws limiting the impact of court rulings.		
(D)	Incorrect. There are no term limits for Supreme Court justices, but the Senate can use its legislative powers to pass laws limiting the impact of court rulings.		

Question 26

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
3.C: Explain patterns and trends in data to draw conclusions.	PMI-3.A: Explain how the government has responded to social movements.	Government Responses to Social Movements
(A)	Incorrect. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 did not extend any new protections to African Americans in the voting booth that would result in the increase in southern African American state legislators shown in the graph. Increased federal protections for the voting rights of African Americans was the purpose of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.	
(B)	Incorrect. In <i>Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka</i> (1954), the Supreme Court did not extend any new protections to African Americans in the voting booth that would result in the increase in southern African American state legislators shown in the graph. Increased federal protections for the voting rights of African Americans was the purpose of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.	
(C)	Correct. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 made it illegal to discriminate against African Americans in polling places in the South, which is a likely explanation for the increase in African American legislators.	
(D)	Incorrect. The Nineteenth Amendment did not extend any additional protections to African Americans in the voting booth that would result in the increase in southern African American state legislators shown in the graph. Increased federal protections for the voting rights of African Americans was the purpose of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.	

Question 27

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
3.E: Explain possible limitations of the data provided.	PMI-3.A: Explain how the government has responded to social movements.	Government Responses to Social Movements
(A)	Incorrect. The time frame for the data is not misleading, but the graph does not give the total number of all state legislators.	
(B)	Correct. One important limitation of the graph is that it does not give the total number of all state legislators. It only gives information on the number of African American state legislators in the South. If we know the total number of state legislators we can better visualize the magnitude of progress on the issue of African American representation in the South. Or, if we knew the percentage of African American state legislators in the South, that also might be more useful than this data.	
(C)	Incorrect. There are enough data points to detect a clear trend, but the graph does not give the total number of all state legislators.	
(D)	Incorrect. These data do not need a pie chart to be clearly depicted, but the graph does not give the total number of all state legislators.	

Question 28

Skill		Learning Objective	Topic
1.E: Explain how political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors apply to different scenarios in context.		PMI-2.B: Explain how the federal bureaucracy uses delegated discretionary authority for rule making and implementation.	Discretionary and Rule-Making Authority
(A)	Incorrect. The Supreme Court does not review any type of legislation annually. The Department of Transportation, as an executive department, would have the discretionary authority to create regulations based on the new legislation.		
(B)	Incorrect. New legislation about automobile safety is very unlikely to ask states to manufacture automobiles. The Department of Transportation, as an executive department, would have the discretionary authority to create regulations based on the new legislation.		
(C)	Correct. The Department of Transportation is the organization that has the authority to create new safety regulations for cars.		
(D)	Incorrect. Mandatory spending on automobile safety legislation is highly unlikely and not required in all future federal budgeting. The Department of Transportation, as an executive department, would have the discretionary authority to create regulations based on the new legislation.		

Question 29

Skill		Learning Objective	Topic
1.D: Describe political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors illustrated in different scenarios in context.		MPA-2.A: Describe the elements of a scientific poll.	Measuring Public Opinion
(A)	Correct. Exit polls are frequently used to predict winners of elections. Randomly selected voters are asked who they voted for as they are leaving the polling place, as shown in the scenario.		
(B)	Incorrect. Benchmark polls are generally taken at the beginning of a campaign to find out how much support a candidate has in an election. Exit polls are frequently used to predict winners of elections.		
(C)	Incorrect. Opinion polls are used to find out citizens' opinions on issues or preferences for candidates. Exit polls are frequently used to predict winners of elections.		
(D)	Incorrect. A tracking poll is a series of polls usually taken at regular intervals to gauge changes in public opinion. Exit polls are frequently used to predict winners of elections.		

Question 30

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
2.A: Describe the facts, reasoning, decision, and majority opinion of required Supreme Court cases.	PMI-3.A: Explain how the government has responded to social movements.	Government Responses to Social Movements
(A)	Incorrect. The due process clause guarantees that no person be denied life, liberty or property without due process. The Kansas statute in question, requiring public school children of different races to attend separate schools, violated the equal protection clause, which applied to the states by the Fourteenth Amendment.	
(B)	Incorrect. The necessary and proper clause ensures that Congress has the power to pass laws necessary to carry out its functions. The Kansas statute in question, requiring public school children of different races to attend separate schools, violated the equal protection clause, which applied to the states by the Fourteenth Amendment.	
(C)	Incorrect. The free exercise clause protects the right to practice religion. The Kansas statute in question, requiring public school children of different races to attend separate schools, violated the Equal Protection Clause, applied to the states by the Fourteenth Amendment.	
(D)	Correct. The Kansas statute in question, requiring public school children of different races to attend separate schools, violated the equal protection clause, which was applied to the states by the Fourteenth Amendment.	

Question 31

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
1.E: Explain how political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors apply to different scenarios in context.	PRD-3.B: Explain how increasingly diverse choices of media and communication outlets influence political institutions and behavior.	Changing Media
(A)	Incorrect. It is true that increased media choices are related to the trend of citizens choosing media that reinforces their existing beliefs. However, the scenario discusses a different phenomenon, which is that those watching programming that is contrary to their beliefs can influence them to vote for a different party.	
(B)	Correct. Some cable news stations have adopted ideological perspectives and incorporated partisan bias in their news coverage and commentary on politics. The study in the scenario shows that this has led to many viewers being persuaded to vote for a different party in the upcoming election.	
(C)	Incorrect. The study did not measure voter participation in elections. The study measured voter preferences and showed that media can change people's choices in elections.	
(D)	Incorrect. The scenario does not mention anything about air campaigns or advertisements on 24-hour news networks. The study is suggesting that the news coverage itself is biased and influencing voters.	

Question 32

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
1.A: Describe political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors.	CON-4.C: Explain how presidents have interpreted and justified their use of formal and informal powers.	Expansion of Presidential Power
(A)	Correct. Hamilton argues in favor of a single executive that can respond quickly to crises.	
(B)	Incorrect. The need for a president with a good understanding of public policy is not Hamilton's central argument. Though the statement does refer to the executive, Hamilton's desire for "energy in the executive" has more to do with the ability of the president to respond quickly to crises.	
(C)	Incorrect. Hamilton does not argue in favor of an electoral college in <i>The Federalist 70</i> . Hamilton's desire for "energy in the executive" has more to do with the ability of the president to respond quickly to crises.	
(D)	Incorrect. The quotation refers to energy in the executive, but this is not an argument for a youthful president. In Hamilton's usage, "energy" has more to do with the ability of the president to respond quickly to crises.	

Question 33

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
2.D: Explain how required Supreme Court cases apply to scenarios in context.	LOR-2.C: Explain the extent to which the Supreme Court's interpretation of the First and Second Amendments reflects a commitment to individual liberty.	First Amendment - Freedom of Speech
(A)	Incorrect. The Supreme Court held in <i>Engel v. Vitale</i> (1962) that school sponsorship of religious activities violates the establishment clause. Students wearing T-shirts in protest is more related to protections for symbolic speech, which were the subject of <i>Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District</i> (1969).	
(B)	Incorrect. The Supreme Court held in <i>Wisconsin v. Yoder</i> (1972) that compelling Amish students to attend school past the eighth grade violated the free exercise clause. Students wearing T-shirts in protest is more related to protections for symbolic speech, which were the subject of <i>Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District</i> (1969).	
(C)	Correct. The Supreme Court held in <i>Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District</i> (1969) that students' symbolic speech is protected under the First Amendment.	
(D)	Incorrect. The Supreme Court held in <i>New York Times Co. v. United States</i> (1971) that the government could not engage in prior restraint against the media. Students wearing T-shirts in protest is more related to protections for symbolic speech, which were the subject of <i>Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District</i> (1969).	

Question 34

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
3.A: Describe the data presented.	PRD-2.A: Explain how the different processes work in a U.S. presidential election.	Electing a President
(A)	Correct. The graph shows that individuals casting votes in Wyoming would have more influence because of the small number of residents per electoral vote.	
(B)	Incorrect. The graph shows that individuals casting votes in West Virginia would not have as much influence as those in other states because of the larger number of residents per vote. The graph does show that Wyoming has the fewest residents per electoral vote, implying that individual voters in that state have more influence than other states represented in the graph.	
(C)	Incorrect. The graph shows that individuals casting votes in Alabama would not have as much influence as those in other states because of the larger number of residents per vote. The graph does show that Wyoming has the fewest residents per electoral vote, implying that individual voters in that state have more influence than other states represented on the graph.	
(D)	Incorrect. The graph shows that individuals casting votes in California would not have as much influence as those in other states because of the larger number of residents per vote. The graph does show that Wyoming has the fewest residents per electoral vote, implying that individual voters in that state have more influence than other states represented on the graph.	

Question 35

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
3.D: Explain what the data implies or illustrates about political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors.	PRD-2.B: Explain how the Electoral College facilitates and/or impedes democracy.	Electing a President
(A)	Incorrect. The graph does not illustrate the criticism that smaller states have fewer electoral votes and therefore do not have an impact on presidential elections. Rather, the data in the graph imply that voters in states with fewer electoral votes may have proportionally greater influence on the outcome of presidential elections due to the smaller number of residents represented by each electoral vote.	
(B)	Correct. The graph best illustrates the criticism that citizens living in states with smaller populations have a larger impact in the electoral college.	
(C)	Incorrect. The graph does not illustrate the criticism that candidates from states with a large number of electoral votes have an advantage in the electoral college. Rather, the data in the graph imply that voters in states with fewer electoral votes may have proportionally greater influence on the outcome of presidential elections due to the smaller number of residents represented by each electoral vote.	
(D)	Incorrect. The graph does not illustrate the criticism that smaller states have more electoral college votes than larger states. Rather, the data in the graph imply that voters in states with fewer electoral votes may have proportionally greater influence on the outcome of presidential elections due to the smaller number of residents represented by each electoral vote.	

Question 36

Skill		Learning Objective	Topic
1.D: Describe political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors illustrated in different scenarios in context.		MPA-3.B: Describe different models of voting behavior.	Voting Rights and Models of Voting Behavior
(A)	Incorrect. Prospective voting involves considering how a party or candidate will perform in the future. Retrospective voting involves analyzing recent past performance in making a decision about whom to vote for, which is demonstrated in the scenario.		
(B)	Incorrect. Party-line voting involves making a decision about whom to vote for based on candidates' party label. Retrospective voting involves analyzing recent past performance in making a decision about whom to vote for, which is demonstrated in the scenario.		
(C)	Correct. Retrospective voting involves analyzing recent past performance in making a decision about whom to vote for, which is demonstrated in the scenario.		
(D)	Incorrect. Rational choice voting involves considering one's own interests in making a decision about voting. Retrospective voting involves analyzing recent past performance in making a decision about whom to vote for, which is demonstrated in the scenario.		

Question 37

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
1.E: Explain how political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors apply to different scenarios in context.	CON-5.B: Explain how the exercise of judicial review in conjunction with life tenure can lead to debate about the legitimacy of the Supreme Court's power.	The Court in Action
(A)	Incorrect. Briefs submitted by interested parties, called <i>amicus curiae</i> briefs, are not suggested by Chief Justice John Roberts as the basis for future court rulings on privacy and reproductive rights. His statement that <i>Roe v. Wade</i> (1973) “is the settled law of the land” implies that he believes that precedent should be the foundation of future court rulings.	
(B)	Incorrect. Supreme Court justices are relatively shielded from societal norms and pressures when deciding cases, and this is not suggested by Chief Justice John Roberts as the basis for future court rulings on privacy and reproductive rights. His statement that <i>Roe v. Wade</i> (1973) “is the settled law of the land” implies that he believes that precedent should be the foundation of future court rulings.	
(C)	Incorrect. While Supreme Court justices may confer with one another when hearing cases, this is not suggested by Chief Justice John Roberts as the basis for future court rulings on privacy and reproductive rights. His statement that <i>Roe v. Wade</i> (1973) “is the settled law of the land” implies that he believes that precedent should be the foundation of future court rulings.	
(D)	Correct. Legal precedent refers to using rulings on prior cases as the basis for current cases, which is what Chief Justice John Roberts was referring to when he made a statement about <i>Roe v. Wade</i> .	

Question 38

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
4.A: Describe the author's claim(s), perspective, evidence, and reasoning.	CON-2.A: Explain how societal needs affect the constitutional allocation of power between the national and state governments.	Relationship between the States and Federal Government
(A)	Incorrect. President Johnson does not suggest removing ineffective teachers but does propose calling on experts to advise the federal government.	
(B)	Correct. President Johnson does suggest calling on experts to advise the federal government.	
(C)	Incorrect. President Johnson does not suggest increasing accountability for schools but does propose calling on experts to advise the federal government.	
(D)	Incorrect. President Johnson does not suggest scaling back the federal government's role in education but does propose calling on experts to advise the federal government.	

Question 39

Skill		Learning Objective	Topic
4.B: Explain how the author's argument or perspective relates to political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors.		CON-2.A: Explain how societal needs affect the constitutional allocation of power between the national and state governments.	Relationship between the States and Federal Government
(A)	Correct. By using the phrase “creative federalism,” President Johnson is referring to the evolving relationship between levels of government.		
(B)	Incorrect. By using the phrase “creative federalism,” President Johnson is not referring to the constraints of power sharing but to the evolving relationship between levels of government.		
(C)	Incorrect. By using the phrase “creative federalism,” President Johnson is not referring to the trend toward more federal control over states but to the evolving relationship between levels of government.		
(D)	Incorrect. By using the phrase “creative federalism,” President Johnson is not referring to the commerce clause but to the evolving relationship between levels of government.		

Question 40

Skill		Learning Objective	Topic
4.C: Explain how the implications of the author's argument or perspective may affect political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors.		CON-4.D: Explain how communication technology has changed the president's relationship with the national constituency and the other branches.	Presidential Communication
(A)	Incorrect. Johnson is not attempting to anticipate what legislation Congress will pass but rather influence what legislation Congress will pass by using the bully pulpit of the presidency.		
(B)	Correct. Johnson is using the bully pulpit of the presidency to promote an agenda.		
(C)	Incorrect. Johnson is not expecting the Supreme Court to rule on a law but rather is using the bully pulpit of the presidency to promote his education agenda.		
(D)	Incorrect. Johnson is not issuing an executive order but rather is using the bully pulpit of the presidency to promote his education agenda.		

Question 41

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
1.A: Describe political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors.	PMI-4.C: Describe different political ideologies on the role of government in regulating the marketplace.	Ideology and Economic Policy
(A)	Incorrect. Liberals do not tend to favor tax cuts as a means of helping local governments and are more likely to support an increase in federal spending on public education.	
(B)	Incorrect. Liberals do not tend to believe that less federal regulation and more authority for school boards will provide greater resources to local governments and are more likely to support an increase in federal spending on public education.	
(C)	Correct. Liberals believe that an increase in federal spending on public education and more programs aimed at helping lower-income communities will provide greater resources to local governments.	
(D)	Incorrect. Liberals do not tend to believe that school vouchers will provide greater resources to local governments and are more likely to support an increase in federal spending on public education.	

Question 42

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
1.E: Explain how political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors apply to different scenarios in context.	MPA-2.A: Describe the elements of a scientific poll.	Measuring Public Opinion
(A)	Incorrect. The company did not necessarily save money by using this method. This method would, however, help ensure a random sample, since many people no longer use telephone lines for communication.	
(B)	Incorrect. This method is not exclusively associated with benchmark polling. This method would, however, help ensure a random sample, since many people no longer use telephone lines for communication.	
(C)	Incorrect. This method did not permit the company to ask different questions of different individuals. This method would, however, help ensure a random sample, since many people no longer use telephone lines for communication.	
(D)	Correct. This method would help ensure a random sample, since many people no longer use telephone lines for communication.	

Question 43

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
1.C: Compare political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors.	LOR-2.C: Explain the extent to which the Supreme Court's interpretation of the First and Second Amendments reflects a commitment to individual liberty.	First Amendment - Freedom of Speech
(A)	Incorrect. Libel and slander are not protected by the First Amendment. Fighting words are also not protected by the First Amendment.	
(B)	Incorrect. Freedom of religion and assembly are both protected by the First Amendment.	
(C)	Correct. The right to burn a flag is protected by the First Amendment, but obscenity, although usually legal, is not always considered protected speech under the First Amendment.	
(D)	Incorrect. Online newspapers are protected by the First Amendment. The right of a student to pray in school is also protected by the First Amendment.	

Question 44

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
1.C: Compare political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors.	CON-1.B: Explain the relationship between key provisions of the Articles of Confederation and the debate over granting the federal government greater power formerly reserved to the states.	Challenges of the Articles of Confederation
(A)	Incorrect. The Articles of Confederation did not enumerate specific protections of individual liberties, but did set up a limited government that was intended to protect against government intrusion. The United States Constitution did protect individual liberties.	
(B)	Incorrect. The Articles of Confederation did not establish an executive branch. The United States Constitution established federal supremacy in Article VI.	
(C)	Correct. Under the Articles of Confederation, legislation was approved by the unicameral Congress of the Confederation. The United States Constitution established a bicameral legislature consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives.	
(D)	Incorrect. The Articles of Confederation did require the unanimous consent of the states. Amending the United States Constitution requires ratification by three-fourths of state legislatures or ratifying conventions but does not require presidential approval.	

Question 45

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
1.C: Compare political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors.	CON-4.A: Explain how the president can implement a policy agenda.	Roles and Powers of the President
(A)	Incorrect. Both the choice to veto and the choice to delay action on a bill (pocket veto) to prevent it from becoming law are formal powers of the presidency under the United States Constitution.	
(B)	Incorrect. The president's use of the bully pulpit to shape public opinion is not a formal power of the presidency. The appointing of ambassadors is a formal power explicitly outlined in the Constitution.	
(C)	Correct. The president's role as commander in chief of the armed forces is a formal power explicitly authorized in the Constitution. The signing of executive agreements with foreign nations is not included in the Constitution and is considered to be an informal power of the presidency.	
(D)	Incorrect. Congress, not the president, controls the national budget. The president's ability to shape legislation through signing statements is considered an informal power.	

Question 46

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
1.C: Compare political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors.	PMI-5.G: Explain how various political actors influence public policy outcomes.	Groups Influencing Policy Outcomes
(A)	Correct. Political parties primarily focus on running candidates for office, while interest groups seek to influence public policy.	
(B)	Incorrect. Constituency size varies based on the geographical scope of the political office in question, but political parties frequently control large portions of a given constituency, not small ones. Political parties do primarily focus on running candidates for office, while interest groups seek to influence public policy.	
(C)	Incorrect. Political parties can do fund-raising for their candidates within the party organization, but they do not typically control external organizations. Interest groups are not barred from seeking to influence policy by donating to campaigns. Political parties do primarily focus on running candidates for office, while interest groups seek to influence public policy.	
(D)	Incorrect. Political parties usually seek to make policy through legislation, not through the use of the courts. Political parties do primarily focus on running candidates for office, while interest groups seek to influence public policy.	

Question 47

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
2.C: Compare the reasoning, decision, and majority opinion of a required Supreme Court case to a non-required Supreme Court case.	CON-2.B: Explain how the appropriate balance of power between national and state governments has been interpreted differently over time.	Constitutional Interpretations of Federalism
(A)	Incorrect. Neither <i>Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka</i> nor <i>Baker v. Carr</i> dealt explicitly with issues of federalism. <i>Brown</i> was a case about segregation in public schools, while <i>Baker</i> was about the redistricting process.	
(B)	Correct. <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> established that states did not have the power to tax federal institutions such as the Bank of the United States. <i>United States v. Lopez</i> demonstrated a shift in federal authority by ruling that the federal government could not establish gun-free zones under the commerce clause.	
(C)	Incorrect. While <i>McDonald v. Chicago</i> was related to issues about federalism, <i>Citizens United v. Federal Elections Commission</i> was not. <i>McDonald</i> incorporated gun rights to the states while <i>Citizens United</i> declared that independent expenditures were free speech.	
(D)	Incorrect. Neither <i>Schenck v. United States</i> nor <i>New York Times v. United States</i> dealt explicitly with issues of federalism. These are both First Amendment cases.	

Question 48

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
3.A: Describe the data presented.	MPA-3.C: Explain the roles that individual choice and state laws play in voter turnout in elections.	Voter Turnout
(A)	Incorrect. The graphic states that eligibility criteria may vary by state, so not all citizens over 18 are eligible to vote. Also, the Twenty-Sixth Amendment only guarantees that states do not restrict voters 18 and older on the account of age.	
(B)	Incorrect. The graphic shows that voters over 54 years old are more likely to vote than voters under 54. There are no data to compare states.	
(C)	Correct. The graphic shows that 77% of citizens are eligible to vote, but only 56% of the electorate voted in the 2016 presidential election.	
(D)	Incorrect. The graphic does not show this information. Also, the Twenty-Sixth Amendment guarantees that voters over the age of 18 have the right to vote in all states.	

Question 49

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
3.D: Explain what the data implies or illustrates about political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors.	MPA-3.C: Explain the roles that individual choice and state laws play in voter turnout in elections.	Voter Turnout
(A)	Incorrect. The Twenty-Sixth Amendment specifically includes states in its language that guarantees citizens 18 and older are not denied the right to vote on account of age.	
(B)	Correct. States have the reserved power to determine their own criteria for voting. For example, many states prevent convicted felons from voting. These restrictions must not violate sections of the United States Constitution, such as the Fifteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-Sixth Amendments.	
(C)	Incorrect. While the electoral college process puts the final decision in the hands of electors rather than citizens, this is not a valid explanation of why eligibility varies between states.	
(D)	Incorrect. The Voting Rights Act provides federal oversight over state elections and sometimes requires states to change their procedures. In some ways, it removes some of the power from states in determining their own procedures for elections.	

Question 50

Skill		Learning Objective	Topic
1.D: Describe political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors illustrated in different scenarios in context.		CON-3.C: Explain how congressional behavior is influenced by election processes, partisanship, and divided government.	Congressional Behavior
(A)	Incorrect. The dispatch of representatives to lobby for a particular reform on behalf of an interest group does not fall under a specific model of representation. The trustee model of representation involves elected officials voting in whatever manner they feel best serves their constituents, regardless of popular opinion regarding the issue.		
(B)	Incorrect. The passage of legislation to address a cause brought to the attention of Congress by a wave of popular protest more closely reflects a delegate model of representation. The trustee model of representation involves elected officials voting in whatever manner they feel best serves their constituents, regardless of popular opinion regarding the issue.		
(C)	Correct. The trustee model of representation involves elected officials voting in whatever manner they feel best serves their constituents, regardless of popular opinion regarding the issue. A member of Congress voting against a tax loophole supported by voters exemplifies this model of representation.		
(D)	Incorrect. The proposals of a presidential candidate do not have an impact on policy and do not serve as a particular model of representation until the candidate is duly elected as a representative of the people. The trustee model of representation involves elected officials voting in whatever manner they feel best serves their constituents, regardless of popular opinion regarding the issue.		

Question 51

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
1.E: Explain how political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors apply to different scenarios in context.	PMI-5.F: Explain how variation in types and resources of interest groups affects their ability to influence elections and policy making.	Interest Groups Influencing Policy-Making
(A)	Incorrect. Interest groups do not nominate slates of candidates; this is the function of political parties. Critics of interest group influence are more likely to point out that the institution representing banking interests most likely has disproportionately greater resources than those of a group seeking to protect consumers.	
(B)	Incorrect. The protection of banking interests is more likely to appeal to Republicans, while the consumer protection group is more likely to appeal to Democrats. Critics of interest group influence are more likely to point out that the institution representing banking interests most likely has disproportionately greater resources than those of a group seeking to protect consumers.	
(C)	Correct. The institution representing banking interests most likely has resources that outweigh those of a group seeking to protect consumers.	
(D)	Incorrect. Neither interest group is prohibited by federal regulations from direct lobbying. Critics of interest group influence are more likely to point out that the institution representing banking interests most likely has disproportionately greater resources than those of a group seeking to protect consumers.	

Question 52

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
3.C: Explain patterns and trends in data to draw conclusions.	MPA-3.C: Explain the roles that individual choice and state laws play in voter turnout in elections.	Voter Turnout
(A)	Incorrect. Demographic trends do not necessarily affect restrictions on voting. The demographic trend illustrated in the graph does stand to benefit the Democratic Party under current voting trends.	
(B)	Incorrect. The demographic shift depicted in the graph does not necessarily result in any specific change in voter turnout. The demographic trend illustrated in the graph does stand to benefit the Democratic Party under current voting trends.	
(C)	Correct. The demographic shift will benefit the Democratic Party if current voting trends continue. There is an increase in non-white and Hispanic voters who tend to favor Democrats while non-Hispanic whites who tend to vote Republican decrease.	
(D)	Incorrect. Demographic changes do not necessarily have an effect on retrospective voting. The demographic trend illustrated in the graph does stand to benefit the Democratic Party under current voting trends.	

Question 53

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
3.D: Explain what the data implies or illustrates about political principles, institutions, processes, policies, and behaviors.	MPA-3.C: Explain the roles that individual choice and state laws play in voter turnout in elections.	Voter Turnout
(A)	Incorrect. Parties almost always adapt their message to new groups and form new coalitions.	
(B)	Correct. Parties have a tendency to adapt to changing times rather than be replaced. Both the Democratic and Republican Parties have been around since the nineteenth century, despite major demographic shifts and changes to the electorate. It is possible that new parties could emerge and replace them, but it is not likely.	
(C)	Incorrect. Candidate-centered campaigns are likely to continue and are unlikely to be affected by demographic shifts.	
(D)	Incorrect. Proportional representation could undermine the two-party system, and it is unlikely that a demographic shift would force parties to advocate changing the electoral system.	

Question 54

Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
2.D: Explain how required Supreme Court cases apply to scenarios in context.	LOR-2.C: Explain the extent to which the Supreme Court's interpretation of the First and Second Amendments reflects a commitment to individual liberty.	First Amendment - Freedom of Religion
(A)	Incorrect. The interstate commerce clause allows the federal government to regulate commerce between the states, and the establishment of prayer at a football game does not violate this constitutional principle. Rather, the scenario described violates the establishment clause, which prohibits the government from creating any law or policy that favors a specific religion or institutionalizes its religious practice and belief.	
(B)	Incorrect. The free exercise clause guarantees individuals the freedom to practice their religion, but it does not prohibit the establishment of laws or policies based on religion. Rather, the scenario described violates the establishment clause, which prohibits the government from creating any law or policy that favors a specific religion or institutionalizes its religious practice and belief.	
(C)	Incorrect. The supremacy clause establishes the primacy of the federal Constitution over state laws, but this has no bearing on the establishment of prayer at a football game. Rather, the scenario described violates the establishment clause, which prohibits the government from creating any law or policy that favors a specific religion or institutionalizes its religious practice and belief.	
(D)	Correct. The establishment clause prohibits the government from creating any law or policy that favors a specific religion or institutionalizes its religious practice and belief.	

Question 55

Skill		Learning Objective	Topic
2.A: Describe the facts, reasoning, decision, and majority opinion of required Supreme Court cases.		LOR-3.B: Explain the extent to which states are limited by the due process clause from infringing upon individual rights.	Amendments - Due Process and the Rights of the Accused
(A)	Incorrect. <i>Lopez</i> dealt with congressional power under the commerce clause, not the right to legal counsel. <i>Gideon</i> established that those accused of a state felony should be provided with legal counsel at state expense.		
(B)	Incorrect. <i>McDonald</i> involved the application of the Second Amendment to the states. <i>Gideon</i> established that those accused of a state felony should be provided with legal counsel at state expense.		
(C)	Incorrect. <i>Yoder</i> addressed the collision of the right of free exercise with the state's compulsory education law. <i>Gideon</i> established that those accused of a state felony should be provided with legal counsel at state expense.		
(D)	Correct. <i>Gideon</i> established that those accused of a state felony should be provided with legal counsel at state expense.		

Answer Key and Question Alignment to Course Framework

Multiple-Choice Question	Answer	Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
1	D	1.D	CON-2.A	Relationship between the States and Federal Government
2	C	1.D	CON-3.B	Structures, Powers, and Functions of Congress
3	A	1.B	LOR-3.A	Selective Incorporation
4	B	1.B	PRD-3.B	Changing Media
5	B	3.B	CON-4.B	Checks on the Presidency
6	A	3.D	CON-4.A	Roles and Powers of the President
7	D	1.A	MPA-3.A	Voting Rights and Models of Voting Behavior
8	C	1.E	CON-4.A	Roles and Powers of the President
9	C	4.A	CON-2.A	Relationship between the States and Federal Government
10	C	4.D	CON-2.A	Relationship between the States and Federal Government
11	B	4.A	CON-1.A	Government Power and Individual Rights
12	A	4.B	PMI-1.B	Principles of American Government
13	C	4.B	CON-3.C	Congressional Behavior
14	B	1.A	PMI-4.E	Ideology and Social Policy
15	A	2.B	CON-5.A	The Judicial Branch
16	A	1.A	MPA-1.B	Political Socialization
17	B	1.D	PMI-2.C	Holding the Bureaucracy Accountable
18	B	4.D	LOR-2.D	Amendments - Balancing Individual Freedom with Public Order and Safety
19	D	4.D	CON-2.C	Federalism in Action
20	D	1.E	PRD-3.A	The Media
21	D	1.E	PMI-1.B	Principles of American Government
22	C	1.D	CON-3.B	Structures, Powers, and Functions of Congress
23	A	4.D	CON-3.B	Structures, Powers, and Functions of Congress
24	D	1.A	CON-1.B	Challenges of the Articles of Confederation
25	B	1.B	CON-5.C	Checks on the Judicial Branch
26	C	3.C	PMI-3.A	Government Responses to Social Movements
27	B	3.E	PMI-3.A	Government Responses to Social Movements

Multiple-Choice Question	Answer	Skill	Learning Objective	Topic
28	C	1.E	PMI-2.B	Discretionary and Rule-Making Authority
29	A	1.D	MPA-2.A	Measuring Public Opinion
30	D	2.A	PMI-3.A	Government Responses to Social Movements
31	B	1.E	PRD-3.B	Changing Media
32	A	1.A	CON-4.C	Expansion of Presidential Power
33	C	2.D	LOR-2.C	First Amendment - Freedom of Speech
34	A	3.A	PRD-2.A	Electing a President
35	B	3.D	PRD-2.B	Electing a President
36	C	1.D	MPA-3.B	Voting Rights and Models of Voting Behavior
37	D	1.E	CON-5.B	The Court in Action
38	B	4.A	CON-2.A	Relationship between the States and Federal Government
39	A	4.B	CON-2.A	Relationship between the States and Federal Government
40	B	4.C	CON-4.D	Presidential Communication
41	C	1.A	PMI-4.C	Ideology and Economic Policy
42	D	1.E	MPA-2.A	Measuring Public Opinion
43	C	1.C	LOR-2.C	First Amendment - Freedom of Speech
44	C	1.C	CON-1.B	Challenges of the Articles of Confederation
45	C	1.C	CON-4.A	Roles and Powers of the President
46	A	1.C	PMI-5.G	Groups Influencing Policy Outcomes
47	B	2.C	CON-2.B	Constitutional Interpretations of Federalism
48	C	3.A	MPA-3.C	Voter Turnout
49	B	3.D	MPA-3.C	Voter Turnout
50	C	1.D	CON-3.C	Congressional Behavior
51	C	1.E	PMI-5.F	Interest Groups Influencing Policy-Making
52	C	3.C	MPA-3.C	Voter Turnout
53	B	3.D	MPA-3.C	Voter Turnout
54	D	2.D	LOR-2.C	First Amendment - Freedom of Religion
55	D	2.A	LOR-3.B	Amendments - Due Process and the Rights of the Accused