

42. T F In most instances, the conference report on a bill is accepted by the respective chambers.
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43. T F The text suggests that the only way to get rid of congressional "pork" is to eliminate Congress altogether and replace it with a tightly controlled parliament.
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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Circle the letter of the response that best answers the question or completes the statement.

1. A person ordinarily becomes a candidate for representative or senator by
 - a. appealing to party leaders.
 - b. serving first in the state legislature.
 - c. serving in the state judiciary.
 - d. running in a primary election.
 - e. serving first in a government agency.
2. Whereas the principal work of a parliament is debate, that of a congress is
 - a. representation and action.
 - b. oversight and assessment.
 - c. administration.
 - d. investigation and reorganization.
 - e. discussion.
3. Contemporary critics of Congress disagree with the Framers' vision of Congress in that the critics
 - a. believe that Congress should normally proceed slowly in its deliberations.
 - b. believe that Congress should rarely act without guidance from the executive branch.
 - c. view Congress as designed to check and balance strong leaders in the executive branch.
 - d. wish to end policy gridlock by making Congress capable of speedily adopting sweeping changes in national policies.
 - e. wish to make changes to prevent the American political system from resembling a parliamentary system.
4. In the twentieth century, the trend in congressional decision making has been toward
 - a. centralization.
 - b. increasing the power of the Speaker.
 - c. increasing the power of party leaders.
 - d. increasing the power of the president.
 - e. decentralization.
5. Until 1913 senators were
 - a. popularly elected.
 - b. picked by state legislatures.
 - c. appointed by state governors.
 - d. selected by the state judiciaries.
 - e. elected by the electoral college.

6. Originally, filibusterers were sixteenth century
 - a. auctioneers.
 - b. lawyers.
 - c. salesmen.
 - d. cavalrymen.
 - e. pirates.
7. Which amendment changed the manner in which U.S. Senators are selected?
 - a. Tenth
 - b. Fourteenth
 - c. Fifteenth
 - d. Seventeenth
 - e. Twenty-first
8. The typical representative or senator is
 - a. white.
 - b. male.
 - c. Protestant.
 - d. a lawyer.
 - e. All of the above.
9. In 1994, Native American Ben Nighthorse Campbell
 - a. was elected to the Senate.
 - b. was elected to the House.
 - c. used radio programs to argue persuasively in favor of term limits.
 - d. was allowed to fill a congressional seat as the result of a resignation.
 - e. ran for seats in the House and the Senate simultaneously.
10. In the 1860s, being a congressman was not regarded as a "career" because
 - a. the federal government was not very important.
 - b. travel to Washington, D.C., was difficult.
 - c. the job did not pay well.
 - d. Washington was not generally considered a pleasant place to live.
 - e. All of the above.
11. Political scientists define a "safe" district as one where the incumbent received ___ percent or more of the vote in the previous election.
 - a. 50
 - b. 55
 - c. 60
 - d. 65
 - e. 80
12. During the 1950s and 1960s, the Senate was dominated by
 - a. northern senators.
 - b. liberal senators.
 - c. conservative Republicans.
 - d. southern senators.
 - e. freshman senators.

13. From the middle 1960s to the late 1970s, the Senate was dominated by
 - a. northern senators.
 - b. liberal senators.
 - c. conservative Republicans.
 - d. southern senators.
 - e. freshman senators.
14. Today, few congressional votes feature the so-called "conservative coalition" because
 - a. congressmen are increasingly facing strong challengers in their bid for reelection.
 - b. members of Congress have generally become more moderate in terms of ideology.
 - c. very few votes have an ideological dimension.
 - d. the Republicans deeply offended Southern Democrats during the Carter administration.
 - e. almost all of the conservatives are now in the Republican party.
15. The real leadership in the Senate rests with the
 - a. majority leader.
 - b. president pro tempore.
 - c. managers.
 - d. vice president.
 - e. Senate whip.
16. In the House, the most important position is the
 - a. majority leader.
 - b. manager.
 - c. Speaker.
 - d. president pro tempore.
 - e. floor leader.
17. In recent years, the Senate has become more hospitable to
 - a. lawyers.
 - b. ideologues.
 - c. partisans.
 - d. state legislators.
 - e. freshmen.
18. An extreme example of party voting was the response to Clinton's 1993 budget plan in which every Republican in the
 - a. House voted against it.
 - b. Senate voted for it.
 - c. House and Senate voted against it.
 - d. House and Senate voted for it.
 - e. House and Senate refused to vote on the matter at all.
19. The text suggests _____ are "a growing rival to the parties as a source of policy leadership."
 - a. senior leadership councils
 - b. PAC-based think tanks
 - c. regional alliances
 - d. executive liaisons
 - e. congressional caucuses

20. The most important organizational feature of Congress is the
 - a. party caucus.
 - b. floor leader.
 - c. committee structure.
 - d. legislative leadership program.
 - e. congressional campaign committee.
21. Each member of the House usually serves on ___ standing committees.
 - a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
 - d. 6
 - e. 7
22. The text suggests that closed rules, proxy voting and strong committee chairmen
 - a. were desired by Democrats, but not the Republicans.
 - b. were a major campaign issue in 1976.
 - c. reduced the number of bills that were introduced in Congress.
 - d. made it easier to get things done.
 - e. enhanced the public reputation of Congress.
23. Which of the following is required in order to propose a constitutional amendment?
 - a. Simple resolution
 - b. Concurrent resolution
 - c. Parallel resolution
 - d. Joint resolution
 - e. a and b
24. Which of the following is signed by the president and has the force of law?
 - a. Simple resolution
 - b. Concurrent resolution
 - c. Parallel resolution
 - d. Joint resolution
 - e. a and b
25. The *Constitution* requires that "all bills for raising revenue shall ...
 - a. originate in the House of Representatives."
 - b. originate in the Senate."
 - c. originate in Conference Committee."
 - d. require a unanimous vote."
 - e. be exempt from the veto of the President."
26. In the House, a stalled bill can be extracted from a committee and brought to the floor by means of
 - a. a discharge petition.
 - b. an extraction bill.
 - c. a committee rule.
 - d. cloture.
 - e. a unanimous consent vote.

27. The "Committee of the Whole" refers to
- a collection of committee chairs in the House.
 - the senior sponsors of a piece of legislation.
 - freshmen members of both the House and the Senate.
 - members of the House who happen to be on the floor when a bill is discussed.
 - None of the above.
28. The practical advantage of the "Committee of the Whole" is that
- committee chairs have greater understanding of parliamentary procedure.
 - senior members of Congress are probably more enthusiastic supporters of legislation.
 - new members of Congress are made to feel more welcomed in chambers.
 - it requires a much smaller number of members to hold quorum.
 - None of the above.
29. Which of the following statements is *incorrect*?
- If amendments are allowed in the House, they must be germane.
 - Those who wish to speak on House amendments are limited to one hour.
 - Senators can attach bills as "riders" to other pieces of legislation and avoid the committee hearing process altogether.
 - Senate amendments do not have to be germane.
 - There are no rules limiting debate in the Senate.
30. In recent years, the filibuster has occurred more frequently because
- the Senate has increased in size.
 - Republicans have gained seats in the Senate.
 - Democrats have gained seats in the Senate.
 - participants are guaranteed media exposure.
 - it is easier to stage one.
31. The process of "double tracking" allows
- committees to consider recently rejected legislation within a limited time frame.
 - members of the House to filibuster two bills at the same time.
 - the president to influence congressional votes at the beginning and end of the legislative session.
 - members of the Senate to focus on other business during a filibuster.
 - freshmen members of Congress two chances to pass their first piece of legislation.
32. For years Congress defended the manner in which it exempted itself from many of its own laws by reference to
- federalism.
 - bicameralism.
 - the separation of powers.
 - legislative supremacy.
 - the committee structure.
33. According to the text, most categories of pork spending have _____ in the last ten or fifteen years.
- decreased
 - remained at approximately the same levels
 - increased
 - slightly increased
 - dramatically increased