

16. The sector of the economy that deals with health care, banking, and education is called the _____ sector.
- a. public employee
 - b. military-industrial
 - c. service
 - d. manufacturing
 - e. industrial
17. Which statement is true of the current state of union membership?
- a. The number of individuals who belong to public-sector unions outnumber those in private-sector unions.
 - b. The number of individuals who belong to private-sector unions outnumber those in public-sector unions.
 - c. Union membership represents 20 percent of the U.S. workforce.
 - d. Unions continue to increase their membership.
 - e. Unions continue to support the Republican Party, as they have traditionally done.
18. Which of the following statements best reflects the role of foreign interests in lobbying the U.S. government?
- a. Although many foreign nations attempt to influence policy and spending decisions in the United States, they typically use their own citizens as lobbyists rather than using American lobbying firms.
 - b. International and multinational corporations spend millions of dollars each year on lobbying in the United States in an effort to create favorable business and trade conditions.
 - c. Royal Dutch Shell, a Netherlands-based oil company, spent almost \$3 million in 2011 to lobby the U.S. government.
 - d. Although foreign corporations are allowed to lobby Congress, they are forbidden by law from hiring former members of Congress to lobby on their behalf.
 - e. After 9/11 Saudi Arabia virtually ceased all lobbying efforts in the United States.
19. An interest group's ability to defeat a candidate or contribute extra money when needed is an example of that group's _____.
- a. camaraderie
 - b. leadership
 - c. cohesiveness
 - d. longevity
 - e. latent interests
20. To successfully promote their policy goals, successful interest groups and their representatives try to cultivate long-term relationships with _____.
- a. the leadership in the political parties
 - b. legislators and government officials
 - c. federal judges
 - d. business and education leaders
 - e. registered voters

21. Lobbyists make themselves most valuable to decision makers by _____.
a. proposing rules for executive rule-making agencies
b. challenging new legislation in the court system to test the constitutionality of the law
c. issuing invitations to parties
d. providing money to fund campaigns
e. furnishing needed information to government officials that they could not easily obtain on their own
22. Direct techniques used by interest groups include _____.
a. using YouTube, Twitter, and Facebook to generate influence
b. using public-relations firms to polish their image with the public
c. building alliances with other groups to enhance their collective effectiveness
d. using constituents to lobby Congress on behalf of an issue
e. staging demonstrations, marches, and boycotts
23. Interest groups recognize that _____ is the greatest concern of legislators.
a. party principle
b. re-election
c. campaign reform
d. committee membership
e. congressional leadership
24. A strategy employed by interest groups that uses the general public or individual constituents to influence government officials is known as a(n) _____.
a. alliance
b. direct technique
c. indirect technique
d. material technique
e. solidary contact
25. The 2009 decision of the Supreme Court in *Citizens United v. Federal Election Committee* _____.
a. required that the Federal Election Committee publish an annual report listing the names of lobbyists
b. makes it possible for unions, interest groups, and corporations to spend money directly on advertising for and against candidates
c. established a waiting period for ex-members of Congress that wish to accept lobbying positions
d. established 527 organizations to permit interest groups to make tax-exempt contributions to political campaigns
e. required that lobbyists register with the clerk of the House of Representatives and the secretary of the Senate

26. Which of the following statements about demonstrations is true?
- a. Demonstrations, by definition, are organized refusals to buy the products of particular companies.
 - b. Demonstrations often unite the general public behind an issue.
 - c. Demonstrations are comparatively rare, given the availability of the Internet and social media.
 - d. Demonstrations, if peaceable, are protected by the First Amendment.
 - e. Demonstrations in protest of the Vietnam War are widely considered among the most productive in history.
27. The existence of interest groups _____.
- a. conclusively demonstrates the validity of the pluralist model of our representative democracy
 - b. conclusively demonstrates the validity of the majoritarian model of our representative democracy
 - c. guarantees that the interests of powerful lobbies have no particular advantage in our representative democracy
 - d. poses problems for our representative democracy because the upper classes often dominate interest groups
 - e. is required by the Constitution in Article IV
28. A political party is a group of individuals that _____.
- a. accepts the decisions of the party's leaders
 - b. agrees on all policy issues
 - c. has been elected to office and obtained positions of power
 - d. organizes to win elections and operate the government
 - e. pays monthly dues to an ideological organization
29. A political party differs from an interest group in that _____.
- a. individuals must pay dues to belong to a political party
 - b. individuals in a political party agree on all major policy issues
 - c. political parties want to operate the government and interest groups do not
 - d. political parties do not want to operate the government and interest groups do
 - e. political parties deal with matters of campaign finance and interest groups do not
30. Political parties play an important role in organizing and running elections by _____.
- a. conducting elections
 - b. developing the election ballot
 - c. holding debates
 - d. conducting voter-registration drives
 - e. conducting ballot tabulation