

1. In an effort to understand why the government adds new issues to its agenda and adopts new programs when there is little public demand, the text looks to

- a. groups.
- b. institutions.
- c. the media.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

2. The media plays a major role in the creation of public policy by

- a. creating new programs.
- b. leading by example.
- c. choosing which of thousands of proposals to cover.
- d. choosing government activists as reporters.
- e. choosing government activists as editors.

3. Which of the following factors is least likely to bring about a change in the nation's political agenda?

- a. Changes in popular attitudes
- b. Critical events such as a race riot
- c. Elite interests
- d. Customs and traditions
- e. a and b.

4. When considering the costs and benefits of a policy, it is important to remember that it is usually the _____ that most affects politics.

- a. actual dollar amounts of costs and benefits
- b. perception of costs and benefits
- c. degree of guilt or pleasure involved
- d. influence of special-interest groups
- e. influence of iron triangles

5. A proposed environmental protection program offers benefits and costs that will be shared by a large number of people. The type of politics that will most likely be involved is

- a. entrepreneurial politics.
- b. client-centered politics.
- c. interest-group politics.
- d. majoritarian politics.
- e. egalitarian politics.

6. The politics of a majoritarian issue is usually conducted by

- a. finding compromises among conflicting interest groups.
- b. appealing to a mass-membership interest group.
- c. appealing to nonvoters.
- d. appealing to large blocs of voters.
- e. appealing to legal scholars.

7. Interest-group politics must involve

- a. benefits to small groups, costs to large groups.
- b. costs to small groups, benefits to large groups.
- c. legal conflicts without specific benefits.
- d. widespread costs and benefits.
- e. two or more small, identifiable groups.

8. A proposed agricultural support program will benefit the lumber industry but increase the cost of paper nationwide. What type of politics is most likely to be involved?

- a. Entrepreneurial politics
- b. Client-centered politics
- c. Interest-group politics
- d. Majoritarian politics
- e. Egalitarian politics

9. An example of pork-barrel politics is when Congress

- a. chooses committee chairmanships on the basis of seniority.
- b. enacts election laws that favor incumbents.
- c. passes laws that distribute benefits and costs to the great majority of the people.
- d. enacts a program that benefits a single member's district.
- e. enacts a program that benefits a group of Senators but not the entire Senate.

10. A proposed bill that would force producers of alcoholic beverages to place additional medical warning labels on their bottles would most likely involve

- a. entrepreneurial politics.
- b. client-centered politics.
- c. interest group politics.
- d. majoritarian politics.
- e. plutocracy politics.

11. A consumer advocate who is a good example of a policy entrepreneur is

- a. John Sherman.
- b. Thurman Arnold.
- c. Karl Marx.
- d. Ralph Nader.
- e. Edward Barth.

12. Antitrust legislation is an example of an attack on corporations by a vague majority without much opposition. This type of politics is called

- a. entrepreneurial politics.
- b. client politics.
- c. majoritarian politics.
- d. interest group politics.
- e. plutocratic politics.

13. Passage of the Meat Inspection Act was spurred by a policy entrepreneur and by the book

- a. You Are What You Eat.
- b. Octopus.
- c. The Jungle.
- d. An American Tragedy.
- e. Parerga and Paralipomena.