

CHAPTER 5 - HOW CALIFORNIANS PARTICIPATE

TEST BANK

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is a form of political participation?
 - A. Reading about elections voting
 - B. Contributing to a candidate
 - C. Watching TV coverage of elected officials
 - D. None of the above

2. Which of the following is a “civil society”?
 - A. Political parties
 - B. Government officials
 - C. Churches or synagogues
 - D. All of the above

3. Some people respond to political dissatisfaction by
 - A. reforming the political system.
 - B. exiting the system.
 - C. joining the system.
 - D. overthrowing the system.

4. Most protests and violence incidents in the state have been
 - A. religious in nature.
 - B. political in nature.
 - C. economic in nature.
 - D. racial/ethnic in nature.

5. Straw polls are conducted with folks who may be
 - A. part of a scientific poll.
 - B. on the street.
 - C. randomly selected.
 - D. part of a large sample study.

6. The largest age group of voters is
 - A. under 21.
 - B. 30–45 years old.
 - C. over 55 years old.
 - D. over 70 years old.

7. The majority of voters have an education level that is
 - A. less than high school.
 - B. some college or a college degree.
 - C. an associate college degree.
 - D. a graduate degree.

8. Universal suffrage means that
 - A. not all people get to vote.
 - B. all people get to vote.
 - C. minorities can vote.
 - D. prisoners are included in the electorate.

9. Structural nonvoting relates to those who are
 - A. not allowed to vote.
 - B. not residents of the state.
 - C. apathetic residents.
 - D. nonvoting residents.

10. The U.S. Constitution leaves election administration to
 - A. political parties.
 - B. Supreme Court justices.
 - C. states.
 - D. interest groups.

11. The motor voter law allows one to register to vote at
 - A. truck stops.
 - B. the DMV.
 - C. rest stops.
 - D. County clerk offices.

12. Polls indicate that nearly half of nonvoters in the state say they
 - A. lack enough knowledge.
 - B. are too busy.
 - C. see voting as useless.
 - D. see no reason to vote.

13. The type of election likely to have the lowest turnout is a
- A. state primary election.
 - B. state special election.
 - C. local election.
 - D. presidential election.
14. Those who win an election claim they now have
- A. a mandate to do something.
 - B. campaign promises.
 - C. a white paper.
 - D. an electoral verdict.
15. Campaigns usually employ which of the following?
- A. Accountants
 - B. Fundraisers
 - C. Media experts
 - D. All of the above.
16. Campaign managers tend to be
- A. media specialists.
 - B. civil servants.
 - C. former judges.
 - D. none of the above.
17. The agency that oversees the implementation of the Political Reform Act of 1974 is the
- A. Fair Campaigns Commission.
 - B. Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC).
 - C. Fair Election Commission.
 - D. Political Corruption Commission.
18. Soft money provides funds for
- A. the candidate directly.
 - B. campaign expenses.
 - C. get-out-the vote activities.
 - D. candidate media activities.
19. California's 55 electoral votes are used in
- A. state-level candidate elections.
 - B. presidential elections.
 - C. local elections.
 - D. none of the above.

20. Political behavior in California shows growing conflict
- A. among party candidates.
 - B. among dissimilar groups in the electorate.
 - C. in the governor's office.
 - D. within the bureaucracy.