

## CHAPTER 7 - LEGISLATIVE POLITICS

### TEST BANK

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Over half of Californians think the legislature performs
  - A. extremely well.
  - B. all right.
  - C. poorly.
  - D. radically.
  
2. Proposition 140 (term limits) included provisions to
  - A. cut the legislature's budget.
  - B. foster public opinion polls.
  - C. allow courts to suggest legislation.
  - D. solidify the governor's appointments.
  
3. Proposition 1A of 1966 changed the legislature by
  - A. creating more districts.
  - B. adopting parts of the state's "federal plan."
  - C. making it more professional.
  - D. by making it easier to lobby legislative members.
  
4. Juice committees handle legislation of interest to
  - A. regulators.
  - B. potential campaign contributors.
  - C. legislative committees.
  - D. big business.

5. Resolutions represent the collective opinion of
  - A. one or more legislative houses.
  - B. Republicans.
  - C. Democrats.
  - D. Independents.
  
6. One kind of a social/cultural representation in the legislature is the
  - A. Democratic policy caucus.
  - B. L. A. caucus.
  - C. Latino caucus.
  - D. none of the above.
  
7. Legislators who rely on their own judgment are called
  - A. trustees.
  - B. delegates.
  - C. politicos.
  - D. supremacy.
  
8. Spending authority is created in a process called
  - A. authorization.
  - B. appropriation.
  - C. budgeting.
  - D. economic policymaking.
  
9. Which of the following is NOT an example of how legislators provide civic education?
  - A. Meeting with constituents in their capital office
  - B. Meeting with community groups in their district office.
  - C. Explaining to students why it is difficult to pass legislation
  - D. Voting on legislation
  
10. Legislative salaries are set by
  - A. members themselves.
  - B. independent citizens commissions.
  - C. Governor.
  - D. Department of Finance.

11. The California constitution requires districts to respect
  - A. old districts.
  - B. racial groupings.
  - C. cities and towns.
  - D. special districts.
  
12. Creating racial and ethnic majority districts is now
  - A. encouraged.
  - B. required.
  - C. banned.
  - D. discouraged.
  
13. Responsibility for redrawing district boundaries rests with
  - A. the legislature.
  - B. a commission of select citizens.
  - C. a commission of party leaders.
  - D. the governor.
  
14. Assembly speakers now are chosen by the
  - A. majority party caucus.
  - B. coalition of both parties.
  - C. Governor.
  - D. Assembly Rules Committee.
  
15. A committee that reconciles similar bills in both houses is called a(n)
  - A. fiscal committee.
  - B. special committee.
  - C. conference committee.
  - D. joint committee.
  
16. The agency that provides nonpartisan fiscal and policy advice to the legislature is the
  - A. Legislative Analyst's Office.
  - B. Legislative Counsel's Office.
  - C. Legislative Budget Office.
  - D. Bureau of State Audits.

17. To pass a bill, it must receive a majority of votes of
- A. those present.
  - B. the entire house membership.
  - C. those on the reporting committee.
  - D. the majority party.
18. The end of the legislative session can be described as
- A. frenetic.
  - B. slow.
  - C. chaotic.
  - D. both A and C.
19. Lobbyists influence the legislative process by
- A. providing information.
  - B. simply being there.
  - C. making campaign contributions.
  - D. all of the above.
20. Technology and term limits make lobbying easier for
- A. lobby organizations.
  - B. grassroots activists.
  - C. existential societies.
  - D. provisional agencies.