

CHAPTER 8 - EXECUTIVE POLITICS

TEST BANK

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Diluted power, independent offices, and multiple avenues for group influence together give California's executive branch its own form of
 - A. pluralism.
 - B. elitism.
 - C. democracy.
 - D. hyperpluralism.

2. The first governor to serve more than four years in the twentieth century was
 - A. Milton Latham.
 - B. Hiram Johnson.
 - C. Frederick Low.
 - D. Earl Warren.

3. The governor considered aloof and philosophical was
 - A. Pete Wilson.
 - B. Ronald Reagan.
 - C. Earl Warren.
 - D. Jerry Brown.

4. Which of the following is TRUE concerning California governors?
 - A. They can utilize the item veto.
 - B. They have brief "honeymoon" periods.
 - C. They exercise "supreme executive power."
 - D. All of the above.

5. A governor's personal staff is headed by a
 - A. chief of staff.
 - B. chief assistant.
 - C. foreperson.
 - D. chief operating officer.

6. Governor Pat Brown reorganized numerous departments into
 - A. still more departments.
 - B. superagencies.
 - C. a “kitchen” cabinet.
 - D. a cabinet.

7. The internal budget process is dominated by the
 - A. chief of staff.
 - B. the governor.
 - C. legislative analyst.
 - D. Department of Finance.

8. In budget politics, the “Big Five” has shrunk to the “Big Three,” which refers to the governor and
 - A. Assembly Speaker and his/her appointees.
 - B. Senate Pro Tempore and his/her appointees.
 - C. majority leader from each chamber.
 - D. top officials in the Department of Finance.

9. Once the budget is passed, the governor has power of
 - A. the legislative programs.
 - B. the item veto.
 - C. the non-spending bill.
 - D. the reorganization bill.

10. All of these are reasons why the governor and legislature encounter conflict EXCEPT
 - A. party differences.
 - B. constituency differences.
 - C. interest differences.
 - D. staff differences.

11. A general veto allows the governor to reject an entire
 - A. legislative program.
 - B. nonspending bill.
 - C. legislative rule.
 - D. reorganization bill.

12. The governor's power to commute a sentence for a crime means
 - A. reducing the sentence.
 - B. releasing a prisoner from the sentence.
 - C. postponing the sentence.
 - D. extending the sentence.

13. Separately elected state officials with cabinet-sounding titles are called the
 - A. disorganized cabinet.
 - B. span of control problem.
 - C. plural executive
 - D. democratic executive.

14. From a governor's view, the least threatening of elected officials is the
 - A. attorney general.
 - B. insurance commissioner.
 - C. secretary of state.
 - D. lieutenant governor.

15. A traditional precursor to the governor's office has been the
 - A. attorney general.
 - B. lieutenant governor.
 - C. secretary of state.
 - D. state treasurer.

16. The only elected executive who is officially nonpartisan is the
 - A. superintendent of public instruction.
 - B. controller.
 - C. secretary of state.
 - D. insurance commissioner.

17. The chief fiscal officer of the state is the
 - A. treasurer.
 - B. auditor.
 - C. controller.
 - D. governor.

18. The agency responsible for collecting sales tax revenue is the
 - A. Board of Equalization.
 - B. state treasurer.
 - C. state controller.
 - D. Franchise Tax Board.

19. A system where employees are hired using merit is
 - A. the bureaucracy.
 - B. the civil service.
 - C. unionization.
 - D. patronage.

20. Which recent governor successfully pushed through some executive branch reforms?
 - A. Jerry Brown
 - B. Arnold Schwarzenegger
 - C. Gray Davis
 - D. Ronald Reagan