

Chapter 13 - The Executive Branch

1. What is true about a bureaucracy?
 - a. In a bureaucracy, the power to act resides in the person rather than in the position.
 - b. All positions have equal authority.
 - c. A bureaucracy does not have a reporting structure.
 - d. The concept of a bureaucracy is not confined to the federal government.
 - e. Large organizations do not have a bureaucracy.
2. Which of the following statements is true of the bureaucracy of the federal government?
 - a. The bureaucracy of the federal government is part of the executive branch.
 - b. The head of the bureaucracy of the federal government reports to Congress.
 - c. In the federal government, the head of the bureaucracy is the vice president of the United States.
 - d. The concept of a bureaucracy is confined to the federal government.
 - e. In the bureaucracy of the federal government, people are hired to work in different branches irrespective of their area of expertise.
3. In the federal government, what is true of the president?
 - a. The president does not report to anyone.
 - b. The president reports to the Supreme Court.
 - c. The president selects the head of the executive branch.
 - d. The president reports to Congress.
 - e. The president cannot remain in office for more than four years.
4. What is true in a bureaucracy?
 - a. each person can concentrate on her or his area of knowledge and expertise
 - b. there are no hierarchical structures
 - c. the power to act resides in the person rather than in the position
 - d. there are no standard operating procedures
 - e. people are hired through elections
5. Which of the following explains why the federal government bureaucracy exists?
 - a. Bureaucrats work in different branches of the government regardless of their area of expertise.
 - b. In a bureaucracy, employees are hired on the basis of merit.
 - c. In a bureaucracy, the power to act resides in the person rather than in the position.
 - d. In a bureaucracy, people are hired on the basis of their work experience instead of merit.
 - e. In a bureaucracy, different operating procedures are followed depending on circumstances.
6. A key aspect of any bureaucracy is that the power to act resides in what?
 - a. cultural beliefs of communities
 - b. expertise of a person
 - c. laws passed by the trial courts
 - d. position a person holds
 - e. person holding a title
7. Which department of the federal government existed in 1789?

Chapter 13 - The Executive Branch

- a. The Department of Commerce
 - b. The Department of the Interior
 - c. The Department of Justice
 - d. The Department of the Treasury
 - e. The Department of Education
8. What is true about government employment?
- a. Today, more Americans are employed by the manufacturing sector of the U.S. economy than by government.
 - b. All in all, the three levels of government employ more than 50 percent of the civilian labor force.
 - c. Most growth in government employment from 1959 to 2017 has been at the state and local levels.
 - d. Government employment has been more stable since 1959, when D. Eisenhower was elected president.
 - e. Government employment increased during President Ronald Reagan's first four years in office.
9. Which of the following statements is true of government employment during the presidency of Ronald Reagan?
- a. Government employment has been unstable since 1980, when Reagan was elected president.
 - b. During Reagan's first four years in office, government employment rose sharply.
 - c. President Reagan's 1980 stimulus program helped stabilize government employment 1981 through 1982.
 - d. The inclusion of revenue sharing during Reagan's presidency led to a drop in government employment.
 - e. The decrease in government employment during Reagan's presidency was primarily at the local level.
10. Which program, signed by President Obama in 2009, transferred large sums to local governments, and helped stabilize government employment through 2010?
- a. revenue-sharing program
 - b. stimulus program
 - c. Social Security program
 - d. accreditation program
 - e. interest-on-debt program
11. Which of the following makes up the highest percentage of the federal government's revenues as of 2018?
- a. Individual income tax and taxes that are collected along with it
 - b. Corporate income tax
 - c. Income from the Social Security and Medicare trust funds
 - d. Funds obtained through borrowing
 - e. Sales tax and property tax
12. Which of the following statements is true of federal government spending for 2016?
- a. Social Security and Medicare are available only to low-income individuals.
 - b. Along with veterans' benefits, defense spending amounts to about a fifth of the federal budget.
 - c. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families accounts for 22 percent of the federal budget.
 - d. Medicaid is funded by payroll taxes and paid out to all qualifying persons, regardless of income.
 - e. National debt is most likely to decrease in future years.
13. Which of the following social programs is paid out to all qualifying persons, regardless of income?
- a. The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

Chapter 13 - The Executive Branch

- b. Medicaid
 - c. Medicare
 - d. The Children's Health Insurance Program
 - e. Food stamps
14. What is a social program available only to low-income individuals?
- a. Social Security
 - b. The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
 - c. Medicare
 - d. The public health insurance option
 - e. Unemployment compensation
15. Which of the following statements is true of the organization of the federal government?
- a. A government corporation is a major structure of the legislative branch of the federal government.
 - b. An independent executive agency of the federal government is located within a cabinet department.
 - c. The judicial branch of the federal government consists of a number of bureaucracies that provide services to the president directly.
 - d. Each type of structure of the executive branch of the federal government has its own internal workings.
 - e. An executive agency and a regulatory agency of the federal government have the same relationship to the president.
16. Which of the following is a structure of the executive branch of the federal government?
- a. Private corporations
 - b. Independent regulatory agencies
 - c. Autonomous advisory councils
 - d. State courts
 - e. Federal courts
17. What is true of the executive departments?
- a. businesses owned by the federal government.
 - b. federal bureaucratic organizations that have a single function.
 - c. stockholder-owned government-sponsored enterprises.
 - d. organizations responsible for a specific type of public policy.
 - e. the major service organizations of the federal government.
18. Who appoints the heads of the executive departments within the executive branch of the federal government?
- a. The chief justice
 - b. The Senate
 - c. The president
 - d. The vice president
 - e. Congress
19. Heads of the executive departments of the federal government are confirmed by whom?
- a. the chief justice

Chapter 13 - The Executive Branch

- b. the Senate
 - c. the president
 - d. the vice president
 - e. the United States Congress
20. Each cabinet department consists of the department's top administrators in addition to whom else?
- a. plaintiffs
 - b. interest groups
 - c. marshals
 - d. subagencies
 - e. Bailiffs
21. Which of the following is a principal duty of the Department of the Treasury?
- a. To grant patents and trademarks
 - b. To mint coins and print paper currency
 - c. To oversee resale of mortgages
 - d. To finance improvements in mass transit
 - e. To supervise Native American affairs
22. What is a principal duty of the Department of Justice?
- a. To give legal advice to the president.
 - b. To handle attacks and natural disasters.
 - c. To supervise Native American affairs.
 - d. To conduct national census.
 - e. To prevent terrorist attacks within the United States.
23. Which of the following statements is true of the Department of Justice?
- a. It handles attacks and natural disasters.
 - b. It conducts national census.
 - c. It supervises Native American affairs.
 - d. It protects citizens abroad.
 - e. It supervises federal prisons.
24. Which of the following is a principal duty of the Department of the Interior?
- a. To give legal advice to the president
 - b. To operate federal hydroelectric power facilities
 - c. To provide assistance to farmers and ranchers
 - d. To conduct national census
 - e. To coordinate federal programs and policies for education
25. Which of the following statements is true of the Department of Health and Human Services?
- a. It was one of the departments created by the federal government in 1789.
 - b. It is an independent regulatory agency of the federal government.
 - c. One of its principal duties is to enforce pure food and drug laws.

Chapter 13 - The Executive Branch

- d. One of its subagencies is the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
 - e. It develops and rehabilitates urban communities.
26. Which of the following is a principal duty of the Department of Housing and Urban Development?
- a. To oversee resale of mortgages
 - b. To administer programs for highways, railroads, and aviation
 - c. To promote the interests of workers
 - d. To finance improvements in mass transit
 - e. To supervise federally owned lands and parks
27. Unlike an executive department of the federal government, what is true of an independent executive agency?
- a. Independent executive agencies are not located within a cabinet department.
 - b. Independent executive agencies have multiple functions.
 - c. Independent executive agencies follow a typical bureaucratic structure.
 - d. Independent executive agencies do not have a reporting structure.
 - e. Independent executive agencies are created by Congress as the perceived need for them arises.
28. Why does Congress create independent executive agencies?
- a. To protect the public interest in a particular sector of the economy
 - b. To reinforce the role of the agencies in iron triangles
 - c. To create and implement rules that regulate private activity
 - d. To protect the agencies from partisan politics
 - e. To enable the agencies to exhibit neutral competency
29. Why was the General Services Administration created as an independent executive agency in 1949?
- a. To promote the interests of small businesses
 - b. To conduct covert operations outside the United States
 - c. To manage the government's Social Security programs
 - d. To serve specific parts of the government
 - e. To provide services and office space for most federal agencies
30. Which of the following is an independent executive agency of the federal government?
- a. The National Railroad Passenger Corporation
 - b. The Securities and Exchange Commission
 - c. The Federal Communications Commission
 - d. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration
 - e. The National Labor Relations Board
31. Which of the following is a principal duty of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission?
- a. To regulate the nation's stock exchanges
 - b. To protect employees' rights to join unions
 - c. To examine claims of discrimination
 - d. To prevent unfair trade practices
 - e. To prevent the formation of business monopolies

Chapter 13 - The Executive Branch

32. What is a federal agency that engages primarily in commercial activities, produces revenues, and requires greater flexibility than most agencies?
- executive department
 - government corporation
 - national board of review
 - independent regulatory agency
 - stockholder-owned enterprise
33. In what way are government corporations similar to private corporations?
- they charge for their services.
 - their owners must raise more capital in case of a loss.
 - they are allowed to engage in price fixing.
 - they are dissolved in case of a loss.
 - their shares are available for purchase in the stock market.
34. Two government-sponsored enterprises in a nation, a European country, are involved in buying, reselling, and guaranteeing home mortgages. When these two enterprises file for bankruptcies, the nation's federal court orders a federal agency called the National Mortgage Corporation to oversee the bankruptcies. In this case, what did the court place these two enterprises in?
- an alliance
 - a conservatorship
 - a proprietorship
 - an executorship
 - a partisanship
35. What does the document, *Policy and Supporting Positions* do?
- publishes the list of federal posts that are filled by appointments by the president after each presidential election.
 - lists the names of lobbyists who target the executive branch.
 - identifies the key pieces of legislation that authorize the federal government to act through its agencies.
 - summarizes the parts of the government bureaucracy and explains what each agency does.
 - lists the standard operating procedures to be followed by the federal government in specific circumstances.
36. What are the nonmilitary government employees are part of?
- iron triangle
 - whistleblowers' association
 - political plum
 - covert operation
 - civil service
37. In the context of the federal civil service, which organization recruits, interviews, and tests potential government workers and determines who should be hired?
- Office of Special Counsel
 - Department of Labor

Chapter 13 - The Executive Branch

- c. Office of Personnel Management
 - d. Department of the Interior
 - e. Department of Veterans Affairs
38. What is the Office of Personnel Management responsible for?
- a. recommending potential government workers to relevant agencies.
 - b. determining policy on interest rates.
 - c. promoting the interests of small businesses.
 - d. gathering and analyzing political and military information about foreign countries.
 - e. undertaking programs aimed at reducing air and water pollution.
39. The Pendleton Civil Service Reform Act of 1883 established the principle of government employment on the basis of what?
- a. patronage and seniority.
 - b. merit through open, competitive examinations.
 - c. service to a political party.
 - d. campaign contributions.
 - e. recommendations by members of Congress.
40. Which of the following best describes adjudication?
- a. The act of rendering a judicial decision
 - b. The process of formulating new regulations
 - c. The application of technical skills to jobs without taking political issues into consideration
 - d. The formation of alliances among legislators, bureaucrats, and interest groups
 - e. The reporting of gross governmental inefficiency
41. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) found that Herald Inc. was misrepresenting its company data. The FTC prosecuted the company after making investigations and holding trial-like hearings with an administrative law judge. What is this scenario an example of?
- a. diplomacy
 - b. authorization
 - c. Rulemaking
 - d. Adjudication
 - e. neutral competency
42. What is true about rulemaking?
- a. Rulemaking involves the evaluation and adoption of an existing regulation.
 - b. A regulatory agency can make rules whenever it wishes.
 - c. A regulatory agency can base its rules on discretion.
 - d. The power of rulemaking is conferred on a regulatory agency by the president in the agency's enabling legislation.
 - e. A regulatory agency must follow process requirements set forth in the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946.
43. What one belief unites political conservatives in the United States?
- a. the U.S. government cannot take control of private corporations in any situation.

Chapter 13 - The Executive Branch

- b. the U.S. government does not have an agency with definite rules to protect its citizens abroad.
 - c. the United States has a relatively small federal budget compared to other countries.
 - d. the United States is the best example of a parliamentary system of government.
 - e. the United States suffers from excessive regulation.
44. When opponents of regulation treat one-time expenses as ongoing expenses, what do they do?
- a. prefund regulation costs
 - b. avoid new budget appropriations toward regulation
 - c. help to stabilize the total cost of regulation
 - d. conduct a cost-benefit analysis of regulation
 - e. overestimate the costs of regulation
45. Which of the following statements is true of an iron triangle?
- a. An iron triangle is a three-way alliance among the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the president.
 - b. An iron triangle helps in understanding the federal bureaucracy's role in policymaking.
 - c. An iron triangle is established in only certain parts of the bureaucracy of the federal government.
 - d. An iron triangle relationship applies to all policy domains.
 - e. An iron triangle is made up of people with differing policy concerns.
46. What are the three corners of the iron triangle in policymaking?
- a. the national, the state, and the local levels of government.
 - b. the media, the public, and the political parties.
 - c. Congress, the president, and the courts.
 - d. legislators, bureaucrats, and interest groups.
 - e. the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the president.
47. Which of the following is a similarity between an iron triangle and an issue network?
- a. Both are independent and distinct.
 - b. Both have highly structured relationships among experts.
 - c. Both apply to all policy domains.
 - d. Both primarily formulate policies that cover environmental and welfare issues.
 - e. Both are made up of people with similar policy concerns.
48. Unlike an iron triangle, what is true of an issue network?
- a. has people with differing policy concerns.
 - b. is less interdependent and unified.
 - c. is more structured.
 - d. includes less players.
 - e. has only one network in a given policy area.
49. Which of the following statements is true of issue networks?
- a. They are more unified than iron triangles.
 - b. They often include more players than iron triangles.
 - c. They are more structured than iron triangles.

Chapter 13 - The Executive Branch

- d. They do not include media outlets.
 - e. There cannot be more than one network in a given policy area.
50. Justin works in an executive department of the federal government. He notices that some of his fellow bureaucrats are engaged in bribery. He reports to the law enforcement officials about the ongoing corruption in his department. In this scenario, what is Justin?
- a. Lobbyist
 - b. Juror
 - c. Whistleblower
 - d. covert agent
 - e. Bailiff
51. Channing works in the Department of Agriculture. He informs the press about the unethical research methods used by the department officials. What is Channing in this scenario?
- a. whistleblower
 - b. defendant
 - c. lobbyist
 - d. covert agent
 - e. bailiff
52. Which of the following is true of managed competition?
- a. In this, the task of providing public services is opened up to competition.
 - b. This competition exists only between firms in the private sector.
 - c. Pay-for-performance plans are one form of managed competition.
 - d. In this, the task of providing private services is opened up to competition.
 - e. This competition exists only between government agencies.
53. In response to pressure for more government openness and disclosure, which act did Congress pass in 1966?
- a. Freedom of Information Act
 - b. Government Performance and Results Act
 - c. False Claims Act
 - d. Whistleblower Protection Act
 - e. Administrative Procedure Act
54. Increasingly, government agencies have attempted to improve their effectiveness and efficiency by making use of what?
- a. the traditional media
 - b. partisan politics
 - c. public relations firms
 - d. iron triangles
 - e. the Internet
55. Which agency is a part of the Department of the Interior?
- a. The Drug Enforcement Administration
 - b. The Federal Bureau of Investigation

Chapter 13 - The Executive Branch

- c. The Central Intelligence Agency
 - d. The National Park Service
 - e. The Department of Transportation
56. Which type of agencies in the bureaucracy have one function and are not part of the cabinet?
- a. Independent Regulatory Agency
 - b. Government Corporation
 - c. Selected Executive Agency
 - d. Selected Regulatory Agency
 - e. Federal Regulatory Agency
57. What are less interdependent and more unified than the iron triangles?
- a. Regulatory Agency
 - b. Government Corporation
 - c. Selected Executive Agency
 - d. Issue Network
 - e. Interest Groups
58. Under which can a private individual pursue a claim in court if the Justice Department fails to proceed?
- a. Fair Credit Act
 - b. Honest Care Act
 - c. False Claims Act
 - d. False Justice Act
 - e. Fair Justice Act
59. Which recent President took an unexpected and extremely harsh stance against whistleblowers?
- a. President Barack Obama
 - b. President Donald Trump
 - c. President George W. Bush
 - d. President Joe Biden
 - e. President G.H.W. Bush
60. What Act was created and passed by Congress response to pressure for more government openness and disclosure?
- a. Espionage Act of 1917
 - b. Government Performance and Results Act in 1997.
 - c. Whistleblower Act of 1989
 - d. False Claims Act of 2012
 - e. Government and Performance Act of 1993
61. Describe an independent regulatory agency. List the major independent regulatory agencies.
62. Describe the iron triangle.
63. Discuss the requirements for making rules that should be met by regulatory agencies.

Chapter 13 - The Executive Branch

64. Discuss the laws that were passed to protect whistleblowers.
65. Discuss some of the ways in which the government has attempted to improve efficiency in the bureaucracy.
66. In a government, what is a government employee who carries out the policies of elected government officials called?
- a. covert agent
 - b. plaintiff
 - c. bailiff
 - d. bureaucrat
 - e. politico
67. Which department was one of three departments of the federal government that existed in 1789?
- a. Department of State
 - b. Department of Labor
 - c. Department of Justice
 - d. Department of Commerce
 - e. Department of Emergency Management
68. The Constitution of the United States places the which office under the legislative branch of the federal government?
- a. Office of Administration
 - b. Federal Judicial Center
 - c. Congressional Budget Office
 - d. National Security Council
 - e. Department of Justice
69. The Constitution of the United States places the which office under the executive branch of the federal government?
- a. Federal Judicial Center
 - b. Library of Congress
 - c. Congressional Budget Office
 - d. Office of Management and Budget
 - e. Department of Justice
70. The Constitution of the United States places the which office under the judicial branch of the federal government?
- a. National Security Council
 - b. United States Sentencing Commission
 - c. Office of the United States Trade Representative
 - d. White House Office
 - e. Department of Justice
71. In the context of the organization of the United States federal government, the Constitution places the which office under the category of independent establishments and government corporations?
- a. Office of Science and Technology Policy
 - b. National Credit Union Administration
 - c. United States Botanic Garden

Chapter 13 - The Executive Branch

- d. United States Tax Court
- e. Department of Justice

72. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is what type of organization?

- a. independent executive agency
- b. independent regulatory agency
- c. subagency of the Treasury Department
- d. government corporation
- e. government regulation agency

73. Which organization was created by the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 and it oversees promotions, employees' rights, and other employment matters for people working in the federal bureaucracy?

- a. Office of Personnel Management
- b. National Labor Relations Board
- c. Merit Systems Protection Board
- d. General Accounting Office
- e. Department of Justice

74. What is an administrative agency rule that carries the same weight as a statute enacted by a legislature?

- a. an administrative regulation
- b. a merit system
- c. a legislative rule
- d. enabling legislation
- e. politico legislation