

Chapter 9 - Campaigns and Elections

1. Which of the following statements is true of a general election?
 - a. It is used to fill sudden vacancies that occur by reason of death.
 - b. It is carried out to elect the governors of states.
 - c. It is held by the Senate to decide an issue before an upcoming special election.
 - d. It is a regularly scheduled election held in even-numbered years.
 - e. It is scheduled in an emergency situation to fill federal vacancies that occur by reason of resignations.

2. A representative in Congress resigns from office because of ill health, leaving his seat in Congress vacant. In this case, what type of election will be held to fill the vacancy?
 - a. Interim election
 - b. General election
 - c. Indirect election
 - d. Special election
 - e. Recall election

3. What do we call representatives from each political party who are allowed to monitor voting places to make sure the election is run fairly?
 - a. Delegates
 - b. Poll watchers
 - c. Electors
 - d. Political consultants
 - e. Pollsters

4. Who chooses the electors that are selected during each presidential election year?
 - a. The representatives of Congress
 - b. The states' political parties
 - c. Members of the Credentials Committee
 - d. Presidential candidates
 - e. Members of the Senate

5. The District of Columbia has:
 - a. no electoral votes because it is not a state.
 - b. three electoral votes, even though it is not a state.
 - c. five members in the House of Representatives, so it has five electoral votes.
 - d. thirteen electoral votes, representing the thirteen original colonies.
 - e. two members in the Senate, so it has two electoral votes.

6. Which of the following statements is true of the winner-take-all system?
 - a. In this system, the candidate who receives the largest popular vote in a state is credited with all that state's electoral votes.
 - b. In this system, the top two candidates who receive the largest number of votes have to contest in another round

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of elections.

- c. In this system, an elector must receive 538 electoral votes to win.
- d. In this system, the electoral votes must be distributed equally among the top three candidates.
- e. In this system, the party that wins all the electoral votes controls both chambers of Congress.

7. Which of the following statements is true of a direct primary?

- a. The elections that nominate presidential candidates are typically direct primaries.
- b. The elections that nominate candidates for Congress are almost always direct primaries.
- c. Voters choose delegates, who in turn choose candidates.
- d. Voter turnout for direct primaries is higher than it is in general elections.
- e. Voters typically choose candidates of more than one party.

8. Which of the following statements is true of an indirect primary?

- a. Voter turnout for indirect primaries is higher than it is in general elections.
- b. Voters cast their ballots for candidates who will run in the general election.
- c. Voters choose delegates, who in turn choose candidates to represent their party.
- d. Voters nominate candidates for Congress almost always through indirect primaries.
- e. Voters typically choose candidates of more than one party.

9. What is true of voters in a semi-closed primary?

- a. Voters are allowed to register with a party on Election Day.
- b. Voters are required to fund the election campaign of their choice.
- c. Voters are allowed to vote for a party's candidates regardless of whether they belong to the party.
- d. Voters who contest elections as independents are automatically enrolled in the party for whom they vote.
- e. Voters could choose the candidates of more than one party.

10. Which of the following statements is true of a semi-open primary?

- a. Voters who contest elections as independents are automatically enrolled in the party for whom they vote.
- b. Voters request the ballot for the party of their choice, either the Democratic ballot or the Republican ballot.
- c. Voters are not allowed to vote for a party's candidates unless they belong to the party.
- d. Voters are required to declare their party affiliations on Election Day.
- e. Voters can choose the candidates of more than one party.

11. How does a closed primary differ from an open primary?

- a. Party members are allowed to vote only in the primary of their own party.
- b. Voters must declare their party affiliations on Election Day.
- c. Voters are allowed to vote for a party's candidates regardless of whether they belong to the party.
- d. Republican and Democratic candidates are listed on the same ballot.
- e. Voters can choose the candidates of more than one party.

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12. What is true of voters in a blanket primary?
- They are required to declare their party affiliations on Election Day.
 - They can choose either the Democratic ballot or the Republican ballot, but not both.
 - They participate in the primary of the party with which they are registered.
 - They could choose the candidates of more than one party.
 - They are required to register online on the day of the election.
13. As of 2016, almost 15 percent of the representatives to the Democratic National Convention were party leaders and elected officials who were seated automatically and who were free to support any candidate; the great majority of them supported Hillary Clinton. What are these party leaders called?
- Superdelegates
 - Majoritarians
 - Poll watchers
 - Write-in candidates
 - Campaign managers
14. What was the new campaign technique, pioneered in 2004 by President George W. Bush's chief political adviser, Karl Rove?
- Microtargeting
 - Narrowcasting
 - Filibustering
 - Lobbying
 - Stumping
15. The Federal Election Campaign Act allowed corporations, labor unions, and special interest groups to do what to raise money for candidates?
- set up independent expenditure funds
 - conduct invisible primaries
 - set up political party caucuses
 - set up national political action committees
 - conduct closed primaries
16. Which of the following best describes soft money?
- It refers to the campaign contributions that are independent of federal regulations.
 - It is a candidate's contribution for his or her own campaign.
 - It is the money spent by a corporation on independent political activities.
 - It refers to the money raised through social networking sites.
 - It is the money provided by the government to conduct presidential primaries.

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17. Unlike super political action committees, what is true of 527 committees?
- a. were prohibited from directly supporting or opposing a specific candidate.
 - b. were prohibited from expressly advocating specific issues pertaining to the general public.
 - c. could make limited contributions directly to campaigns.
 - d. could run negative ads to damage a candidate's opponents.
 - e. accentuated the positives about a specific candidate.
18. According to some lawyers, a 501(c)4 organization could make limited contributions directly to a candidate's campaign:
- a. as long as it used the 527 designation when it did so.
 - b. during the primaries but not in general elections.
 - c. as long as the candidate belonged to a third party.
 - d. provided that it also contributed to the party committee.
 - e. without revealing the identities of its donors.
19. The 501c's ability to hide its contributors created a new campaign-finance issue. Which of the following best describes the views of Republicans?
- a. Republicans argued that the right to freedom of association would be violated if donor anonymity was encouraged.
 - b. Republicans argued that anonymous contributions were simply a further corruption of the political process.
 - c. Republicans argued that revealing the identity of donors would limit the amount contributed to political campaigns.
 - d. Republicans argued that unaccounted contributions would provoke the Supreme Court to limit campaign financing.
 - e. Republicans argued that donors needed the right to remain anonymous so that they would not have to fear retribution.
20. The 501c's ability to hide its contributors created a new campaign-finance issue. Which of the following best describes the views of Democrats?
- a. Democrats argued that the right to freedom of association would be violated if donor anonymity is encouraged.
 - b. Democrats argued that anonymous contributions were simply a further corruption of the political process.
 - c. Democrats argued that revealing the identity of donors would limit the amount contributed to political campaigns.
 - d. Democrats argued that unaccounted contributions would provoke the Supreme Court to limit campaign financing.
 - e. Democrats argued that donors needed the right to remain anonymous so that they would not have to fear retribution.

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21. When the Constitution was drafted, what did the framers intend for the electors to do in the voting process for president?
- a. The electors were not to have a role in the electoral process
 - b. The electors would vote the way the constituents wanted
 - c. The electors would use their own discretion in deciding who would make the best president
 - d. The electors would only be involved in the case of a tie
 - e. Each state would have an equal number of electors who would vote for president
22. Who counts and certifies the electoral college ballots before a joint session of Congress held in early January?
- a. The U. S. Senate
 - b. The U. S. House of Representatives
 - c. The U.S. Congress
 - d. The U.S. Supreme Court
 - e. The Each state would have an equal number of electors who would vote for president
23. Who are representatives from the political parties who are allowed to monitor the polling place?
- a. Electors
 - b. Electoral college representatives
 - c. Poll monitors
 - d. Poll watchers
 - e. Poll Regulators
24. At least half of the budget for a major political campaign is consumed by what?
- a. Fund-raising events
 - b. Yard signs
 - c. Transportation
 - d. Debate preparation
 - e. Television advertising
25. Which of the following was a result of the Federal Election Campaign Act, amended in 1974?
- a. Fund-raising events
 - b. It established the Federal Election Commission (FEC)
 - c. It forbid corporations from setting up PACs
 - d. It allowed for unlimited amounts donated to candidates and their families
 - e. It allowed for unlimited funding of mass media advertising

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26. In the context of conducting elections, when the polls close, government officials count the votes and report the results. Who do they report the results to?
- a. Credentials Committee
 - b. Department of Treasury
 - c. chief justice
 - d. county clerk
 - e. electoral college
27. How is each state's electoral representative number calculated?
- a. By combining the number of senators and representatives from the state
 - b. By calculating the states' number of political parties
 - c. It is equal to the number of the state's representatives in the House
 - d. It is equal to the number of major cities in the state
 - e. It is determined based on population
28. To be elected as the president, what is the minimum number of votes needed by the candidate?
- a. 538
 - b. 435
 - c. 270
 - d. 214
29. For many local government posts, which are often nonpartisan, what is the most common way to become a candidate?
- a. self-nomination
 - b. an insurgency
 - c. an indirect primary
 - d. being a write-in candidate
 - e. through a direct election
30. By 2012, which groups had been replaced almost completely by super political action committees?
- a. 527 committees
 - b. candidate committees
 - c. national party conventions
 - d. 501(c)4 organizations
 - e. 5501(c)4b organizations