

1. ___ The groups that are the most well financed promote:
 - A. social services.
 - B. corporate interests.
 - C. political ideologies.
 - D. public interests.

2. ___ James Madison argued:
 - A. against all interest groups.
 - B. for regulation of interests through a governing system of checks and balances.
 - C. for the advocacy of self-interests free from all governmental restraint.
 - D. for the replacement of interest groups by formal political parties.

3. One of the flaws in pluralist group theory is the fact that:
 - A. the group system is unrepresentative because some interests are far better organized and more powerful than others.
 - B. the public interest is never served by policies that promote special interests.
 - C. larger groups always prevail politically over smaller groups.
 - D. political parties better represent different interests than do interest groups.

4. ___ The chief way groups lobby the judiciary is through:
 - A. lobbying justices directly at work.
 - B. filing lawsuits.
 - C. Influencing the selection of federal judges.
 - D. A and B only.
 - E. B and C only.

5. ___ Effective "inside lobbying" is based upon:
 - A. countering the aims of other groups.
 - B. mobilizing the group's members.
 - C. providing useful and persuasive information to key officials.
 - D. bribing or threatening officials.

6. ___ "Interest group liberalism" refers to:
 - A. the proliferation of interest groups throughout the Democratic party.
 - B. the fact that liberal groups are more numerous than conservative ones.
 - C. the tendency of officials to support the policy demands of the interest group or groups that have a special stake in a policy.
 - D. the activity of groups in support of liberal causes such as disarmament and environmental protection.

7. ___ The most significant resource that most interest groups can offer congressional candidates is:
 - A. help with issue research.
 - B. a promise of campaign volunteers.
 - C. a promise of votes from members of the group.
 - D. money.

8. ___ In the working dynamics of an "iron triangle," what benefit do interest groups provide to "friendly" bureaucratic agencies:
 - A. services for constituents.
 - B. lobbying support for agency programs.
 - C. campaign contributions.
 - D. administration of mutually beneficial policies.

9. ___ The largest number of PACs are those associated with:
- single-issue groups, such as environmental groups and right-to-life groups.
 - labor.
 - business.
 - agriculture.
10. ___ Interest groups function to:
- promote public policies.
 - encourage the political participation of their members.
 - support candidates for office.
 - work to influence policy makers.
- 1 and 3
 - 1, 2, 3
 - 2 and 4
 - 2, 3, 4
 - All the above
11. ___ Economic interest groups have an advantage over other groups chiefly because of their:
- ability to muster large numbers of members.
 - access to financial resources.
 - emphasis on training people to run for Congress.
 - devotion to promoting the free enterprise system.
12. ___ When members of non-economic interest groups promote a cause in which they believe they are pursuing what the text calls:
- immediate gains.
 - direct economic benefits.
 - selfish interests.
 - purposive incentives.
13. ___ Links between interest groups and the U.S. bureaucracy are most evident in which of the following:
- the foreign relations committees of Congress.
 - during election years.
 - when a case involving its interests is before the Supreme Court.
 - in the regulatory agencies such as the FCC that oversee the nation's business sectors.
14. ___ Groups such as the Council of State Governments, the National Governors Conference and the U.S. Conference of Mayors illustrate which type of interest group?
- governments
 - labor
 - economic
 - foreign nations
15. ___ Political Action Committees:
- raise money for election campaigns by soliciting voluntary contributions from members or employees.
 - can give union dues collected from laborers to candidates running for office.
 - are under no restrictions regarding the amount of money each PAC can give to the election campaign of a single candidate for federal office.
 - are diminishing as an effective influence in political campaigns.

Answer Key

1B, 2B, 3A, 4E, 5C, 6C, 7D, 8B, 9C, 10E, 11B, 12D, 13D, 14A, 15A