



Sachem East High School

AP U.S. Government and Politics | Mr. Antonucci

Exam – Elections | Period: 3 | #1

1. **(p.276) Direct forms of political participation include**
  - A. voting.
  - B. volunteering on a campaign.
  - C. running for office.
  - D. answering Internet political surveys.
  - E. volunteering on a campaign, running for office, and voting.
  
2. **(p.276) Which of the following is the BEST example of grassroots organizing?**
  - A. donating money to a campaign
  - B. reading about politics
  - C. drafting a party's platform
  - D. get-out-the-vote activities
  - E. voting
  
3. **(p.277) Identify the correct chronological order among the following, starting with which comes first.**
  - A. primary election, general election, candidate nomination
  - B. candidate nomination, primary election, general election
  - C. primary election, candidate nomination, general election
  - D. general election, candidate nomination, primary election
  - E. general election, primary election, candidate nomination
  
4. **(p.277) Which of the following statements about who can vote in primary elections is the MOST accurate?**
  - A. All registered voters can vote in primary elections.
  - B. Only registered party members are eligible to vote in primary elections.
  - C. Who can vote in primary elections varies from state to state.
  - D. All citizens can vote in primary elections, regardless of registration status or party affiliation.
  - E. Only popularly nominated delegates can vote in primaries.
  
5. **(p.278) Who can vote in an open primary election?**
  - A. anyone, even unregistered voters
  - B. any registered voter of any party, and independents
  - C. any registered voter of any party except independents
  - D. only registered voters of members of that party
  - E. only preapproved registered voters of members of that party

6. **(p.278) Who can vote in a closed primary election?**
  - A. anyone, even unregistered voters
  - B. any registered voter of any party, and independents
  - C. any registered voter of any party except independents
  - D. only registered voters of members of that party
  - E. None of these answers is correct.
7. **(p.270) Which of these groups controls the timing of primary elections?**
  - A. registered voters
  - B. national party organizations
  - C. the states
  - D. the Federal Election Commission
  - E. the Supreme Court
8. **(p.280) In many states, what percentage of votes must a candidate receive in a general election to avoid a runoff election?**
  - A. 50 percent
  - B. 55 percent
  - C. 60 percent
  - D. 65 percent
  - E. 70 percent
9. **(p.280) In a referendum, voters in a state can vote for or against a measure proposed by whom?**
  - A. citizens
  - B. interest groups
  - C. county governments
  - D. state legislatures
  - E. state Supreme Courts
10. **(p.280) Which groups typically sponsor initiatives, or initiative petitions?**
  - A. citizens' groups
  - B. interest groups
  - C. county governments
  - D. state legislatures
  - E. citizens' and interest groups
11. **(p.281) What type of election allows voters to cut short an officeholder's term?**
  - A. recall election
  - B. runoff election
  - C. instant runoff election
  - D. primary election
  - E. runoff primary election

12. **(p.282) Which type of ballot generally leads to the coattail effect, where down-ballot candidates benefit from the popularity of those listed above them?**
- A. party-column ballot
  - B. Australian ballot
  - C. butterfly ballot
  - D. office-block ballot
  - E. absentee ballot
13. **(p.282) Which of the following is an effect of the office-block ballot?**
- A. Candidates for lower-level offices are more likely to benefit from the popularity of a top-of-ticket nominee.
  - B. Voters are less likely to know which party the candidates represent.
  - C. Voters are more likely to split their ticket.
  - D. The secrecy of the ballot is more difficult to maintain.
  - E. Voters are more likely to vote absentee.
14. **(p.283) Due to the popularity of voting by mail, which state has recently abandoned voting in polling places on Election Day?**
- A. Kansas
  - B. California
  - C. Oregon
  - D. Idaho
  - E. Nevada
15. **(p.286) Today, most political campaigns are conducted and managed by**
- A. party volunteers.
  - B. unpaid campaign consultants.
  - C. paid campaign consultants.
  - D. local electoral officials.
  - E. political party organizations.
16. **(p.287) Which of the following conducts focus groups to determine candidate strengths and weaknesses?**
- A. campaign manager
  - B. pollster
  - C. fundraising consultant
  - D. media consultant
  - E. campaign strategist
17. **(p.287) Who is primarily responsible for creating ads for television, radio, print, and the Internet?**
- A. campaign manager
  - B. pollster
  - C. fundraising consultant
  - D. media consultant
  - E. campaign strategist

18. **(p.289) Efforts to limit the influence of money on political campaigns started after**
- A. the Supreme Court's ruling in *Citizens United v. The Federal Election Commission* during Barack Obama's presidency.
  - B. the Teapot Dome scandal during Warren Harding's presidency.
  - C. passage of the McCain-Feingold legislation during George W. Bush's presidency.
  - D. passage of the Hatch Act during the presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt.
  - E. Congress passed the Federal Election Campaign Act during Richard Nixon's presidency.
19. **(p.289) Which anticorruption reform is also known as the Hatch Act of 1939?**
- A. Federal Corrupt Practices Act
  - B. Political Activities Act
  - C. Federal Election Campaign Act
  - D. Bipartisan Campaign Finance Reform Act
  - E. McCain-Feingold Act
20. **(p.280-281) Lacking in the original legislation, what was the MOST important provision in the 1974 amendments to the Federal Election Campaign Act?**
- A. a voluntary tax return check-off for qualified presidential candidates
  - B. limits on campaign expenditures
  - C. creation of an enforcement mechanism
  - D. limits on campaign finances
  - E. public financing for all candidates
21. **(p.290) What is the major significance of the Supreme Court's ruling in *Buckley v. Valeo*?**
- A. All political expenditures are protected by the First Amendment.
  - B. PACs can legally coordinate expenditures with political campaigns.
  - C. A PAC's contributions to a political candidate cannot be limited.
  - D. Congress can limit overall campaign spending.
  - E. Independent expenditures are protected by law against limitations.
22. **(p.290) For most of the last 40 years, the MOST common type of PAC was**
- A. nonconnected.
  - B. labor.
  - C. corporate.
  - D. health.
  - E. None of these answers is correct.
23. **(p.291) Contributions to political parties designated for so-called party-building activities are known as**
- A. PAC donations.
  - B. soft money.
  - C. independent expenditures.
  - D. grants-in-kind.
  - E. extra-campaign contributions.

24. **(p.292) Nonprofit groups operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare, which can include lobbying and engaging in political campaigning, are known as \_\_\_.**
- A. 527s
  - B. 501c3s
  - C. 502s
  - D. 501c4s
  - E. 521s
25. **(p.293) Tax-exempt groups that raise money for political activities are known as \_\_.**
- A. 527s
  - B. 501c3s
  - C. 502s
  - D. 501c4s
  - E. 521s
26. **(p.293) Which of the following is a major result of the Supreme Court's ruling in *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission*?**
- A. decreased importance of money in politics
  - B. growth of the Super PACs
  - C. candidates having a more difficult time soliciting individual donors
  - D. decreased influence of traditional PACs
  - E. All of these answers are correct.
27. **(p.294) How many electors are there in the Electoral College?**
- A. 100
  - B. 103
  - C. 435
  - D. 535
  - E. 538
28. **(p.294) What is the minimum number of votes required to win the Electoral College?**
- A. 100
  - B. 270
  - C. 435
  - D. 527
  - E. 658
29. **(p.294) Which two states traditionally hold the first contests in the presidential nominee selection process?**
- A. Colorado and Vermont
  - B. Pennsylvania and Virginia
  - C. Wisconsin and Florida
  - D. California and New York
  - E. Iowa and New Hampshire

30. **(p.295) Which of these factors is MOST important in determining voter participation?**
- A. age
  - B. income level
  - C. education level
  - D. gender
  - E. ethnicity
31. **(p.298) A voter who evaluates candidates based on the candidates' positions and votes for the candidate that best represent his or her views is a(n)**
- A. retrospective voter.
  - B. salient voter.
  - C. issues voter.
  - D. prospective voter.
  - E. absentee voter.
32. **(p.298) A voter who evaluates an incumbent candidate based on the candidate's past decisions and actions is a(n)**
- A. retrospective voter.
  - B. salient voter.
  - C. issues voter.
  - D. prospective voter.
  - E. absentee voter.
33. **(p.299) On which of these types of issues are voters MOST willing to base their vote?**
- A. party-based issues
  - B. personal issues
  - C. liberty issues
  - D. salient issues
  - E. controversial issues