

Student Created Final Exams Unit 5 and 6

1. Which is a violation of the fourth amendment?

- A. A police officer digging through trash on the curb.
- B. An officer has a warrant to search your house for a weapon, and finds drugs in a secret panel behind a wall
- C. Not letting someone protest on public property
- D. none of the above

2. What was the main purpose of the campaign finance reform?

- A. limits the size of interest groups
- B. protects candidate's rights
- C. bans the use of hard money
- D. bans the use of soft money

3. Which is one of the big differences between the political parties and interest groups?

- A. Political parties support 1 candidate while interest groups may support multiple
- B. Political parties focus on small ideas and interest groups focus on big ideas
- C. Only political parties want to have influence on the government
- D. Only interest groups want to obtain groups.

4. Inflation results in which of the following?

- A. Higher Prices
- B. Decreased purchasing power of money
- C. Lower Prices
- D. A and B
- E. All of the Above

5. What is the first goal of a political party?

- A. Share similar ideas
- B. Influence people
- C. Get their party representative in office
- D. Support 1 candidate

6. If a person received a raise at work but have less purchasing power what may have occurred?

- A. inflations rate rose higher than the raise
- B. the raise was higher that the inflation rate
- C. Inflation rate remained steady from one year to the next
- D. the economy eas suffering from a period of deflation

7. Which of these groups is an interest group created to raise money?

- A. political action committees
- B. special interest groups
- C. lobbyists
- D. none of the above

8. What is a similarity between political parties and interest groups?

- A. They both nominate
- B. They both support one candidate
- C. Their goal is to obtain votes
- D. They both raise money

9. What is the main difference between political parties and interest groups?

- A. Nominations
- B. Primary Focus
- C. Scope of interest
- D. All the above

10. As a voter you need to be?

- A. Registered
- B. 18 or older
- C. be a citizen
- D. all of the above

11. What is the main idea of the first amendment?

- A. Right to bear arms
- B. Free expression**
- C. Equal opportunity
- D. Unwritten powers

12. What does the 14th amendment ensure?

- A. Freedom of expression
- B. Right to bear arms
- C. Unwritten powers
- D. Equal opportunity, rights, and protection also at the state level

13. In the tenth amendment, who are the unwritten powers reserved for?

- A. National Government
- B. The people of the states
- C. Congress
- D. President

14. How does an individual's marginal personal benefit compare to their portion of the shared marginal social cost when referring to tragedy of the commons?

- A. $MB_p = MC_s$
- B. $MB_p < MC_s$
- C. $MB_p > MC_s$
- D. None of the above

15. What is the best description of the watchdog method?

- A. spy on other party and steal ideas
- B. check the actions of the other party
- C. monitor actions of own party to hunt down opposition
- D. protect secret policies

16. Which of the following best describes the purpose of a PAC?

- A. elect candidates
- B. propose reforms for candidate to carry out
- C. raise money
- D. assemble to help a candidate

17. What must consumers do in society?

- A. Mutual trade
- B. follow contracts
- C. Spend money
- D. Buy products

18. What must a citizen do in society?

- A. Follow laws
- B. write laws
- C. Vote
- D. Spend money to support the economy

19. Who raises money for candidates?

- A. Political parties
- B. Interest groups
- C. Both
- D. Neither

20. How many candidates do interest groups support during an election?

- A. One
- B. Multiple
- C. None

21. Who nominates candidates?

- A. Political parties
- B. Interest groups
- C. Both
- D. Neither

22. Which one is NOT a United States voting requirement?

- A. Must be at least 18 years old
- B. Must be a citizen
- C. Must be a registered party member
- D. Must have no felonies

23. What must you do as a citizen of the United States?

- A. Vote
- B. know your rights
- C. Purchase goods
- D. Obey the law

24. Which of the following is a function of political parties?

- A. Serving as a watchdog against other party
- B. Nominating candidate
- C raising campaign funds
- D. All of the above

25. What term refers to a situation when members of Congress earmark national money for local projects in their district?

- A Porkbarrel
- B Laundering money
- C Swindling
- D All of the above

26. Which of the following is something that interest groups do NOT do?

- A Nominate a candidate
 - B. Donate money
 - C Support multiple candidates
 - D Advertise for candidates
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27. The court case of Miranda vs. Arizona dealt with which amendment?

- A. 1st Amendment
- B. 5th Amendment
- C. 14th Amendment
- D. 6th Amendment

28. Why are PACs created?

- a. To spread the message
- b. To protest opponents
- c. To raise money for candidates
- d. To pressure law makers

29. Who are hired by interest groups to influence and pressure lawmakers?

- a. PACs
- b. Lobbyists
- c. Candidates
- d. Party members

30. What amendment was questioned with the brown vs board case

- a.1
- b.4
- c.5
- d.14

31. What is the purpose of a political party?

- a. put across both sides of the argument
- b. get a candidate elected
- c. pass laws
- d. push only one specific idea or topic

32. Which court case desegregated schools?

- a) Tinker vs Des Moines
- b) Roe Vs Wade
- c) Brown vs Board of education
- d) Abington vs Schemp

33. What is mudslinging?

- a) a politician criticizing a composing politicians actions
- b) redistributing land
- c) slinging mud on another person
- d) congress