

Lesson Quiz 19-1

Public Opinion and Interest Groups

DIRECTIONS: True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. Public opinion has little to no influence on American democracy.
- _____ 2. Political socialization is the process through which individuals learn their political beliefs.
- _____ 3. Mass media and the Internet have a very small impact on political culture.
- _____ 4. People may join interest groups to show their political efficacy.
- _____ 5. Individuals may impact government policy by joining public interest groups.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. What kind of poll uses leading questions in order to encourage a particular answer from respondents?
 - A. exit poll
 - B. push poll
 - C. straw poll
 - D. random poll
- _____ 7. Which event expressed by the media or on the Internet is most likely to influence the opinion of the public?
 - A. a public opinion poll
 - B. footage of a rally or riot
 - C. footage of students learning in school
 - D. the wording of the Bill of Rights
- _____ 8. Public officials are often responsive to public opinion because
 - A. it is the law that they meet every public need.
 - B. they are competing with officials from other political areas.
 - C. they are not allowed to express their own views.
 - D. they want to help the citizens who elected them.
- _____ 9. What makes people feel they may be able to have an impact on the government and government policy?
 - A. government policies
 - B. opinion polls
 - C. political efficacy
 - D. political socialization
- _____ 10. Which of the following groups is most likely to shape a person's political socialization when it comes to expressing opinions about worker pay?
 - A. labor unions
 - B. environmental clubs
 - C. school organizations
 - D. religious leaders

Lesson Quiz 19-2

The logo for 'networks' features the word 'networks' in a bold, lowercase sans-serif font. A stylized graphic of intersecting lines, resembling a network or starburst, is positioned behind the letters 'o' and 'r'.

Public Opinion and Interest Groups

DIRECTIONS: True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. Elected officials only use scientific methods to identify public opinion.
- _____ 2. A representative sample is needed in order for a poll to be accurate.
- _____ 3. The results of polls cannot be used to craft bills.
- _____ 4. Polls are often used to aid in campaigning.
- _____ 5. One reason a poll may be inaccurate is because it is not worded clearly.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Which of the following is an argument for gun control?
- A. Gun violence has increased over the past decade.
 - B. Most gun owners are responsible, law abiding citizens.
 - C. The Second Amendment guarantees the right to bear arms.
 - D. There are laws that limit the sale of guns in certain states.
- _____ 7. What is the fastest way to conduct and interpret a public opinion poll?
- A. door-to-door polling
 - B. exit polling on Election Day
 - C. in the newspaper
 - D. over the Internet
- _____ 8. A poll that takes place as voters leave the primary elections is
- A. a push poll.
 - B. a random sampling poll.
 - C. a straw poll.
 - D. an exit poll.
- _____ 9. A public opinion poll is accurate if it is based on
- A. a biased sample.
 - B. a random sample.
 - C. a representative sample.
 - D. the universe.
- _____ 10. What is a disadvantage of lawmakers using public opinion polls?
- A. They may use them to create new laws.
 - B. They may use them too often and be accused of waffling.
 - C. They may use them to decide on how to vote.
 - D. They may use them to decide on where to campaign.

Lesson Quiz 19-3

**networks**

Public Opinion and Interest Groups

DIRECTIONS: True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. An interest group is made up of people who share common goals and organize themselves to influence the government.
- _____ 2. People may join interest groups for economic and social reasons.
- _____ 3. Most interest groups in the United States focus on election results.
- _____ 4. Interest groups are unique to American society.
- _____ 5. Some interest groups are faith-based.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Which of the following interest groups is concerned with the fair treatment of minorities?
- A. League of United Latin American Citizens C. National Rifle Association
B. National Farmers Union D. National Wildlife Federation
- _____ 7. How did Alexis de Tocqueville view American civic interest groups after coming from French society?
- A. The interest groups were too varied in their scope.
B. There were too many interest groups to be effective.
C. They interfered with the democratic process.
D. They were positive for democracy.
- _____ 8. By interviewing a member of an interest group, someone can learn
- A. about the goals of all interest groups.
B. how the group's founding documents and the Constitution compare.
C. the group's main focus and goals.
D. the way the group will vote on issues in the future.
- _____ 9. How are interest groups and political parties similar?
- A. Both try to attract a wide range of people with varying ideas.
B. Both are only concerned with a few specific issues.
C. Both nominate candidates for office.
D. Both try to influence government.
- _____ 10. The NAACP is an interest group concerned with
- A. civil rights. C. environmental interests.
B. economic interests. D. labor practices.

Lesson Quiz 19-4

The logo for 'networks' features the word 'networks' in a bold, lowercase sans-serif font. A stylized graphic of several thin, intersecting lines forms a starburst or web-like pattern behind the letter 'o'.

Public Opinion and Interest Groups

DIRECTIONS: True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. Lobbyists can have a strong effect on public policy.
- _____ 2. Interest groups may gain support through advertising.
- _____ 3. Political action committees are designed to provide legal support for a political candidate.
- _____ 4. PACs and SuperPACs spend money to gain access to lawmakers and influence election outcomes.
- _____ 5. Citizens must be adults to make a political impact on their community.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. A SuperPAC is different from a PAC because it
 - A. can accept unlimited funds but not to a specific campaign.
 - B. can accept unlimited funds to any specific campaign.
 - C. can only accept limited funds for a specific campaign.
 - D. cannot accept funds unless they are designated to a campaign.
- _____ 7. An affiliated PAC might raise money to support
 - A. a candidate running for office.
 - B. disaster relief.
 - C. environmental reform.
 - D. the issue of tax reform.
- _____ 8. Under which Constitutional right does campaign finance fall?
 - A. freedom of speech
 - B. freedom of the press
 - C. right to assembly
 - D. right to petition
- _____ 9. Which method of influencing Congress is most likely to happen near elections?
 - A. campaign finance
 - B. drafting of bills
 - C. lobbying for political support
 - D. requesting government regulations
- _____ 10. What is the goal of lobbyist groups in reaching public officials and influencing them?
 - A. They want to change Constitutional law.
 - B. They want to earn a position in government.
 - C. They want to influence public policy.
 - D. They want to limit the government's role in Americans' lives.