

Posci 2310 13,14,15



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Liberals who criticized President Obama's strategy for getting the health care bill passed say he _____ when he dealt with interest groups from the health insurance industry. "gave away the store" by not insisting on inclusion of the public option

At the time the health care bill was being debated in Congress, the insurance industry was in a tough position because if it stayed outside of the political process but was unable to stop health care reform, it risked being stuck with a policy it hated.

Americans are much more likely to belong to interest groups than are citizens of other nations.

Interest groups perform all of the following roles in politics EXCEPT electing members to public office.

Interest groups are formed with the common goal of altering public policy.

Political action committees, or PACs, are the fundraising arm for interest groups

Political action committees were created as a result of interest group restrictions in the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1974.

The likelihood that people with a shared interest will form a group is increased when each of the following occurs EXCEPT the potential members are unemployed and have a great deal of time to engage in politics.

Expressive benefits are: selective incentives that derive from the opportunity to express values and beliefs and to be committed to a greater cause.

A common feature of all interest groups is that they are organized around shared interests among members.

An interest group _____ is an effective leader who is likely to have organized an interest group and can effectively promote its interests. entrepreneur

Many interest groups face the _____ when recruiting members who can gain the benefits of their activities whether or not they join. free rider problem

Interest groups often provide selective incentives, which are benefits available only to group members.

Selective incentives are necessary for some interest groups because collective benefits cannot be kept from those who do not join the group and the group needs paying members to join.

The _____ is a business association that represents three million businesses that range from small mom-and-pop stores to large employers. Chamber of Commerce

Economic interest groups include all of the following EXCEPT consumer groups.

The _____ is the interest group that argued a number of key civil rights cases in court, including *Brown v. Board of Education*. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

AARP is very large because AARP provides a wide variety of selective benefits for a small cost.

The Eagle Forum is an interest group that advocates a more traditional role for women in society.

_____ are interest groups that try to influence government to produce collective goods or services that benefit the general public. Public interest groups

The text indicates that _____ are the type of interest group that is least likely to meet Madison's definition of "factions." public interest groups

Second Amendment groups lobby for or against gun control.

The "revolving door" exists because some of the most effective lobbyists are former government officials.

_____ is a nonpartisan defender of individual rights against the encroachment of a powerful government. The American Civil Liberties Union

All of the following statements concerning direct lobbying are true EXCEPT it is hard for interest groups to lobby the bureaucracy.

Elections perform all of the following functions EXCEPT decreasing political efficacy.

Citizens' feelings of effectiveness in political affairs is called political efficacy.

In recent presidential elections, voter turnout has been rising.

The primary impact of state voter registration laws has been to decrease turnout.

What method has increased voter registration? Motor Voter bills

Those who are LESS likely to vote tend to be poor rather than wealthy.

A party's effort to inform potential voters and persuade them to vote for that party is known as voter mobilization.

The single biggest factor accounting for how people decide to vote is party identification.

_____ voting occurs when people base their voting decisions on well-informed opinions and consideration of the future consequences of their votes. Prospective

_____ voting occurs when people use their judgment of the current political situation along with the past performance of the incumbents. A.

Retrospective

Major-party presidential nominations are now determined primarily by convention delegates selected in party primaries, caucuses, and state conventions.

A party caucus is a meeting of local party members who choose delegates for the national convention.

Front-loading is the process of scheduling presidential primaries earlier in the primary season

Politicians who are thinking about running for the presidency begin their run by testing the waters unofficially.

_____ determine(s) how delegates are distributed by the primaries. Party rules

Delegates to the national conventions are chosen in primary elections and caucuses.

Typically the three important tasks of the presidential convention are to pick the presidential candidate, select the vice presidential candidate, and write the party's platform.

Which of the following statements is NOT true about the choice of a vice presidential candidate? Traditionally the vice presidential candidate is from the same region and wing of the party as the presidential candidate.

The term “convention bump” refers to the opinion poll spike that most candidates enjoy immediately after the convention.

When analyzing campaign advertisements, one should ask all of the following questions EXCEPT How much did the ad cost?

The Constitution dictates that each state has one elector for each senator and representative.

Faithless electors, as defined by the text, are electors who vote their conscience rather than for the candidate they were pledged to support in the Electoral College.

All of the following statements concerning the Electoral College are true EXCEPT The rules of the Electoral College give all the states importance in presidential elections.

According to the textbook, for candidates the goal of presidential campaigns is to mobilize their base and entice swing voters to vote for them.

Swing voters are people who have not made up their minds at the start of the campaign.

The “What’s at Stake?” feature in this chapter chronicles the steady decline of which of the following news sources? Newspapers

Regarding how people get their news and their knowledge of current events, the results of a survey asking people to name certain public figures suggests that integrators and net-users are the best informed.

Most of the news that Americans read on a daily basis comes from a few sources because most newspapers subscribe to one of the major wire services.

News magazines like Time or Newsweek can offer more comprehensive news coverage than newspapers because they do not have to meet a daily deadline.

Most politicians like radio and television because these media allow politicians to reach a broad audience without the adversarial questions of print reporters.

Infotainment refers to news shows dressed up with drama and entertainment to entice viewers to tune in.

Question 7 of 25 increasing the quality of news available to viewers.

Although the Internet provides people with enormous amounts of information, it is difficult to sort and evaluate the available information.

The drive to attract customers to newspapers in the 1800s led publishers to print papers that were all of the following EXCEPT less dependent on advertising.

Yellow journalism refers to the effort to lure audiences by reporting on sensational topics

The tendency of the media to make coverage and programming decisions based on what will attract a large audience and maximize profits is known as commercial bias.

One of the problems in selecting the Internet as an alternative to the mainstream corporate media is that it takes time and effort to find out which sources are accurate and trustworthy.

The Federal Communications Act was passed because government regulation was needed to manage competition for scarce airwaves

The impact of the deregulation of broadcast journalism by the 1996 Telecommunications Act has been to increase the possibilities of media monopoly.

The 1996 Telecommunications Act C. allowed ownership of multiple broadcast stations as long as those stations did not reach more than 35 percent of the market.

_____ is the power to determine which news stories are covered and which are not. Gatekeeping

The idea that the journalist's job is to get news to the public quickly, avoid stories with unverified content, and reach as wide an audience as possible is known as the _____ role. disseminator

An investigative reporter who searches for and exposes misconduct in corporate activity or public officials is called a muckraker

The current movement among some journalists to be responsive to citizen input in determining what news stories to cover is called _____ journalism. civic

The new movement toward having everyday people act as journalists and report the news directly on social media or blogs is known as citizen journalism

Based on empirical data, we can conclude that there is a _____ bias in the news. commercial

Which of the following statements is NOT true concerning pundits? They usually have high levels of expertise and professionalism

The tendency of public officials, journalists, and lobbyists to move between public and private sector jobs is known as the revolving door.

In engaging in agenda setting, priming, and framing, the news media is telling the public what to think about.

The agenda-setting functions of the news media have the greatest effect on independents.