MULTIPLE CHOICE

Need to get at least 10 questions correct. Can only miss 4 questions!

1. As a(n) __________, the Students for Concealed Carry on Campus serves as a gateway to influence that allows students to make their views about gun rights known throughout the nation.
   a. bureaucracy
   b. interest group
   c. government agency
   d. political party
   e. All of the above

2. All interest groups are based on the idea that members joining together in a group can
   a. decrease opportunity costs when individuals act in concert with each other.
   b. get individuals more politically involved.
   c. better solve free-rider problems with shared effort.
   d. secure a shared benefit that would not be available to them if they acted alone
   e. All of the above

3. The First Amendment states that Congress cannot prohibit "the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." This right to assemble is the _____________.
   a. right to privacy.
   b. right to petition.
   c. right of association.
   d. right of redress.
   e. right of the oppressed.

4. The ____________ gives individuals with a claim against the government the right to ask for compensation, but it also includes the right to ask for a policy change or to express opposition to a policy.
   a. right to privacy.
   b. right to petition.
   c. right of association.
   d. right of redress.
   e. right of the oppressed.

5. Today, the rights of association and petition most often take the form of _____________.
   a. electioneering
   b. lobbying
   c. donations to candidates
   d. polling
   e. rambling

6. Interest groups lobby:
   a. the legislative branch at the federal level
   b. the executive branch at the federal level
   c. the judicial branch at the federal level
   d. all state branches of government
   e. All of the above

7. The American Bar Association (lawyers), the American Medical Association (doctors), and the American International Automobile Dealers Association (car dealers) are examples of _____________. These groups are frequently responsible for setting guidelines for professional conduct, from business practices to personal ethics, and for collectively representing the members in the policy process.
   a. grassroots movement groups
   b. professional associations
   c. trade associations
   d. unions
   e. All of the above

8. ____________ are a type of economic interest group comprised of people who share a common type of employment, and seek safer working conditions and better wages for their members.
   a. Corporations
   b. Single-issue groups
   c. Trade associations
   d. Unions
   e. All of the above

9. The persuasive power of unions rests in their ability to:
   a. call strikes.
   b. decrease employee benefits.
   c. elect government officials.
   d. increase employers' profits.
   e. lobby legislatures.

10. ____________ are typically formed to draw attention to public issues that affect all citizens equally, such as environmental protection, transparency in government, consumer product safety, ethics reform, and campaign finance reform.
    a. Citizens' groups
    b. Professional associations
    c. Single-issue groups
    d. Trade associations
    e. Unions

11. Interest groups provide information to:
    a. their members.
    b. the media.
    c. government officials.
    d. the general public.
    e. All of the above

12. ____________ goods are available to all, whether they have contributed toward the provision of that good or not.
    a. Expressive
    b. Material
    c. Private
    d. Public
    e. Social

13. When a group lobbies for public goods or collective benefits that are so widespread that members and nonmembers alike receive them, incentives to join the group disappear. This is called a:
    a. free rider problem.
    b. problem of public goods.
    c. security dilemma.
    d. selective benefits problem.
    e. tragedy of the commons.

14. The ____________ is among the most successful large-scale interest groups in American history; in 2008, it claimed a membership of 40 million and it took in over $249 million in membership dues.
    a. AARP (formerly known as the American Association of Retired Persons)
    b. American Political Science Association
    c. Chamber of Commerce
    d. National Rifle Association
    e. Sierra Club.