

Chapter 11 At Home Practice.

- _____ 1. How must states draw their congressional districts?
- without regard to party
 - without regard to race or ethnicity
 - with equal population across districts
 - so as to create as much electoral competition as practical
- _____ 2. What is one reason that there are not more women in Congress?
- Women with children are less ambitious about running for office.
 - Women who run for the House of Representatives usually lose.
 - Women voters are reluctant to vote for women candidates for fear of being stereotyped.
 - Women must be perceived as less qualified (and therefore less threatening) than men in order to win the support of crucial independent voters.
- _____ 3. How are Senate committee chairs generally selected?
- by popular vote
 - according to seniority
 - according to talent and expertise
 - according to tact and decorum
- _____ 4. In the House of Representatives, who is the Speaker's primary partisan ally?
- majority leader
 - majority whip
 - minority leader
 - president pro tempore
- _____ 5. Where is malapportionment particularly acute?
- the Dutch Senate
 - the U.S. Senate
 - the U.S. House of Representatives
 - the seniority system
- _____ 6. Some believe that legislators should act as _____ who use their best judgment to make policy in the interests of the people.
- delegates
 - trustees
 - partisans
 - politicos
- _____ 7. Which group is most underrepresented in Congress?
- African Americans
 - whites
 - Hispanics
 - women

- _____ 8. Which task is an example of casework?
- analysis of an incumbent's policy positions before a debate
 - analysis of water quality in a district
 - helping a constituent resolve a problem involving the Veterans Administration
 - giving political speeches at a political party convention
- _____ 9. Most of the work of Congress happens _____.
- during recess
 - in committees
 - on the floor
 - through hearings
- _____ 10. What path is a bill most likely to take once it has been submitted to the House of Representatives?
- The bill is approved by the subcommittee and then the committee, before being sent to the leadership, which determines next steps.
 - The bill is approved by the standing committee, then the subcommittee, then the Rules Committee, and then the full chamber.
 - The bill is approved by the standing committee and then the subcommittee but does not make it past the Rules Committee.
 - The bill is sent to a standing committee and then to a subcommittee but does not make it past this point.
- _____ 11. Party leaders sometimes use _____ legislation that includes many issues in an effort to create a winning coalition that will support passage of the bill.
- ad hoc*
 - conference
 - orthodox
 - omnibus
- _____ 12. Which action is the most efficient and effective way for a president to shape legislation?
- threatening to veto legislation if it is not changed to the president's liking
 - spending ten minutes on the phone with each legislator in an attempt to win support for the president's policy initiatives
 - shepherding bills the president favors through each step of the legislative process
 - ensuring that the president's legislative agenda does not overlap with the platform of the congressional party in power
- _____ 13. What might a group of members of Congress do if they have a common desire to influence public policies involving an issue of mutual interest?
- form a caucus
 - abandon seniority
 - create a committee
 - hire a staff agency
- _____ 14. A filibuster can be ended through _____; it requires the approval of _____ senators.
- abrogation; fifty-one
 - censure; fifty-five
 - cloture; sixty
 - discharge; sixty-seven

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15. How might the nature of Congress contribute to an increasing scope of government?
- a. There is bipartisan consensus that economic prosperity increases when the scope of government expands, giving both parties an incentive to increase the scope of government.
 - b. Congress is bound by numerous checks and balance that work together to amplify compromises that result in additional government services.
 - c. Reelection provides an incentive for Congress to be responsive to public demands, but responsiveness often results in establishing new programs.
 - d. Congress delegates budget decisions to the president, who is always eager to spend tax dollars on programs that will help him or her get reelected.

