# Governing California

SEVENTH EDITION

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COLLEGE OF THE CANYONS



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#### **PREFACE**

The Test Bank is designed to help instructors create their ideal mix of questions for quizzes or exams. Each question assesses a specific chapter-learning goal and is written with clear and concise language that matches the difficulty level of the question. Each chapter goal is assessed with questions across the appropriate levels of Bloom's taxonomy. By asking students questions that vary in both taxonomy and level of difficulty, instructors can evaluate how well students understand specific concepts and how skilled they are at applying these concepts to hypothetical and real-world scenarios.

#### ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

Every question is labeled with four levels of metadata to allow instructors to assess their students. These metadata tags are:

ANS: This is the correct answer for each question.

**DIF:** This is the level of difficulty assigned to the problem. For more information, please see "Difficulty Levels" below.

**REF:** This is the main section in the textbook chapter from which the question is drawn.

MSC: This is the level of Bloom's taxonomy that the question is designed to test. For more information, please see "Bloom's Taxonomy" below.

#### **BLOOM'S TAXONOMY**

We have focused on the levels of Bloom's taxonomy that are most relevant to political science and are most reliably assessed through the types of questions included in this test bank. As a result, we have included five levels of the taxonomy in the metadata.

- 1. **Remembering** questions test declarative knowledge, including textbook definitions and the relationships between two or more pieces of information. Can students recall or remember the information in the same form it was learned?
- 2. Understanding questions pose problems in a context different from the one in which the material was learned, requiring students to draw from their declarative and/or procedural understanding of important concepts. Can students explain ideas or concepts?
- 3. **Applying** questions ask students to draw from their prior experience and use critical thinking skills to reason about the real world. Can students use learned information in new situations?
- 4. **Analyzing** questions test students' ability to break down information and see how different elements relate to each other and to the whole. Can students distinguish among different parts of a process?
- 5. **Evaluating** questions ask students to assess and judge information. Can students make decisions and distinguish between valid and invalid claims?

#### **DIFFICULTY LEVELS**

Along with Bloom's taxonomy, each question is tagged to a level of difficulty so that instructors can choose how to sort and categorize questions. We understand that what one instructor or student finds difficult might not equate with someone else's perspective. However, many instructors do find this basic classification useful as a starting point in balancing their quizzes and exams, so we have tried to be as objective as possible by using the following criteria to decide the level of difficulty for each question.

- 1. **Easy** questions require students to demonstrate a basic understanding of the concepts, definitions, and examples presented in the textbook.
- 2. **Moderate** questions direct students to use critical thinking skills and to demonstrate a strong understanding of core concepts independent of specific textbook examples or definitions.
- 3. **Difficult** questions ask students to synthesize textbook concepts to make analytical inferences or to evaluate claims.

### CHAPTER 1 CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT: PROMISE

## **AND PRACTICE**

1. A republican system of government is one where

| MULTIPLE CHOICE |  |
|-----------------|--|

|    | <ul> <li>a. the courts make the majority of the</li> <li>b. elected representatives make the de</li> <li>c. large numbers of citizens do not ve</li> <li>d. citizens control the political process</li> </ul> | ecisions for the vote. | voters.  |
|----|---|------------------------|--|
|    | ANS: B DIF: Moder MSC: Understanding  | rate REF:              | CH01 - Why Study California Politics?                                    |
| 2. | How many representatives from Califo  | ornia serve in the     | House of Representatives?  |
|    | a. 41   |                        | 65   |
|    | b. 39   | d.                     | 53   |
|    | ANS: D DIF: Moder MSC: Remembering  |                        | CH01 - Why Study California Politics?                                    |
| 3. | California's government is more major   |                        |  |
|    | <ul><li>a. direct democracy.</li><li>b. a greater number of lobbyists.</li></ul>  | c.<br>d.               | _ <del>-</del>   |
|    | ANS: A DIF: Moder MSC: Understanding  | rate REF:              | CH01 - Why Study California Politics?                                    |
| 4. | From 1912 to November 2018, how ma  | any initiatives ha     |  |
|    | a. 318  | C.                     |  |
|    | b. 373  | d.                     | 178  |
|    | ANS: B DIF: Moder MSC: Remembering  |                        | CH01 - Why Study California Politics?                                    |
| 5. | The Progressives added the initiative, r  |                        |  |
|    | <ul><li>a. 1848.</li><li>b. 1911.</li></ul>   | c.<br>d.               | 1960.<br>2000.   |
|    | ANS: B DIF: Moder   |                        | CH01 - Why Study California Politics?                                    |
| 5. | MSC: Remembering According to the U.S. Census Bureau,   | California's med       | lian household income in 2012–2016 compared to the national median incom |
|    | was   |                        | 1  |
|    | <ul><li>a. \$8,000 lower.</li><li>b. \$8,500 higher.</li></ul>  | c.<br>d.               | almost the same. unknown due to a lack of data.                          |
|    |   |                        | dikilowii dde to a ldek of ddd.  |
|    | ANS: B DIF: Moder REF: CH01 - What Determines the C   |                        | racter of California's Politics?   |
|    | MSC: Remembering  | Sometic and Char       | deter of Camorina 51 on des.   |
| 7. | As of 2014 there were approximately _   | undocu                 | mented immigrants in California.   |
|    | a. 1.5 million  | c. 500,000             |  |
|    | b. 2.4 million  | d. 5 million           |  |
|    | ANS: A DIF: Moder   |                        |  |
|    | REF: CH01 - What Determines the C   | Content and Char       | racter of California's Politics?   |
| 2  | MSC: Remembering The percentage of foreign-born persons   | s living in Califo     | rnia is annrovimately  |
| ٠. | a. 12 percent.  |                        | 27 percent.  |
|    | b. 20 percent.  |                        | 50 percent.  |
|    | ANS: C DIF: Moder   | ate                    |  |
|    | REF: CH01 - What Determines the C   | Content and Char       | racter of California's Politics?   |
| )  | MSC: Remembering The proportion of immigrants ever age  | five who areasts       | English at home is   |
| 1. | The proportion of immigrants over age a. 40 percent.  | -                      | English at home is 72 percent.   |
|    | 1   | = -                    | 1  |

| b.   | 61                       | percent.  |  |  | d.                            | 90 percent.  |
|--|--------------------------|---|--|--|-------------------------------|--|
| ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: CH01 - What Determines the Content and Character of California's Politics? MSC: Remembering In 2016, California's poverty rate was |                          |   |  |  |                               |  |
| a.   | 8.5                      | percent. 9 percent.   |  |  | c.<br>d.                      | 14.3 percent.<br>19.6 percent.   |
| RE MS Vot a. b. c.   | C:<br>ters<br>lib<br>com |   | etermine ions of C with the ill alignendepende | California are Democratic Pa d with the Derents. | arty.<br>nocratic P           |  |
| RE   |                          |   | DIF:<br>etermine                               | Moderate es the Content                          | and Chara                     | cter of California's Politics?   |
| a.   | 19                       | nia is home to ap<br>million<br>million                                     | proxima  | ntely  | people.<br>c.<br>d.           | 39 million<br>52 million   |
| RE<br>MS   | C:                       |   | etermine                                       |  |                               | cter of California's Politics?   |
| a.<br>b.   | de                       | creased.  |  |  |                               | remained the same. not been studied.   |
| MS<br>Pro<br>a.  | F:<br>C:<br>pos:<br>the  |   | etermine                                       |  | r to redisti<br>c.            |  |
| MS<br>In g<br>a.   | gene<br>Int              | Remembering eral, the initiative ternet providers.                          | DIF:   | Easy<br>sed to promote                           | direct der                    | CH01 - The Crisis of California Politics  mocracy and has become a tool of local school districts. |
| b.<br>AN<br>MS   | S:                       | D Understanding   | DIF:   | Moderate   | d.<br>REF:                    | special interests.  CH01 - The Crisis of California Politics                                       |
| To<br>a.<br>b.   | 50                       | e or lower taxes<br>percent<br>o-thirds                                     | in Califo                                      | ornia requires a                                 | c.<br>d.                      | vote of the absolute number of legislators in both houses. 60 percent three-quarters               |
| MS   | 2010<br>top              | B<br>Understanding<br>the voters chan<br>betwo primary sy<br>un-off system. |  | Moderate<br>state's party pr                     | REF: imary elec c. d.         | CH01 - The Crisis of California Politics  etions to a nonpartisan system. recall primary system.   |
| MS   | S:<br>C:<br>st p<br>Th   | A<br>Understanding  | ributions<br>legislatı                         | to incumbents are rather than                    | ts have had<br>i.<br>improved |  |

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

16.

17.

18.

They greatly reduced the number of lobbyists.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: CH01 - The Crisis of California Politics MSC: Remembering 19. What did Proposition 28 change? a. It allowed legislators to serve for 12 years. b. It allowed the governor to seek unlimited terms. It lowered the requirement for tax increases from two-thirds of legislators to a simple majority. d. It permitted the governor to appoint mayors in charter cities. REF: CH01 - The Crisis of California Politics ANS: A DIF: Easy MSC: Remembering 20. What are the term limits for statewide offices such as governor, attorney general, and secretary of state? a. one term (6 years) c. two terms (12 years) b. two terms (8 years) unlimited terms ANS: B DIF: REF: CH01 - The Crisis of California Politics Easv MSC: Remembering 21. In California, the constitution requires the state budget to be passed by a simple majority (50 percent plus 1) in both the Assembly and Senate. 51 percent of the total membership in both the Assembly and Senate. two-thirds of the members present in both the Assembly and Senate. two-thirds of the total membership in both the Assembly and Senate. ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: CH01 - The Crisis of California Politics MSC: Remembering 22. What is one of the major problems California faces in balancing the budget? Legislators do not attend the necessary budget meetings, thereby causing serious delays. California's constitution requires citizen approval of the budget before the legislature can pass a budget bill. California requires a two-thirds vote of the legislature to raise or lower taxes. Legislators have used filibusters to stop the budget committee. DIF: Difficult REF: CH01 - The Crisis of California Politics ANS: C MSC: Evaluating 23. California was declared a sanctuary state, meaning that a. it pursues complete religious freedom. it invites refugees to settle in California. c. the state limits cooperation with the federal government in the enforcement of immigration laws. it protects businesses operating solely within the state. ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: CH01 - The Crisis of California Politics MSC: Understanding 24. Which one of the following reform ideas is suggested by liberals? instituting performance-based budgeting b. restricting the initiative process to allow for more citizen participation engaging in multiyear budgeting and planning c. imposing caps on public-sector pensions d. ANS: B REF: CH01 - The Crisis of California Politics DIF: Moderate MSC: Remembering 25. Which one of the following reform ideas is suggested by conservatives? public financing of elections investing more in K-12 education encouraging state and local leaders to reform public pensions changing the legislature from full time to part time ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: CH01 - The Crisis of California Politics MSC: Remembering

#### **ESSAY**

1. Why is California considered to have a more majoritarian form of government than other states? ANS:

Answers will vary.

DIF: Moderate REF: CH01 - Why Study California Politics?

MSC: Analyzing

2. What effects will continued population growth have on government at the state and local levels?

ANS:

Answers will vary.

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH01 - What Determines the Content and Character of California's Politics?

MSC: Evaluating

3. What are the major factors that continue to fuel a crisis in California, and how can they be changed?

ANS:

Answers will vary.

DIF: Difficult REF: CH01 - The Crisis of California Politics

MSC: Analyzing

4. Why is it so difficult to raise taxes in California? What impact does this have on the state's budget plans?

ANS:

Answers will vary.

DIF: Moderate REF: CH01 - The Crisis of California Politics

MSC: Evaluating

5. Why do California voters support term limits? How have term limits been implemented in California?

ANS:

Answers will vary.

DIF: Moderate REF: CH01 - The Crisis of California Politics

MSC: Analyzing