

Chapter 1: The Foundation

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. A group's ability to persuade or alter perceptions is referred to as _____.

- a. pluralism
- b. power
- c. lobbying
- d. elitism

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-1, Understand how your own personal stories shape our understanding of public policymaking

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Starting with a Definition

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Which of the following concepts posits that we all have equal access to influence policymaking?

- a. Elitism
- b. Pluralism
- c. Capitalism
- d. Federalism

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-1, Understand how your own personal stories shape our understanding of public policymaking

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Starting with a Definition

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. The notion that only a select few have the power to influence policymaking in a Democratic society is known as _____.

- a. Capitalism
- b. Federalism
- c. Pluralism
- d. Elitism

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-1, Understand how your own personal stories shape our understanding of public policymaking

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Starting with a Definition

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. The separation of power between the national government and the states is referred to as _____.

- a. Elitism
- b. Federalism
- c. Pluralism

d. Capitalism

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-1, Understand how your own personal stories shape our understanding of public policymaking

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: A Federal System

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Under the system of federalism, the federal government is responsible for all of the following except for _____.

a. declaring war

b. coining money

c. conducting elections

d. overseeing foreign relations

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-1, Understand how your own personal stories shape our understanding of public policymaking

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: A Federal System

Difficulty Level: Medium

6. Which of the following Constitutional Amendments states that anything not specified in the United States Constitution is within the scope of state governments?

a. First Amendment

b. Sixth Amendment

c. Tenth Amendment

d. Nineteenth Amendment

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-1, Understand how your own personal stories shape our understanding of public policymaking

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: A Federal System

Difficulty Level: Medium

7. Public education standards are created by which of the following government entities ?

a. Local

b. State

c. Tribal

d. Federal

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-1, Understand how your own personal stories shape our understanding of public policymaking

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: A Federal System

Difficulty Level: Medium

8. Which of the following types of public policies involves the allocation of resources to individuals, groups, corporations, or communities?

a. Regulatory

b. Redistributive

c. Distributive

d. Constituent

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-1, Understand how your own personal stories shape our understanding of public policymaking

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Categories of Public Policy

Difficulty Level: Medium

9. Financial aid provided to college students is an example of a _____ policy.

a. redistributive

b. regulatory

c. distributive

d. constituent

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-1, Understand how your own personal stories shape our understanding of public policymaking

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Categories of Public Policy

Difficulty Level: Medium

10. Which of the following types of policies applies restrictions or limitations on behavior of individuals or organizations?

a. Constituent

b. Redistributive

c. Distributive

d. Regulatory

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-1, Understand how your own personal stories shape our understanding of public policymaking

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Categories of Public Policy

Difficulty Level: Medium

11. The first stage of the policymaking process is to _____.

a. consider the pros and cons of a particular policy and potential solutions

b. place the problem on the agenda of lawmakers

c. determine that there is a problem

d. measure and assess the effectiveness of programs and policies

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-3, Comprehend that the public policymaking process is devised by a series of stages; more complex than "how a bill becomes a law"

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Process

Difficulty Level: Medium

12. Focusing events and policy entrepreneurs that impact the _____ stage of the policymaking process.

a. formulation

b. implementation

c. agenda setting

d. legitimization

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-3, Comprehend that the public policymaking process is devised by a series of stages; more complex than “how a bill becomes a law”

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Process

Difficulty Level: Easy

13. All of the following were identified as examples of a policy entrepreneur except for _____.

- a. school teacher
- b. governor
- c. congress person
- d. legislative champion

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-3, Comprehend that the public policymaking process is devised by a series of stages; more complex than “how a bill becomes a law”

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Process

Difficulty Level: Medium

14. Assigning a piece of legislation to a Congressional committee takes place in the _____ stage of the policymaking process.

- a. implementation
- b. definition
- c. formulation
- d. legitimation

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-3, Comprehend that the public policymaking process is devised by a series of stages; more complex than “how a bill becomes a law”

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Process

Difficulty Level: Easy

15. The “doing side” of policy occurs in which of the following stages of the policymaking process?

- a. Implementation
- b. Evaluation
- c. Agenda Setting
- d. Legitimation

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-3, Comprehend that the public policymaking process is devised by a series of stages; more complex than “how a bill becomes a law”

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Process

Difficulty Level: Medium

16. Which of the following is considered to be the last stage of the policymaking process?

- a. Agenda setting
- b. Evaluation
- c. Formulation
- d. Legitimation

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-3, Comprehend that the public policymaking process is devised by a series of stages; more complex than “how a bill becomes a law”

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Process

Difficulty Level: Medium

17. Which of the following best illustrates the correct order of the policymaking process ?

- a. Problem identification/definition, agenda setting, formulation, legitimation, implementation, evaluation
- b. Agenda setting, problem identification/definition, legitimation, formulation, implementation, evaluation
- c. Implementation, problem identification/definition, agenda setting, formulation, legitimation, evaluation
- d. Formulation, problem identification/definition, agenda setting, implementation, legitimation, evaluation

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-3, Comprehend that the public policymaking process is devised by a series of stages; more complex than “how a bill becomes a law”

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Process

Difficulty Level: Medium

18. Which of the following stages incorporates different views in order to determine a viable path for the legislation ?

- a. Implementation
- b. Problem identification
- c. Formulation
- d. Legitimation

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-3, Comprehend that the public policymaking process is devised by a series of stages; more complex than “how a bill becomes a law”

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Process

Difficulty Level: Medium

19. All of the following are examples of institutional actors in the policymaking process except for _____.

- a. Congress
- b. Bureaucracy
- c. Judiciary
- d. Media

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-2, Identify the variety of institutional and non-institutional actors who drive how and why policies are adopted

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: A Motley Crew: Institutional and Non-Institutional Actors

Difficulty Level: Medium

20. All of the following actors have a role in agenda setting except for _____.

- a. the Legislature
- b. the President

- c. the Media
- d. the Bureaucracy

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-2, Identify the variety of institutional and non-institutional actors who drive how and why policies are adopted

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: A Motley Crew: Institutional and Non-Institutional Actors

Difficulty Level: Medium

21. Which of the following actors has a role in all of the stages of the policymaking process?

- a. The Bureaucracy
- b. The Media
- c. The People
- d. The Courts

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-2, Identify the variety of institutional and non-institutional actors who drive how and why policies are adopted

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: A Motley Crew: Institutional and Non-Institutional Actors

Difficulty Level: Medium

22. The bureaucracy oversees which of the following stages of the policymaking process ?

- a. Evaluation
- b. Implementation
- c. Legitimation
- d. Agenda Setting

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-2, Identify the variety of institutional and non-institutional actors who drive how and why policies are adopted

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: A Motley Crew: Institutional and Non-Institutional Actors

Difficulty Level: Medium

23. All of the following actors play a role in policy formulation except for _____.

- a. The Courts
- b. Congress
- c. The President
- d. Interest Groups

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-2, Identify the variety of institutional and non-institutional actors who drive how and why policies are adopted

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: A Motley Crew: Institutional and Non-Institutional Actors

Difficulty Level: Medium

24. Which of the following institutions is not active participant in public policymaking?

- a. The Legislature
- b. The President
- c. The Judiciary
- d. The Bureaucracy

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-2, Identify the variety of institutional and non-institutional actors who drive how and why policies are adopted

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Three Branches of Government

Difficulty Level: Medium

25. The court system in the United States is guided by the all of the following types of law except for _____.

- a. Criminal
- b. Civil
- c. Tribal
- d. Public

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-2, Identify the variety of institutional and non-institutional actors who drive how and why policies are adopted

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Three Branches of Government

Difficulty Level: Medium

26. Laws that deal with disputes between individuals or organizations are considered to be _____.

- a. public
- b. civil
- c. criminal
- d. tribal

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-2, Identify the variety of institutional and non-institutional actors who drive how and why policies are adopted

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Three Branches of Government

Difficulty Level: Medium

27. Which of the following types of laws are responsible for regulation the conduct of individuals ?

- a. Criminal
- b. Civil
- c. Tribal
- d. Public

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-2, Identify the variety of institutional and non-institutional actors who drive how and why policies are adopted

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Three Branches of Government

Difficulty Level: Medium

28. According to the text, the entry point for all federal criminal cases or civil cases is the _____.

- a. District Court
- b. Court of Appeals
- c. Supreme Court
- d. Trial Court

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-2, Identify the variety of institutional and non-institutional actors who drive how and why policies are adopted

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Three Branches of Government

Difficulty Level: Easy

29. According to the text, who are the heavy lifters in the policy making process?

- a. Bureaucrats
- b. Us
- c. Congressmen/women
- d. Presidents

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-2, Identify the variety of institutional and non-institutional actors who drive how and why policies are adopted

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Implementers

Difficulty Level: Easy

30. All of the following are considered civil servants except for _____.

- a. police officers
- b. wall street bankers
- c. teachers
- d. environmental inspectors

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-2, Identify the variety of institutional and non-institutional actors who drive how and why policies are adopted

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Implementers

Difficulty Level: Medium

31. A person who is hired by an organization to meet with congressional representatives to persuade them to pass policies to benefit their interests is referred to as a _____.

- a. journalist
- b. beaurcrat
- c. advocate
- d. lobbyist

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-2, Identify the variety of institutional and non-institutional actors who drive how and why policies are adopted

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Media, Interests, and Us

Difficulty Level: Easy

32. Individuals who assess the effectiveness of all major laws to ensure they are achieving their intended goals are referred to as _____.

- a. implementors
- b. congressmen/women
- c. designers
- d. evaluators

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-4, Explore how public policy is profession driven by expertise
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Policy Analysis
Difficulty Level: Easy

33. The field of policy analysis is dedicated to which of the following stages of policymaking process?

- a. Problem identification
- b. Evaluation
- c. Formulation
- d. Legitimation

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-4, Explore how public policy is profession driven by expertise
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Policy Analysis
Difficulty Level: Easy

34. A group of people who live under the same rules and structure of governance is referred to as a _____.

- a. social community
- b. cultural community
- c. bureaucratic community
- d. political community

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-4, Explore how public policy is profession driven by expertise
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Why Studying Public Policy Matters
Difficulty Level: Easy

35. The American Medical Association (AMA) is an example of a _____ interest group.

- a. public interest
- b. ideological
- c. professional association
- d. business

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-2, Identify the variety of institutional and non-institutional actors who drive how and why policies are adopted

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Media, Interests, and Us

Difficulty Level: Medium

36. According to the text, the supporter of an evaluation is generally the person that is _____.

- a. conducting the evaluation
- b. funding the evaluation
- c. reviewing the evaluation
- d. promoting the evaluation

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-4, Explore how public policy is profession driven by expertise
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Policy Analysis
Difficulty Level: Medium

37. Which of the following sources was identified in the text as having been evaluated in a value neutral fashion?

- a. The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO)
- b. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)
- c. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)
- d. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-4, Explore how public policy is profession driven by expertise

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Policy Analysis

Difficulty Level: Medium

38. Policy evaluations are provided by all of the following except for _____.

- a. think tanks
- b. trade associations
- c. lawmakers
- d. environmental interests

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-4, Explore how public policy is profession driven by expertise

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Policy Analysis

Difficulty Level: Medium

39. According to the text, _____ is also referred to as practice or a rigorous, systematic process.

- a. Public policy
- b. Pluralism
- c. Lobbying
- d. Government

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-4, Explore how public policy is profession driven by expertise

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Policy Analysis

Difficulty Level: Easy

40. Policy evaluation requires the _____ of the policy.

- a. deconstruction
- b. formulation
- c. implementation
- d. legitimation

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-4, Explore how public policy is profession driven by expertise

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Policy Analysis

Difficulty Level: Easy

True/False

1. The understanding of public policy can begin with an individual's personal experiences.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-1, Understand how your own personal stories shape our understanding of public policymaking

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Public Policy and our Everyday Lives

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Policy analysts have unlimited resources to acquire data regarding every policy problem in the United States.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-4, Explore how public policy is profession driven by expertise

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Policy Evaluation

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Policy evaluators should always strive for providing evidence-based policy analysis.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-4, Explore how public policy is profession driven by expertise

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Policy Evaluation

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. Politics is described as who gets what, when, and how.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-1, Understand how your own personal stories shape our understanding of public policymaking

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Starting with a Definition

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Public policy can be a long and complex process that requires a myriad of actors.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-1, Understand how your own personal stories shape our understanding of public policymaking

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Starting with a Definition

Difficulty Level: Easy

6. Policy analysts can come from various backgrounds, such as biology and engineering.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-4, Explore how public policy is profession driven by expertise

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Policy Evaluation

Difficulty Level: Easy

7. A cultural community is a group of people who live under the same rules and structure of governance.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-4, Explore how public policy is profession driven by expertise

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Why Studying Public Policy Matters
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. Policymaking in the United States occurs in only one to two stages.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-3, Comprehend that the public policymaking process is devised by a series of stages; more complex than “how a bill becomes a law”

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Process

Difficulty Level: Easy

9. Problem or issues can be defined by both the public or lawmakers.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-3, Comprehend that the public policymaking process is devised by a series of stages; more complex than “how a bill becomes a law”

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Process

Difficulty Level: Easy

10. Problem identification and definition are not political.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-3, Comprehend that the public policymaking process is devised by a series of stages; more complex than “how a bill becomes a law”

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Process

Difficulty Level: Easy

11. Policy evaluators are encouraged to use value laden judgements when conducting their evaluations.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-3, Comprehend that the public policymaking process is devised by a series of stages; more complex than “how a bill becomes a law”

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Process

Difficulty Level: Easy

12. According to the text, policy does not always occur in a linear fashion.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-3, Comprehend that the public policymaking process is devised by a series of stages; more complex than “how a bill becomes a law”

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Process

Difficulty Level: Easy

13. The legislative process is considered to be very complex and arduous.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-3, Comprehend that the public policymaking process is devised by a series of stages; more complex than “how a bill becomes a law”

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Process

Difficulty Level: Easy

14. Bureaucrats should always be considered lazy, incompetent, paper pushers.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-2, Identify the variety of institutional and non-institutional actors who drive how and why policies are adopted

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Implementers

Difficulty Level: Easy

15. Policy analysts are supposed to conduct value neutral evaluations.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-4, Explore how public policy is profession driven by expertise

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Policy Evaluation

Difficulty Level: Easy

Short Answer

1. Identify the two types of responses that are used when answering policy questions.

Ans: A strong answer will identify the following:

- Value neutral: do not incorporate biases
- Value laden: driven by personal opinion

Learning Objective: 1-1, Understand how your own personal stories shape our understanding of public policymaking

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Public Policy and our Everyday Lives

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. What is public policy?

Ans: A strong answer will define public policy as government action to solve a public problem.

Learning Objective: 1-1, Understand how your own personal stories shape our understanding of public policymaking

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Starting with a Definition

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. What is elitism?

Ans: A strong answer will define elitism as a concept that suggests that only a select few of individuals have the power to influence policymaking.

Learning Objective: 1-1, Understand how your own personal stories shape our understanding of public policymaking

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Starting with a Definition

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. Identify the three reasons as to why it's important to understand the study and practice of public policy.

Ans: A strong answer will identify the following:

- It helps communities address problems
- It follows a systematic process to provide solutions
- It is designed and implemented by countless practitioners

Learning Objective: 1-1, Understand how your own personal stories shape our understanding of public policymaking

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Why Studying Public Policy Matters

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. What is the states heuristic approach?

Ans: A strong answer will define the approach as the public policymaking process.

Learning Objective: 1-3, Comprehend that the public policymaking process is devised by a series of stages; more complex than “how a bill becomes a law”

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Process

Difficulty Level: Easy

6. Identify the states of the public policymaking process.

Ans: A strong answer will identify the following:

- Problem identification and definition
- Agenda setting
- Policy formulation
- Policy legitimization
- Policy implementation
- Policy evaluation

Learning Objective: 1-3, Comprehend that the public policymaking process is devised by a series of stages; more complex than “how a bill becomes a law”

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Process

Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Who is responsible for the implementation of policy in the United States?

Ans: A strong answer will identify administrative agencies.

Learning Objective: 1-3, Comprehend that the public policymaking process is devised by a series of stages; more complex than “how a bill becomes a law”

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Process

Difficulty Level: Easy

8. Give an example of bureaucratic agency.

Ans: Answers will vary.

Learning Objective: 1-2, Identify the variety of institutional and non-institutional actors who drive how and why policies are adopted

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Implementors

Difficulty Level: Easy

9. Identify the three classifications of media in the United States.

Ans: A strong answer will identify the following:

- Broadcast

- Print
- Internet

Learning Objective: 1-2, Identify the variety of institutional and non-institutional actors who drive how and why policies are adopted

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Implementors

Difficulty Level: Easy

10. What is an interest group?

Ans: A strong answer will define interest groups as organized groups of individuals who fight for a cause.

Learning Objective: 1-2, Identify the variety of institutional and non-institutional actors who drive how and why policies are adopted

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Implementors

Difficulty Level: Easy

Essay

1. Discuss one to two experiences that have helped you understand public policy. What types of questions would arise from your experiences? Do you believe that they would result in a value neutral or value laden response?

Ans: Answers will vary.

Learning Objective: 1-1, Understand how your own personal stories shape our understanding of public policymaking

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Public Policy and our Everyday Lives

Difficulty Level: Medium

2. After reading the chapter, you should have an understanding of the concepts of pluralism and elitism and who controls policymaking. Which one of these concepts do you believe best reflects current day society? Why?

Ans: Answers will vary. However, a strong answer will be able to differentiate between the concepts of pluralism and elitism.

Learning Objective: 1-1, Understand how your own personal stories shape our understanding of public policymaking

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Starting with a Definition

Difficulty Level: Hard

3. Discuss the public policymaking process. Which of the stages of the process can be driven by value laden perspectives?

Ans: A strong answer will identify the stages of the public policymaking process, in addition to identifying which stages could be influenced by biases.

Learning Objective: 1-3, Comprehend that the public policymaking process is devised by a series of stages; more complex than "how a bill becomes a law"

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: The Process

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Explain the importance of congressional committees in public policymaking.

Ans: A strong answer will discuss the power that congressional committees have on deciding whether a bill moves forward or not.

Learning Objective: 1-2, Identify the variety of institutional and non-institutional actors who drive how and why policies are adopted

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Three Branches of Government

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. What is a bully pulpit and how can presidents use it to influence public policymaking in the United States? Is this method effective only when presidents are popular? Why or why not?

Ans: A strong answer will define bullypulpit as speeches, radio addresses, videos, etc. In addition, to discussing the use of this tactic in order to gain influence on a particular position/legislation. Popular presidents are more able to gain public support for legislation/positions, than those who have low public approval ratings.

Learning Objective: 1-2, Identify the variety of institutional and non-institutional actors who drive how and why policies are adopted

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: The Three Branches of Government

Difficulty Level: Medium