

## Chapter 1 Policy and Visions of Governance

1. According to the definition of public policy,
  - a. government actions can be studied in normative terms only.
  - b. government inaction may be viewed by some individuals as bad.**
  - c. government is essentially good.
  - d. None of the above
2. Classical liberals are more likely to support
  - a. social welfare programs.
  - b. high taxes.
  - c. antifraud policies.**
  - d. Both b and c
3. The amount of public policy and the costs of policy reflect a collective agreement on
  - a. the size of the budget deficit.
  - b. the need for socialism.
  - c. the need for democracy.
  - d. the scope of government.**
4. John Locke's philosophy of government
  - a. was highly critical of the classical liberal philosophy of his time.
  - b. illustrates the importance of equality in the classical liberal social contract.
  - c. placed significant emphasis on the value of personal freedom.**
  - d. is the basis of modern communitarian ideals.
5. It is fair to say that while John Locke presents a highly normative view of public policy and governance, John Stuart Mill's writings implicitly use empiricism to inform governments' normative actions.
  - a. True**
  - b. False
6. Positive freedom is most closely associated with which of the following philosophers?
  - I. Ludwig von Mises
  - II. John Locke
  - III. John Rawls
  - IV. Jean Jacques Rousseau
  - a. I only
  - b. I and III only
  - c. I and IV only
  - d. III and IV only**

7. In applying Rousseau to the study of U.S. public policy, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. **The establishment of national public policy goals in the United States is consistent with Rousseau's notion of societal goals and principles.**
  - b. Rousseau's general will as applied through mass society involvement in establishment of societal goals is not at all consistent with a growing role of citizen policy makers in the United States.
  - c. Rousseau's views of equality are consistent with many modern liberal public policy goals in the United States, but he would likely reject the notion of positive freedom.
  - d. All of the above
8. Rawl's First Principle of Justice deals with
- a. equality before the law.
  - b. freedom from want.
  - c. the need for social order.
  - d. **equal representation.**
9. The "difference principle"
- a. **states that a just society is one that provides a social safety net to its least benefited members.**
  - b. illustrates the futility of social policy because some people are naturally better than others.
  - c. informs policymakers about the difference between positive and negative freedom.
  - d. is the central tenet of Kantian thought.
10. Unlike philosophic liberals, communitarians tend to place greater faith in
- a. the role of law in defining individual rights and government policy obligations.
  - b. **cooperative relationships that exist in civil society and collective notions of good policy.**
  - c. the role of communism in defining a just society.
  - d. the need for central government to dictate policy priorities to local communities.

## Chapter 2 Theories of Public Policy

### How Choices Are Made

1. According to the textbook, a good scientific theory is able to
  - a. refute normative perspectives.
  - b. predict.
  - c. explain.
  - d. **Both b and c**
  
2. What is the third step in the rational-comprehensive approach?
  - a. Political discourse
  - b. Identifying problems
  - c. **Choosing solutions**
  - d. Describing future needs
  
3. Which of the following is NOT a problem with using the rational-comprehensive approach?
  - a. **Failure to think through problems and solutions**
  - b. Time limitations
  - c. Potential for disagreement
  - d. High costs
  
4. “Successive limited comparisons” is one of the strengths of
  - a. game theory.
  - b. public choice theory.
  - c. **incrementalism.**
  - d. the rational-comprehensive approach.
  
5. According to Yehezkel Dror, one of the problems with incrementalism is it
  - a. requires too much time and money to be a workable approach.
  - b. ignores the past in the decision making process.
  - c. promotes radical and unworkable policy change.
  - d. **tends to be value neutral in application.**
  
6. According to public choice theory,
  - a. voting is a way of influencing tax costs.
  - b. public goods do not exist.
  - c. citizens choose the size of government.
  - d. **Both a and c**
  
7. Public choice helps to explain the role of interest groups in society.
  - a. **True**
  - b. False

8. Public choice theory tends to be closely associated with which philosophy of government?
- a. Lockean classical liberalism**
  - b. Etzioni's communitarian principles
  - c. Rawlsian modern liberalism
  - d. None of the above
9. When an interest group seeks benefits solely for its members, it is focusing on
- a. public goods.
  - b. selective benefits.**
  - c. generalized benefits.
  - d. Both a and b
10. The free-rider problem is most commonly associated with which of the following policy models?
- a. Public choice
  - b. Game theory
  - c. Systems theory
  - d. Group theory**
11. According to Anne Schneider and Helen Ingram, public policy is frequently shaped by
- a. international events.
  - b. political and social values.**
  - c. economic circumstances.
  - d. activist judges.
12. According to Ted Lowi,
- a. liberal democratic policy making can be distorted by interest group activity.**
  - b. civil liberties have forever altered the nature of Lockean modern liberal society.
  - c. Adam Smith's model of capitalism leads to economic equality.
  - d. there is no need for public policy in the modern world.
13. Which of the following is NOT a key element of systems theory?
- a. Input
  - b. Environment
  - c. Enthalpy**
  - d. Feedback
14. According to Easton's model, the "black box" is a generic way of describing
- a. a method of recording of policy knowledge.
  - b. American public policy.
  - c. political systems.**
  - d. public opinion.

15. The “nationalization” of politics and policy is often attributed to evolving application of the constitutional powers described in

- a. **Article I.**
- b. Article IV.
- c. Article II.
- d. None of the above

16. Based on elite theory, Bono could be best described as a member of

- a. the social elite.
- b. the political elite.
- c. mass public.
- d. **Both a and b**

17. Elite theory tends to be

- a. inductive.
- b. **deductive.**
- c. predictive.
- d. destructive.

18. Using ideas from the textbook, budget battles between the president and Congress could be viewed as a

- a. **competitive game.**
- b. waste of time.
- c. cooperative game.
- d. blame game.

19. Neo-institutionalism is different from institutionalism in that

- a. neo-institutionalism incorporates key concepts from elite theory.
- b. institutionalism solves the collective benefits dilemma.
- c. **neo-institutionalism incorporates key concepts from behavioralism.**
- d. institutionalism explains the prisoner’s dilemma.

20. The textbook identified which of the following models as the best approach to describing domestic public policy?

- a. Neo-institutionalism
- b. Game theory
- c. Group theory
- d. **None of the above**