

Chapter 19 Test, Form A



Public Opinion and Interest Groups

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

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|---|-----------------------------------|
| _____ 1. the ideas and attitudes that a significant number of Americans hold about government and political issues | A. straw poll |
| _____ 2. all the means for communicating information to the general public, such as newspapers, magazines, radio, TV, and the Internet | B. political socialization |
| _____ 3. method of polling in which the wording of questions "pushes" respondents toward a particular answer or view | C. random sampling |
| _____ 4. a type of interest group whose members focus their work on influencing policies that they believe affect the general public, not just themselves | D. mass media |
| _____ 5. the process by which individuals learn their political beliefs and attitudes from family, school, friends, coworkers, or other sources | E. grassroots lobbying |
| _____ 6. a technique in which everyone in a group has an equal chance of being selected | F. political efficacy |
| _____ 7. an unscientific attempt to measure public opinion | G. universe |
| _____ 8. a person's belief that he or she can have an impact on government and policy | H. public opinion |
| _____ 9. the group of people that is to be studied | I. public interest group |
| _____ 10. political advocacy efforts carried out by the general public and members of interest groups, sometimes under the guidance of their professional lobbyists | J. push polling |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

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|---|---|---|
| _____ 11. A person can become politically socialized by | A. following local and federal laws. | C. talking with peers and family members. |
| | B. reading new laws that are passed. | D. writing and conducting political polls. |
| _____ 12. Public interest groups can help | A. change government structure. | C. solve most political problems. |
| | B. shape public policy. | D. weaken the democratic process. |
| _____ 13. People who believe they can have an impact on government and public policy have political | A. opinions. | C. socialization. |
| | B. culture. | D. efficacy. |

Chapter 19 Test, Form A *cont.*



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- _____ 14. Which of these polls can potentially use the most scientific methods?
- A.** a poll with no sampling error **C.** a straw poll
B. a push poll **D.** an exit poll
- _____ 15. Which of the following is a sign of an inaccurate poll?
- A.** clear wording **C.** large sampling error
B. confusing interpretation **D.** representative sample
- _____ 16. Interest groups conduct polls to determine
- A.** opinions of government officials. **C.** public policy.
B. public opinion. **D.** the outcomes of elections.
- _____ 17. Which of the following interest groups is concerned with economic interests?
- A.** Amnesty International
B. League of United Latin American Citizens
C. National Association of Manufacturers
D. National Rifle Association
- _____ 18. Which of the following communication tools is the fastest way to reach all members of an interest group?
- A.** e-mail **C.** scheduled meeting
B. official letter **D.** website

1	Letter writing campaign
2	Television commercial campaign
3	E-mail campaign
4	Social media campaign

- _____ 19. Which row of the chart describes the method used by interest groups to reach the largest number of citizens to inform them of their cause?
- A.** 1 **C.** 3
B. 2 **D.** 4
- _____ 20. To determine whether some forms of campaign finance are illegal or violate First Amendment rights, the decision must go through the
- A.** House of Representatives.
B. president.
C. Senate.
D. Supreme Court.