

Questions 22–23 refer to the following graphic.

2016 Important Voter Registration Dates	
Voter Registration Deadline October 14, 2016*	Voter Registration Deadline for Voting on Election Day or Ballot by Mail Request
Early Voting Schedule October 20, 2016 November 5, 2016	Early Voting Begins with Same Day Voter Registration** Early Voting Ends at 1:00 pm – Last Day for Same Day Voter Registration**
Ballot by Mail Schedule September 9, 2016 October 14, 2016* November 1, 2016* November 8, 2016*	First day Ballot by Mail will be mailed out to voters who have requested one Voter registration deadline for Voters requesting Ballot by Mail Last day for Voters to submit a Ballot by Mail Request Form Deadline for Voters to return voted Ballots by Mail
<small>*All documents must be received at the Board of Elections office by no later than 5:00 pm **REGISTRATION: proof of residency required when registering to vote during Early Voting!</small>	
For Military and Overseas Ballot by Mail, please visit www.fvap.gov	
To check your voter registration, visit www.ncsbe.gov or call 919-560-0700	
Want to beat the Election Day rush? Vote during Early Voting or request a Ballot by Mail!	

Source: Durham County Board of Elections flyer

22. Based on the information in this graphic, what would be the impact on the 2016 presidential election?
- (A) Voting would be less convenient in 2016.
 (B) Voter registration would be limited without proof of a valid identification.
 (C) Early voters would be more knowledgeable about the campaign than same-day voters.
 (D) More voters would be encouraged to vote early.
23. Based on the information in this graphic, which of the following describes the campaign plan a presidential candidate would adopt?
- (A) Candidates would reduce advertising the week before Election Day.
 (B) Candidates would challenge early votes in a close election.
 (C) Candidates would track who is requesting early ballots and who has voted early.
 (D) Candidates would urge the debate commission to move up the dates of the 2016 presidential debates.
24. Which of the following describes a consequence of the 2010 *Citizens United v FEC* ruling that dealt with campaign-finance laws?
- (A) Corporate soft money donations to political parties is banned.
 (B) Corporate hard money donations to political candidates is banned.
 (C) Unions were allowed to collect dues from their members for the purpose of political action.
 (D) Corporate funding of independent political advertisements is protected by the First Amendment.
25. No Labels is an organization that supports “a bloc of elected officials who combine ideological independence and common sense with a willingness to reach across the aisle to get things done.” Which of the following models of democracy does this philosophy represent?
- (A) Elitist
 (B) Pluralism
 (C) Trustee
 (D) Majoritarian
26. Standing House committees such as the Ways and Means are important because they
- (A) do not engage in partisan behavior.
 (B) mark-up bills before they go to the entire House for debate.
 (C) receive conference committee reports.
 (D) are equally divided in membership between Democrats and Republicans.
27. One way Congress can respond to a Supreme Court ruling that declares a law unconstitutional is to
- (A) pass new legislation that addresses the issues raised by the court.
 (B) appoint new justices.
 (C) pass a law limiting the terms of the justices.
 (D) reargue the case in a state court.

28. The principle of presidential executive privilege was limited by the Supreme Court ruling in *U.S. v Nixon* (1974) and resulted in the eventual resignation of President Richard Nixon. Which of the following is an accurate statement that explains the ruling?
- (A) The Supreme Court ruled that the president's use of executive authority was unconstitutional.
 - (B) The Supreme Court ruled that privacy rights found in the Fourth Amendment applied to the president.
 - (C) The Supreme Court ruled that the separation of powers doctrine limited the president's use of executive privilege.
 - (D) The Supreme Court ruled that Congress can proceed with impeachment hearings as defined in the Constitution.
29. A major difference between a freshman member and a five-term member of the House of Representatives is that the
- (A) freshman was allowed to get a committee chairmanship.
 - (B) five-term representative could not run for reelection because of term limits.
 - (C) freshman representatives could not offer amendments to bills.
 - (D) five-term representative had greater opportunities to receive PAC money.
30. Based on precedents regarding affirmative action, in which of the following situations would the Supreme Court agree to hear oral arguments?
- (A) Bakery owners refusing to make a cake for a same-sex marriage
 - (B) A college mandates that 10 percent of African Americans be admitted
 - (C) A high school refuses to fund a Bible club
 - (D) The president issues an executive order banning transgenders from serving in the military
31. Which interrelationship best illustrates the concept of the "iron triangle"?
- (A) The president, the Congress, and bureaucracies
 - (B) The federal government, state, and city governments
 - (C) Special-interest groups, political parties, and voters
 - (D) Bureaucracies, interest groups, and congressional committees
32. Which of the following situations would rely on the principle of selective incorporation?
- (A) A captured foreign-born terrorist is given due process rights.
 - (B) Federal funds are given to charter schools.
 - (C) The police get evidence from a search without a valid warrant.
 - (D) A court denies bail for a person accused of using an illegal weapon.
33. In attempting to gain public support for his policy agenda, which of the following methods does the president use?
- (A) The bully pulpit
 - (B) Holds a private meeting with the Joint Chiefs of Staff
 - (C) Threatens to fire a federal civil service employee who speaks out against the policy
 - (D) Lobbies a Supreme Court justice to speak out about the policy
34. Which of the following actions taken by an individual or group would violate the Supreme Court ruling *Schenk v United States* (1919)?
- (A) Creating a panic in a crowded amusement park
 - (B) Deciding to participate in a white supremacy march
 - (C) Heckling a speaker you disagree with
 - (D) Handing out anti-American propaganda on a street corner

35. The Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 was passed to streamline the budget process. A secondary objective of the measure was to place controls on the president's ability to determine allocations without appropriate congressional checks. What is the constitutional basis of this law?
- (A) Override a president's veto
 - (B) Congressional power to borrow money
 - (C) Appropriations power of Congress
 - (D) Congress passing a continuing resolution
36. Which of the following situations would be a violation of the due process section of the Sixth Amendment?
- (A) A person arrested not told he has the right to an attorney
 - (B) The police finding evidence without a search warrant
 - (C) The police tell you that unless you confess you will not have a jury trial.
 - (D) The police use the stop-and-frisk practice that results in an arrest.
37. The president gets a budget passed by Congress. He decides to sign it even though he disagrees with parts of the proposed law. What action can the president take without a formal veto of the bill?
- (A) Ask the Supreme Court for an advisory ruling on the legality of the bill
 - (B) Send the bill back to Congress to change the provisions the president does not like
 - (C) Issue a line item veto
 - (D) Issue a pocket veto
38. Which of the following is an example of political socialization?
- (A) Parents who vote Democratic influencing their children to vote Democratic
 - (B) College graduates deciding to attend law school because they want to run for political office
 - (C) Political parties influencing voters through political ads
 - (D) A newspaper endorses a candidate for president
39. A special-interest group favoring equal pay for women would probably have the greatest success lobbying Congress for that law if
- (A) the public was against the bill.
 - (B) it was supported by the president and members of the president's party.
 - (C) bureaucracies were against the bill.
 - (D) it had previously been defeated by Congress.
40. John Jones wants to get an appointment to West Point. His representative reviews the application and recommends John. Which of the following models of congressional behavior does this represent?
- (A) The Trustee model
 - (B) The Politico model
 - (C) The Constituent Service model
 - (D) The Delegate model

Question 41 refers to the following:

Two polls were taken asking the respondents whether they approved of the job President Trump was doing. Both polls used a random sample of 1,200 individuals.

Poll 1: Do you approve of the job President Trump is doing as President: 35 percent approval

Margin of error: 3.5 percent.

Poll 2. Do you approve of the job President Trump is doing as President: 42 percent approval

Margin of error 5.5 percent.

41. Which conclusion can you reach about the polls?

- (A) Poll 2 was not accurate because it did not include cell phones.
- (B) Poll 2 was more accurate than Poll 1.
- (C) Poll 1 and Poll 2 had results that could be identical.
- (D) Poll 1 was more scientific than Poll 2.

42. Southern states that created majority-minority districts did so because

- (A) The Supreme Court ruled in *Shaw v Reno* (1963) that they had to create them in order to achieve a racial balance.
- (B) States were attempting to follow the provisions of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.
- (C) States were responding to a presidential executive order.
- (D) States were following the guidelines established in *Baker v Carr* (1962).

43. What is an accurate comparison between the Articles of Confederation and the U.S. Constitution?

	<u>Articles of Confederation</u>	<u>United States Constitution</u>
(A)	Government able to borrow money	Congress can declare war
(B)	Bicameral legislature	Elected president
(C)	National currency	Congress coins money
(D)	Laws passed by a simple majority	Two-thirds vote to override veto

44. What is an accurate comparison between *Schenck v United States* (1919) and *Tinker v Des Moines* (1969)?

	<u><i>Schenck v United States</i> (1919)</u>	<u><i>Tinker v Des Moines</i> (1969)</u>
(A)	Decided that fighting words violated First Amendment	Decided symbolic speech protected by First Amendment
(B)	Decided that during times of war, speech can be restricted	Allowed students to protest the Vietnam War by wearing black armbands
(C)	Gave Schenck an honorable discharge from army	Suspended students for wearing armbands
(D)	Ruled that draft was illegal	Ruled that students had rights even in school

45. What is an accurate comparison between the formal and informal powers of the president?

	<u>Formal Powers</u>	<u>Informal Powers</u>
(A)	Power to declare war	Power to appoint ambassadors
(B)	Veto power	Head of political party
(C)	Issue executive orders	Issue signing statement
(D)	Commander in chief	Make treaties

46. What is an accurate comparison between characteristics of special-interest groups and political parties?

	<u>Special-Interest Groups</u>	<u>Political Parties</u>
(A)	Form Political Action Committees	Membership fee to join
(B)	Membership votes on platform	Single issue advocacy
(C)	Nominate Candidates for office	Endorse candidates for office
(D)	Testify before Congress	Run campaigns for elected office

47. What is an accurate comparison of the constitutional powers of the president and the constitutional powers of the Senate?

	<u>Presidential Powers</u>	<u>Senate Powers</u>
(A)	Commander in chief	Overrides an executive order
(B)	Fires Supreme Court justices	Appoints Supreme Court justices
(C)	Pardons	Initiates appropriation legislation
(D)	Vetoes legislation	Approves treaties

48. When Green Party candidate Ralph Nader ran for president in 2000, some said we should have a third major political party in the country in addition to the Democrats and Republicans.

Which of the following most accurately describes why someone would support a third political party over the two major parties?

- (A) The media's coverage of the parties has resulted in an increase in third party registration.
- (B) Voters do not seem to detect major differences between the Democratic and Republican parties.
- (C) Third political parties will have a better chance to elect their candidates.
- (D) Voter registration has been on the decline.

49. Which of the following actions would the Federal Reserve take if the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was negative for two consecutive quarters?

- (A) Raise the discount rate
- (B) Lower the discount rate
- (C) Raise the reserve requirements of banks
- (D) Sell government bonds increasing the money supply

50. Which of the following would a person who believes in free enterprise believe in compared to a person who believes in equality of opportunity? A person believing in free enterprise favors

- (A) supply-side economics.
- (B) the government redistributing economic wealth.
- (C) taxing the wealthy.
- (D) affirmative action programs.

51. Which of the following principles in the First Amendment was found in the *New York Times Company v United States* (1971)?

- (A) The guarantee that a reporter can protect the anonymity of sources used in a story
- (B) The principle that prior review of a story is allowed by the government
- (C) The principle that a newspaper cannot be censored even if there are national security concerns
- (D) The principle that if there is a clear and present danger the government can prevent a newspaper from printing a story

52. The president is most likely to use executive privilege to

- (A) protect the president from standing trial while in office.
- (B) keep secret who is meeting with the president.
- (C) prevent sensitive presidential materials from being handed over to Congress.
- (D) rally public opinion over an action taken by the president.

53. An advantage bureaucrats in the federal government have over the president in the policy-making process is that bureaucrats

- (A) usually have a continuity of service in the executive branch that the president lacks.
- (B) find it easier to gain public support than the president.
- (C) control the budgetary process.
- (D) have oversight responsibility for bureaucratic policy.

54. Which of the following best explains why presidential appointments can be held up?
- (A) Presidential appointments must be confirmed by the majority of the Senate.
 - (B) Presidential staff appointments are more controversial than judicial appointments.
 - (C) Presidential appointments outside of the White House staff must be approved by a senate committee before the full Senate can vote.
 - (D) Presidential appointments must also be reviewed by the House of Representatives.
55. Liberal activists would probably support which of the following cases heard by the Supreme Court?
- (A) An abortion case ruling there should be a 24-hour waiting period before a woman could get an abortion
 - (B) A search-and-seizure case limiting the Miranda restrictions placed on the police
 - (C) A free-press case giving school officials greater latitude in censoring school newspapers
 - (D) A free-speech case concerning a provision of a congressional act restricting access to obscene sites on the Internet declared unconstitutional



If there is still time remaining, you may review your answers.

SECTION 2: FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

TIME: 100 MINUTES

Section 2 is Worth 50 Percent of the Test

Directions: Answer *all four* of the following questions in 100 minutes. Questions 1–3 should be written in 20 minutes. Question 4 should be written in 40 minutes. The questions are based on your knowledge of U.S. government and politics, and questions contain scenarios, materials from charts, graphs, and tables you will have to analyze and draw conclusions from. Question 4 is an argumentation question that requires you to take a position. Make sure you give specific and sufficient information in your answers. Please number them clearly on your answer sheets.

Question 1 (20 minutes)

“House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence Chairman Devin Nunes and Committee on Oversight and Government Reform Chairman Trey Gowdy today are announcing a joint inquiry into Obama administration regulatory approvals related to the U.S. uranium industry, foreign donations seeking to curry favor and influence with U.S. officials, whether a federal nuclear bribery probe developed evidence of wrongdoing connected to the Uranium One mining company, and Department of Justice criminal and counterintelligence investigations into bribery, extortion, and other related matters connected to Russian acquisition of U.S. uranium.”

—Press Release from The House Intelligence Committee (October 24, 2017)

After reading the passage, answer Parts A, B, and C.

- Describe where Congress acquires the authority to address the issues raised in the passage.
- Based on your answer to Part A, explain how this congressional authority can be affected by the minority members on the committee.
- Based on the passage, explain what actions can be taken based on the findings of the congressional inquiry.

Question 2 (20 minutes)

On January 24, 2002, students and staff at Juneau-Douglas High School in Alaska were permitted to leave classes to watch the Olympic Torch pass by. Joseph Frederick, who was late for school that day, joined some friends on the sidewalk across from the high school, off school grounds. Frederick and his friends waited for the television cameras so they could unfurl a banner reading “BONG HITS 4 JESUS.” Frederick was quoted as saying he had first seen the phrase on a snowboard sticker. When they displayed the banner, then-principal Deborah Morse ran across the street and seized it. Morse initially suspended Frederick for five days for violating the school district’s anti-drug policy, but increased the suspension to ten days after Frederick argued with the principal. Frederick then appealed to the Juneau School Board, which upheld the suspension on March 19, 2002.

Frederick brought the school district to the state courts, which upheld the school district. On appeal to the United States Supreme Court, Chief Justice Roberts, writing for the majority, concluded that the school officials did not violate the First Amendment. To do so, he made three legal determinations: first, that “school speech” doctrine should apply because Frederick’s speech occurred “at a school event”; second, that the speech was “reasonably viewed as promoting illegal drug use”; and, third, that a principal may legally restrict that speech—based on the three existing First Amendment school-speech precedents, other constitutional