1. _____ makes the government run.
   A) The bureaucracy
   B) The president
   C) Congress
   D) The cabinet

2. The practice by which political winners reward their supporters with government jobs and contracts is known as _____.
   A) the spoils system
   B) pandering
   C) pay-for-play
   D) nepotism

3. In 1883, Congress passed the _____ requiring the federal government to hire well-qualified public servants.
   A) Hatch Act
   B) Hire Qualified Government Workers Act of 1883
   C) McCain-Feingold Act
   D) Pendleton Act

4. _____ was the single biggest historical event responsible for the large bureaucracy we have today.
   A) World War I
   B) The passage of the Pendleton Act
   C) World War II
   D) The Spanish-American War

5. The Federal Reserve was created to _____
   A) stabilize banking
   B) save money
   C) prepare for World War I
   D) build Fort Knox

6. _____ is established with a clear chain of command in which every individual has well-defined superiors and subordinates.
   A) Hierarchy
   B) A merit-based system
C) The spoils system  
D) Patronage  

7. German sociologist and political economist Max Weber theorized there were _____ characteristics that, in theory, mark all modern bureaucracies.  
A) three  
B) four  
C) five  
D) six  

8. Rather than making things up as they go along, bureaucrats are expected to follow well-specified codes of conduct called ____.  
A) civil service protocols  
B) standardized protocols  
C) Pendleton procedures  
D) standard operating procedures  

9. The primary source of power for a bureaucrat is ____.  
A) job security  
B) expertise  
C) ties to politicians  
D) presidential connections  

10. Bureaucracies are characterized by all of the following, except ____.  
A) hierarchy  
B) division of labor  
C) flexible goals  
D) fixed routines  

11. A clash of cultures arises between ____, and bureaucratic posts because the source of their power flows in opposite directions.  
A) the chief of staff  
B) the president  
C) elected offices  
D) appointees  

12. Laws written by Congress are typically ____.  
A) very precise  
B) consensual
13. There are two steps to the bureaucratic process of putting a law into practice: _____.
   A) rule-making and implementation
   B) rule-making and adjudication
   C) agenda setting and evaluation
   D) printing and dissemination

14. The daily journal of the federal government is the _____.
   A) Federal Register
   B) New York Times
   C) Journal of Rules
   D) Hill & House

15. ____ is the last step in a newly created law's bureaucratic process.
   A) Publication in the Federal Register
   B) Presidential signature
   C) Implementation
   D) Formulation

16. Bureaucratic officials participate in _____ stages of the policymaking process.
   A) some of the
   B) all of the
   C) the agenda-setting
   D) the implementing

17. Bureaucracy touches _____.
   A) every aspect of our lives
   B) very little of our day-to-day existence
   C) the economy, mainly
   D) social issues, mainly

18. There are approximately _____ federal civil servants.
   A) 1.7 million
   B) 2.7 million
   C) 3.7 million
   D) 4.7 million
19. Members of the permanent executive-branch bureaucracy who are employed on the basis of competitive exams and keep their positions regardless of the presidential administration are called _____.
A) private contractors  
B) hybrid employees  
C) civil servants  
D) civil appointees

20. The _____ is the cabinet department with the most employees.
A) Department of Education  
B) Department of Veterans Affairs  
C) Department of Labor  
D) Department of Defense

21. The confirmation process for a cabinet secretary's appointee has become _____ in recent years.
A) easier  
B) more difficult  
C) tied to campaign contributions  
D) less deferential to governors' preferences

22. The bureaucracy is discussed in which article of the Constitution?
A) The bureaucracy is not mentioned in the Constitution.  
B) Article 1  
C) Article 2  
D) Article 3

23. Most in the federal bureaucracy—about 1.8 million civilians—work in _____.
A) the Department of Defense  
B) independent regulatory agencies  
C) cabinet agencies  
D) government corporations

24. NASA is a good example of a/an _____.
A) executive agency  
B) independent regulatory commission  
C) central service organization  
D) cabinet office
25. All of the following are independent executive agencies except _____.
A) the CIA
B) the State Department
C) NASA
D) the U.S. Postal Service

26. Federal government bureaus that regulate business are called _____.
A) cabinets
B) government corporations
C) independent regulatory commissions
D) market watchers

27. Created in 1887, the ____ was the first independent regulatory agency.
A) Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
B) Interstate Commerce Commission
C) National Labor Relations Board
D) Federal Election Commission

28. Deregulation refers to abolishing ____ agencies to let the free-market competition
consumers.
A) independent
B) executive
C) regulation
D) private contracting

29. A problem inherent in independent regulatory commissions is that they _____.
A) employ too many people
B) are politically independent of their political masters
C) combine legislative, executive, and judicial powers
D) have permanent budgets

30. One of the principal arguments for contracting out government services to private
companies is that private companies _____.
A) are less efficient than government agencies
B) are more efficient than government agencies
C) employ personnel with less expertise and will therefore do more damage
D) are more concerned about the public good than government agencies
31. In theory, _____ controls the bureaucracy.
   A) the president
   B) Congress
   C) the people
   D) interest groups

32. Congress controls the bureaucracy by all of the following except _____.
   A) funding
   B) personal contributions
   C) oversight
   D) authorization

33. A _____ is a federal worker who reports corruption or fraud.
   A) bureaucrat
   B) whistle-blower
   C) fraudster
   D) congressional aide

34. The ability for street-level bureaucrats to decide who is more (or less) deserving of some government service or benefit is called _____.
   A) issue advocacy
   B) groupthink
   C) bureaucratic discretion
   D) issue entrepreneurialism

35. All of the following exert some control over the bureaucracy except _____.
   A) the president
   B) the Congress
   C) interest groups
   D) nonvoters

36. The 1966 _____ facilitates full or partial disclosure of government documents and information.
   A) Freedom of Information Act
   B) Full Disclosure Act
   C) Campaign Finance Reform Act
   D) Civil Rights Act

37. Politicians from _______ routinely bash the bureaucracy.
A) the Republican Party
B) the Democratic Party
C) both political parties
D) the civil service unions

38. As a total proportion of America's gross national product over the last forty years, the federal bureaucracy has _____.
A) shrunk dramatically
B) increased dramatically
C) remained generally steady
D) grown exponentially

39. In the relationship between Congress and the bureaucracy, bureaucrats often have more, and better, information than the politicians who pass laws. This imbalance is called _____.
A) information asymmetry
B) moral hazard
C) rent seeking
D) the market model

40. Congress is considering a White House proposal to merge various food-safety areas—within the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Agriculture, Department of Health and Human Services, and others—into one agency responsible for inspecting and protecting America's food supply. This is an example of congressional _____.
A) kowtowing
B) acquiescence
C) reorganization
D) oversight

Answer Key - chpt 15 Bureaucracy

1. A
2. A
3. D
4. C
5. A
6. A
7. C
8. D
9. B
10. C
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. A
15. C
16. B
17. A
18. B
19. C
20. D
21. B
22. A
23. C
24. A
25. B
26. C
27. B
28. C
29. C
30. B
31. A
32. B
33. B
34. C
35. D
36. A
37. C
38. C
39. A
40. C