1. A large, complex organization in which employees have specific job responsibilities and work within a hierarchy of authority is a(n)
   a. office.
   b. business.
   c. government.
   *d. bureaucracy.
   e. organization.

2. Organizations can be chiefly defined by their
   a. clearly defined leader.
   b. fixed division of labor.
   c. organizational culture.
   d. rules of governance.
   *e. All of these choices are true.

3. As measured by comparing U.S. government expenditures as a proportion of all economic activity, the United States
   a. has one of the largest governments among Western democracies.
   *b. has one of the smallest governments among Western democracies.
   c. ranks about average in size among Western democracies.
   d. ranked as one of the smallest governments until 2008, then grew to one of the largest within two years.
   e. has one of the largest public sectors, but one of the smallest private sectors.

4. One of the reasons why bureaucracies are much larger in other countries is that
   a. they have fewer rights and liberties.
   b. they have pure federal systems.
   *c. they offer more social services, such as government-paid health care.
   d. they are more militaristic.
   e. they are not bound by written constitutions.
5. The government began to take steps to provide income security in the wake of

a. the Industrial Revolution.
b. the Civil War.
c. the Great Depression.*
d. World War II.
e. recession.

6. _______ created new bureaucracies to administer new programs for health care and oversight of the financial services industry.

a. Jimmy Carter
b. Barack Obama*
c. George W. Bush
d. Ronald Reagan
e. None of these choices is true.

7. The Department of ______ is the largest government department in terms of number of employees.

a. Homeland Security
b. Agriculture
c. Health and Human Services* 
d. Commerce
e. Defense

8. The biggest units of the executive branch are termed ______ and are headed by ________.

a. bureaus; vice presidents
b. departments; trustees
b. agencies; aldermen
d. bureaus; trustees*e. departments; secretaries
9. The CIA is a good example of a federal
   *a. independent agency.
   b. regulatory commission.
   c. government corporation.
   d. cabinet department.
   e. None of these choices is true.

10. Government corporations are best described as
   a. businesses that have gone bankrupt and have been taken over by the government.
   b. agencies that privately see to the personal needs of high-level bureaucrats.
   c. business enterprises that the government has seized because of failure to pay taxes.
   *d. government agencies that provide services that could be provided by the private sector.
   e. government partnerships with private industry.

11. The civil service was created after President Garfield was assassinated by a(n)
   a. rogue CIA operative.
   b. anarchist.
   *c. mentally unbalanced job seeker.
   d. Confederate loyalist.
   e. protester.

12. The purpose of the Pendleton Act of 1883 was to
   a. provide public funding for presidential campaigns.
   b. create the Central Intelligence Agency.
   c. create government corporations.
   d. establish the Justice Department.
   *e. reduce patronage by creating a civil service.
13. The civil service system was created to
   a. ensure equal partisanship in filling government jobs.
   b. allow greater congressional control of the bureaucracy.
   c. increase presidential control over the bureaucracy.
   *d. reduce the amount of politics in awarding government jobs.
   e. discourage incompetent job applicants from seeking government employment.

14. The central feature of the civil service system is
   *a. merit-based, nonpolitical employment and promotion.
   b. the fitting of job openings to agencies’ needs.
   c. the development of elaborate job classifications.
   d. the separation of political and nonpolitical positions.
   e. a nonpunitive, competitive promotion system.

15. Presidential appointees in the executive branch fill the top policymaking positions in government, and some 1000 of them require
   b. U.S. Supreme Court confirmation.
   c. confirmation by two-thirds of both the House and the Senate.
   *d. U.S. Senate confirmation.
   e. approval from a majority of the other department secretaries.

16. The bureaucracy may not be fully responsive to a president’s wishes because
   *a. pluralist pressures may pull the agency in a direction other than that favored by the president.
   b. the agency head may dislike the president.
   c. the president may make unreasonable demands on the agency.
   d. the role of government is to protect the people from the power used by elected officials.
   e. Congress funds most agencies.
17. According to the text, a primary reason for low morale among federal employees is
a. realization of the needless nature of most of the work they do.
*b. budget cuts resulting in staff reductions with no corresponding work output expectations.
c. disagreement with the fundamental philosophy of the presidential administration.
d. inability to challenge poor decisions frequently made by federal agency supervisors and managers.
e. inadequate screening of newly hired employees.

18. New cabinet departments or agencies can be created
a. by executive order of the president.
b. by a regulation from a preexisting cabinet department.
*c. by congressional law.
d. by executive order of the president and by congressional law.
e. by executive order of the president and by a regulation from a preexisting cabinet department.

19. Committees can punish an agency by
a. cutting its budget.
b. altering a key program.
c. holding up the confirmation of nominees.
*d. cutting its budget, altering a key program, and holding up the confirmation of nominees.
e. None of these choices is true.

20. The legal powers of bureaucratic agencies derive from
*a. a congressional grant of authority.
b. tradition.
c. a constitutional mandate.
d. delegation from the president.
e. implied powers.
21. Congress has a tendency to grant ______ discretion to those agencies involved in domestic and global security.

   a. the broadest range of  
   b. very little  
   c. no  
   d. statutory, but not administrative  
   e. administrative, but not statutory

22. Rules that guide the operation of government programs are termed

   a. regulations. 
   b. mandates  
   c. ordinances.  
   d. advisories.  
   e. dicta. 

23. Often, the theoretically correct, or rational, policy is not enacted because

   a. administrators lack the discretion to adopt rational policies. 
   b. bureaucrats, as humans, behave irrationally.  
   c. administrative rules hinder consideration of all options. 
   d. the policy will result in too much job loss.  
   *e. the right policy is politically unacceptable. 


   a. gridlock  
   b. the bureaucratic culture of the agency  
   *c. incrementalism 
   d. funding increases  
   e. the agency’s appointed head
25. According to the text, the Obama administrationís bailout of the financial services industry was

*a. unprecedented.
b. an example of incremental change typical of bureaucratic activity.
c. illegal.
d. done without the level of control that would have been expected of the federal bureaucracy.
e. an example of government intervention that was to be expected, given recent antecedents in current policy.

26. Bureaucrats ìgo by the bookî because

*a. ìthe bookî consists of the laws they are obligated to enforce.
b. they are afraid of being rebuked by Congress if they depart from ìthe bookî
c. they are unimaginative and ìthe bookî provides ready-made answers.
d. they operate only within their narrow specialization.
e. they can hide behind it if their actions are unpopular.

27. During the Bush administrations struggle against terrorism,

*a. many suspected terrorists were subjected to torture, though some were not actually involved in terrorism.
b. CIA activity to combat terrorism was strictly limited by Congress.
c. the CIA elected not to use secret prisons, although they were believed to be an effective weapon against terrorists.
d. legal standards under which the CIA operated did not permit waterboarding and other forms of torture.
e. the CIA was plagued by lack of a sense of mission.

28. Putting specific policies into operation is known as __________.

a. policy development
b. the policy process
c. incrementalism
*d. implementation
e. bureaucratization
29. Among the important reasons government programs are not implemented successfully is that
   a. bureaucrats are only looking out for themselves and donít work to successfully implement programs.
   b. laws are usually written with the needs of political contributors, rather than the public, in mind.
   c. so many people donít pay their taxes that the government doesnít have adequate funding for public programs.
   d. very few people really want to be helped by the government; theyíd rather just work out their problems on their own.
   *e. the government sometimes attempts to implement programs that are not well-suited to bureaucracies.

30. Because they believe it will promote efficiency and a growing economy, ________ have been champions of deregulation.
   a. liberals.
   b. communitarians.
   *c. conservatives.
   d. bureaucrats.
   e. progressives.

31. Upon taking office, Barack Obamaís regulatory agencies
   *a. began to issue regulations at a faster rate than George W. Bushís agencies.
   b. actually issued fewer regulations than George W. Bushís agencies.
   c. issued about the same number of regulations as George W. Bushís agencies.
   d. issued far more regulations on health issues, while Bush offered more regulations concerning safety issues.
   e. None of the above is true.

32. ________________ is not one of the reasons government has continued to expand the extent of its regulatory authority.
   a. Ensuring safety of new products and technologies
   b. Enforcing consistent regulatory standards among the states
   c. Harmonizing regulations with foreign countries and their regulatory agencies
   *d. Increasing the freedom of businesses to police their own behavior and production
   e. Ensuring that American marketplace participants behave responsibly
33. If Google actually produces a driverless car, the text anticipates that government will be quick to regulate it because
a. they don’t want Google’s profits to be excessive.

b. it is important for the government to ensure that all businesses are treated fairly in the marketplace.

*c. safety this new technology would have to be monitored.

d. foreign companies might complain that Google had inequitable advantages from the American market.

e. Google would be in competition with government-produced technology.