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| 1 | Pertanyaan | There is a tremendous gap between youth and the elderly in all of the following EXCEPT |
|  | A | political knowledge. |
|  | B | political participation. |
|  | C | political interest. |
|  | D | volunteering. |
|  | E | media use. |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 2 | Pertanyaan | Political knowledge |
|  | A | is greater among youth than the elderly. |
|  | B | fosters political tolerance. |
|  | C | is not that important in a democracy. |
|  | D | is generally high in the United States. |
|  | E | none of the above |
|  | Kunci | B |

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| 3 | Pertanyaan | Voter turnout matters because |
|  | A | federal funds are allocated on the basis of the number of voters in a congressional district. |
|  | B | better candidates are selected when more people vote. |
|  | C | politicians pay more attention to those who vote than to those who do not vote. |
|  | D | it makes citizens feel better. |
|  | E | it makes our country look better. |
|  | Kunci | C |

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| 4 | Pertanyaan | Government is defined as the |
|  | A | organization that brings problems to the attention of public officials. |
|  | B | body that is concerned with economic problems while leaving social problems to other institutions of society. |
|  | C | agency that implements policies that have been enacted by other institutions of the political system. |
|  | D | executive branch and its agencies. |
|  | E | institutions and processes through which public policies are made for society. |
|  | Kunci | E |

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| 5 | Pertanyaan | The policymaking institutions of the American national government include all of thefollowing EXCEPT |
|  | A | the Supreme Court. |
|  | B | the presidency. |
|  | C | political parties. |
|  | D | Congress. |
|  | E | the Senate. |
|  | Kunci | C |

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| 6 | Pertanyaan | One advantage of the Internet for democracy is that it |
|  | A | provides less information than newspapers. |
|  | B | makes it easy to avoid political topics. |
|  | C | makes it easier for citizens to communicate directly with government. |
|  | D | will provide more political information to political elites. |
|  | E | none of the above |
|  | Kunci | C |

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| 7 | Pertanyaan | Things that are indivisible, nonexclusive, and that everyone can share are called |
|  | A | intangible property. |
|  | B | socialized. |
|  | C | community property. |
|  | D | communist. |
|  | E | public goods. |
|  | Kunci | E |

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| 8 | Pertanyaan | Governments in the modern world, whether democratic or not, are similar in doing all of thefollowing EXCEPT |
|  | A | protecting citizens ¹ civil liberties. |
|  | B | maintaining a national defense. |
|  | C | providing public goods. |
|  | D | collecting taxes. |
|  | E | providing public services. |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 9 | Pertanyaan | A public good is defined as |
|  | A | something in which any member of society can share. |
|  | B | something provided by the government that cannot be provided by the private sector. |
|  | C | a choice that government makes in response to a political issue. |
|  | D | a public policy that is good for the nation as a whole. |
|  | E | all of the above |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 10 | Pertanyaan | Which of the following statements about public goods is FALSE? |
|  | A | The government usually provides public goods. |
|  | B | Public goods are things that everyone can share. |
|  | C | Individuals have powerful incentives to provide public goods. |
|  | D | Public goods are not profitable. |
|  | E | Public goods are indivisible and nonexclusive. |
|  | Kunci | C |

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| 11 | Pertanyaan | All governments |
|  | A | provide public goods and socialize citizens into the political and social system. |
|  | B | ensure safety on the high seas and promote free enterprise. |
|  | C | maintain national parks and a national defense. |
|  | D | guarantee a capitalist economy and collect taxes. |
|  | E | hold elections. |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 12 | Pertanyaan | All governments |
|  | A | have written constitutions. |
|  | B | are elected. |
|  | C | have a legislature. |
|  | D | provide services. |
|  | E | have a president. |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 13 | Pertanyaan | Which of the following statements about taxes is TRUE? |
|  | A | One out of every three dollars earned by an American citizen is used to pay taxes. |
|  | B | Despite the image presented by the media, survey data reveal that Americans feel they are getting their money's worth for the taxes they pay. |
|  | C | About one-tenth of the average American citizen's salary goes to taxes. |
|  | D | The tax burden in the United States is higher than in most other democratic nations. |
|  | E | All of these are true. |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 14 | Pertanyaan | An interest group so single-minded that its members often vote on only one issue, ignoring apolitician's stand on everything else, is known as |
|  | A | a one-issue group. |
|  | B | a uni-issue group. |
|  | C | a hot-button group. |
|  | D | a single-issue group. |
|  | E | a mono-issue group. |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 15 | Pertanyaan | When compared with the rest of the world, America has a relatively low |
|  | A | number of offices up for election. |
|  | B | number of candidates who seek office. |
|  | C | frequency of elections. |
|  | D | voter turnout in elections. |
|  | E | all of the above |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 16 | Pertanyaan | Many politicians believe that single-issue groups |
|  | A | stimulate the political system to solve public policy problems. |
|  | B | are essential to democracy. |
|  | C | complicate efforts to seek the middle ground on various issues. |
|  | D | play a unifying role in American politics. |
|  | E | do not affect policymaking. |
|  | Kunci | C |

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| 17 | Pertanyaan | Politics is defined by Harold Lasswell as |
|  | A | conflict in society. |
|  | B | the exercise of power. |
|  | C | the resolution of conflict in a way that serves the public. |
|  | D | who gets what, when, and how. |
|  | E | a course of action to solve a problem. |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 18 | Pertanyaan | Single-issue groups |
|  | A | are rapidly losing prominence in American politics. |
|  | B | usually run their own candidates for public office. |
|  | C | have little sympathy for compromising. |
|  | D | help facilitate the construction of a cohesive national public policy. |
|  | E | are highly regarded by political scientists for their contributions to democracy. |
|  | Kunci | C |

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| 19 | Pertanyaan | Which of the following statements best describes voter turnout in the United States? |
|  | A | Among democratic nations, the United States leads the world in voter turnout. |
|  | B | Voter turnout in the United States is constitutionally mandated. |
|  | C | Voters are usually a microcosm of the entire body of American citizens. |
|  | D | Most American voters consider politics as critical to their interests. |
|  | E | The United States has one of the lowest voter turnout rates in the world. |
|  | Kunci | E |

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| 20 | Pertanyaan | The list of problems to which political leaders are paying serious attention is a(n) |
|  | A | problem set. |
|  | B | policy agenda. |
|  | C | issue constellation. |
|  | D | legislative package. |
|  | E | none of the above |
|  | Kunci | B |

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| 21 | Pertanyaan | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which policy comes into being and evolves over time. |
|  | A | Democracy |
|  | B | A policymaking system |
|  | C | A constellation |
|  | D | The bureaucracy |
|  | E | Government |
|  | Kunci | B |

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| 22 | Pertanyaan | The process from above is |
|  | A | a policymaking system. |
|  | B | political decision making. |
|  | C | a policy agenda. |
|  | D | a government. |
|  | E | a linkage institution. |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 23 | Pertanyaan | An example of public policymaking would be |
|  | A | Congress and the president deciding not to act on the AIDS crisis. |
|  | B | a majority of the public supporting the idea of government dealing with unemployment. |
|  | C | the president meeting with the heads of oil companies. |
|  | D | the press creating public concern about racial discrimination. |
|  | E | all of the above |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 24 | Pertanyaan | All of the following are parts of the policymaking system EXCEPT |
|  | A | public goods. |
|  | B | policymaking institutions. |
|  | C | linkage institutions. |
|  | D | people's political interests. |
|  | E | policy. |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 25 | Pertanyaan | Which of the following statements about a government's policy agenda is FALSE? |
|  | A | When you vote, you are partly looking at whether a candidate shares your agenda or not. |
|  | B | Bad news gets an issue on the policy agenda more quickly than good news. |
|  | C | When people confront government officials with problems to be solved, they are trying to influence the government's policy agenda. |
|  | D | A government's policy agenda tends to remain constant over time. |
|  | E | None of the above; all are true. |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 26 | Pertanyaan | A political party is a key \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in America¹s democratic system. |
|  | A | stimulus-response |
|  | B | linkage institution |
|  | C | input |
|  | D | majoritarian inhibitor |
|  | E | output |
|  | Kunci | B |

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| 27 | Pertanyaan | In a democratic society, parties, elections, interest groups and the media are all examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between the preferences of citizens and the government's policy agenda. |
|  | A | cross-pollination |
|  | B | inputs and outputs |
|  | C | ideological bridges |
|  | D | obstacles |
|  | E | linkage institutions |
|  | Kunci | E |

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| 28 | Pertanyaan | Which of the following is NOT a linkage institution? |
|  | A | political parties |
|  | B | the media |
|  | C | interest groups |
|  | D | Congress |
|  | E | All of these are linkage institutions. |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 29 | Pertanyaan | Which of these is a linkage institution? |
|  | A | USA Today |
|  | B | the president's cabinet |
|  | C | the House of Representatives |
|  | D | the ambassador to France |
|  | E | all of the above |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 30 | Pertanyaan | Parties and interest groups |
|  | A | determine which issues are on the policy agenda. |
|  | B | are not particularly interested in the policy agenda. |
|  | C | work hard to get the issues they want on the policy agenda. |
|  | D | have no effect on the policy agenda. |
|  | E | determine the congressional agenda. |
|  | Kunci | C |

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| 31 | Pertanyaan | A choice that government makes in response to some issue on its agenda is called |
|  | A | public policy. |
|  | B | selective selection. |
|  | C | a law. |
|  | D | stimulus-response. |
|  | E | rational choice theory. |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 32 | Pertanyaan | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arise when people disagree about a problem or a public policy choice made tocombat a problem. |
|  | A | Revolutions |
|  | B | Political issues |
|  | C | Social crises |
|  | D | Governments |
|  | E | Wars |
|  | Kunci | B |

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| 33 | Pertanyaan | A key question that confronts government regarding different public policy choices is |
|  | A | whether an appropriate linkage institution is willing to frame a policy. |
|  | B | which is the most complicated one to deal with. |
|  | C | which is the least complicated one to deal with. |
|  | D | whether or not government should do anything about them. |
|  | E | all of the above |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 34 | Pertanyaan | Public policy is defined as a |
|  | A | policy directed at more than one person. |
|  | B | course of action to solve a problem. |
|  | C | set of rules and regulations issued by a government agency. |
|  | D | course of action by a political party. |
|  | E | choice that government makes in response to an issue. |
|  | Kunci | E |

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| 35 | Pertanyaan | Political issues |
|  | A | are always acted upon by the government. |
|  | B | arise when people disagree about a problem or public policy choices made to combat a problem. |
|  | C | are limited in number in the United States. |
|  | D | usually emerge out of group consensus on a problem. |
|  | E | all of the above |
|  | Kunci | B |

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| 36 | Pertanyaan | Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels published |
|  | A | The Communist Manifesto. |
|  | B | A Theory of Democracy. |
|  | C | The Federalist Papers. |
|  | D | Poor Richard's Almanac. |
|  | E | War and Peace. |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 37 | Pertanyaan | One type of linkage institution is |
|  | A | an interest group. |
|  | B | a government. |
|  | C | a bureaucracy. |
|  | D | a legislature. |
|  | E | all of the above |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 38 | Pertanyaan | The effects a policy has on people and problems is called |
|  | A | policy outputs. |
|  | B | policy implementation. |
|  | C | policy issues. |
|  | D | policy impacts. |
|  | E | policy agenda. |
|  | Kunci | D |

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| 39 | Pertanyaan | The writers of the United States Constitution |
|  | A | were distrustful of democracy. |
|  | B | sought to establish the most democratic system they could. |
|  | C | were interested in promoting equality above all else. |
|  | D | patterned our government after Britain's except for the King. |
|  | E | believed in majority rule. |
|  | Kunci | A |

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| 40 | Pertanyaan | A means of selecting policymakers and or organizing government so that policy representsand responds to the public's preferences is |
|  | A | government. |
|  | B | politics. |
|  | C | public administration. |
|  | D | democracy. |
|  | E | all of the above |
|  | Kunci | D |