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## Practice Multiple-Choice Questions

### 练习多项选择题

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*Questions 1 and 2 are sample knowledge-based items.*

*第 1 题和第 2 题是知识性题目的示例。*

1. In a civilized society, citizens agree to give up or limit certain freedoms and empower a government to make rules to govern them in exchange for a level of security. The people may dismantle a government that does not respect their natural rights. Which of the following terms is the most accurate label for this idea?

1. 在文明社会中，公民同意放弃或限制某些自由，并授权政府制定规则来管理他们，以换取一定程度的安全保障。如果政府不尊重他们的自然权利，人民可以推翻它。下列哪个术语最准确地描述了这一理念？

(A) limited government

(A) 有限政府

(B) social contract

(B) 社会契约

(C) popular sovereignty

(C) 人民主权

(D) republicanism

(D) 共和主义

2. Which of the following serves as the basis for the implied powers of Congress?

2. 下列哪项构成了国会隐含权力的基础？

(A) the Establishment Clause

(A) 设立条款

(B) the Full Faith and Credit Clause

( B ) 完全信任与尊重条款

(C) the Commerce Clause

( C ) 商业条款

(D) the Necessary and Proper Clause

( D ) 必要且适当条款

**Questions 3–6 are sample comparison-based items.**

**第 3-6 题是基于比较的示例题。**

3. Which of the following pairs accurately represents views likely to be held by a liberal and views likely to be held by a conservative?

3. 下列 哪一对准确地代表了自由主义者可能持有的观点和保守主义者可能持有的观点？

	Liberal 自由派	Conservative 保守的
(A) ( 一个 )	supports extensive regulation of business to protect consumers 支持对企业进行广泛的监管，以保护消费者权益。	supports extensive regulation of industry to combat climate change 支持对行业进行广泛的监管，以应对气候变化
(B) ( B )	supports reduced taxation on wealthy individuals and corporations to stimulate economic growth 支持降低富裕个人和企业的税收以刺激经济增长	supports increased taxation on wealthy individuals and corporations and funding of social welfare programs 支持对富裕个人和企业增加税收，并为社会福利项目提供资金。
(C) ( C )	supports increased education spending 支持增加教育支出	opposes federal regulation of public education 反对联邦政府对公共教育进行监管
(D) ( D )	supports death penalty 支持死刑	opposes death penalty 反对死刑

4. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of the constitutional powers of the House of Representatives and the Senate?

4. 以下 哪项是对众议院和参议院宪法权力的准确比较？

	House of Representatives 众议院	Senate 参议院
(A) ( 一个 )	confirms ambassadors 确认大使	confirms federal judicial nominees 联邦司法提名人确认
(B) ( B )	originates all revenue bills 所有税收账单均由此产生。	brings charges of impeachment 提出弹劾指控
(C) ( C )	limits debate by issuing rules 通过颁布规则来限制辩论	limits debate with a filibuster 用冗长辩论限制辩论
(D) ( D )	determines the president if no candidate receives a majority of the electoral votes 如果没有候选人获得多数选举人票，则由该职位决定总统人选。	determines the vice president if no candidate receives a majority of the electoral votes 如果没有候选人获得多数选举人票，则由副总统人选决定。

5. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of reapportionment and redistricting?

5. 以下哪项是对重新分配和重新划分选区的准确比较？

	<b>Reapportionment 重新划分选区</b>	<b>Redistricting 重新划分选区</b>
(A) ( 一个 )	conducted by the federal government 由联邦政府进行	conducted by state governments 由州政府开展
(B) ( B )	increases or decreases a state' s total number of senators 增加或减少一个州的参议员总数	increases or decreases a state' s total number of electoral votes 增加或减少一个州的选举人票总数
(C) ( C )	conducted every ten years based on census data 每十年根据人口普查数据进行一次。	conducted biannually based on population shifts within states 每两年进行一次，依据各州的人口变化情况而定。
(D) ( D )	often involves gerrymandering by state legislatures 通常涉及州立法机构的选区划分不公。	is determined by the Census Bureau 由人口普查局确定

6. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of the two court cases?

6. 以下 哪项是对这两个法庭案件的准确比较？

	<b><i>Schenck v. United States (1919)</i> 申克诉美国案 ( 1919 年 )</b>	<b><i>New York Times Co. v. United States (1971)</i> 纽约时报诉美国案 ( 1971 年 )</b>
(A) ( 一个 )	established the clear and present danger test 确立了 “明显且即刻危险” 检验标准	prohibited prior restraint of the press in most cases 在大多数情况下，禁止事先限制新闻发布。
(B) ( B )	upheld defendants' prison sentences for encouraging others to resist the military draft 维持被告因教唆他人拒服兵役而被判处的监禁刑罚。	upheld prison sentence of congressional staffer who leaked the Pentagon Papers to the press 维持对向媒体泄露五角大楼文件的国会工作人员的监禁判决
(C) ( C )	declared the Espionage Act unconstitutional 宣布《间谍法》违宪	upheld prior restraint of the press in most cases 在大多数情况下，维持了对新闻媒体的事先限制。
(D) ( D )	established First Amendment protections for symbolic speech 确立了象征性言论受宪法第一修正案保护的原则。	declared the Espionage Act unconstitutional 宣布《间谍法》违宪

***Questions 7–12 are sample quantitative analysis items.***

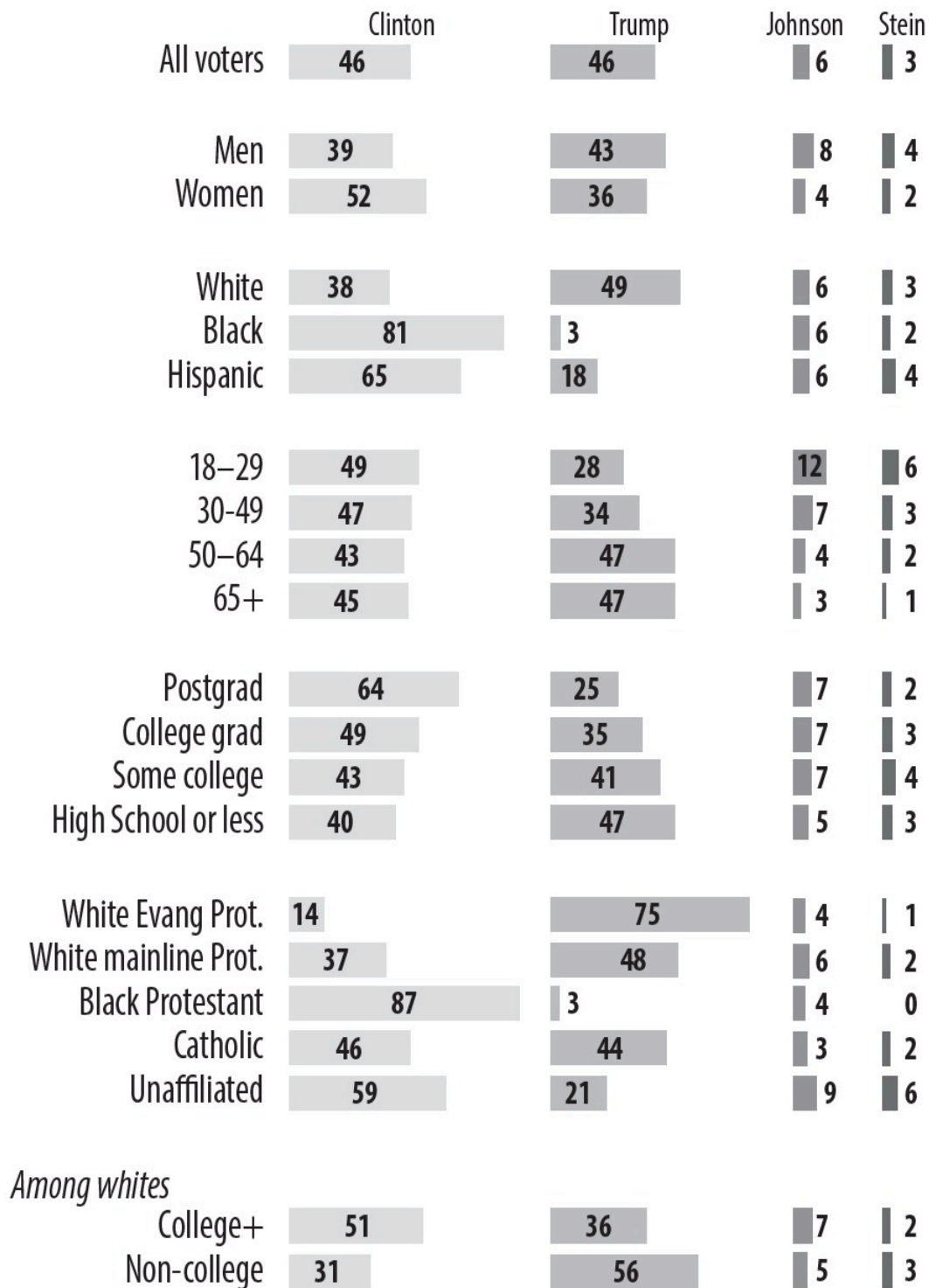
**第 7 至 12 题是定量分析示例题。**

QUESTIONS 7 AND 8 REFER TO THE GRAPH.

第 7 题和第 8 题参考图表。

## Wide gender, race, age, education and religious differences in presidential voter preferences

% of registered voters who support...



Source: Pew Research Center, October 2016

资料来源：皮尤研究中心，2016年10月

7. According to the data set, which of the following is the strongest demographic indicator of support for Clinton?

**7. 根据** 数据集，下列哪项是支持克林顿的最强人口统计指标？

- (A) being a woman  
( A ) 身为女性
- (B) being black  
( B ) 黑人
- (C) being 18–29 years old  
( C ) 年龄在 18 至 29 岁之间
- (D) having a postgraduate education  
( D ) 拥有研究生学历

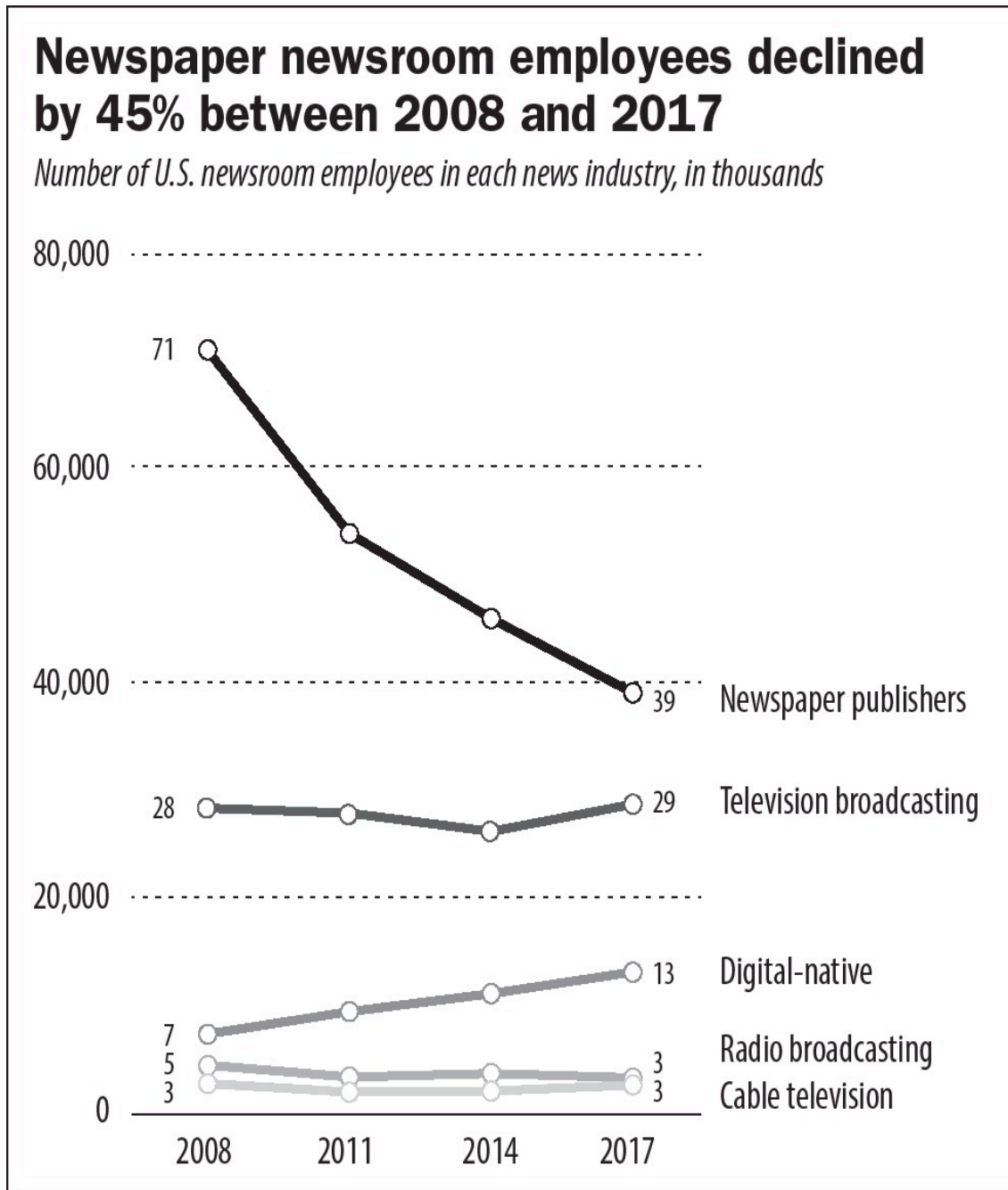
**8.** In the 2016 election, two minor party candidates drew a measurable percentage of the vote, Jill Stein, who ran as the Green Party candidate, and Gary Johnson, who ran as a Libertarian. Considering how minor parties can affect presidential election outcomes, which of the following statements is true?

**8.** 在 2016 年总统选举中，两位小党候选人获得了相当比例的选票，分别是绿党候选人吉尔·斯坦和自由党候选人加里·约翰逊。考虑到小党派对总统选举结果的影响，下列哪项陈述是正确的？

- (A) Stein' s candidacy most likely aided Clinton by drawing voters who would otherwise have voted for Trump.  
( A ) 斯坦的参选很可能帮助了希拉里，吸引了原本会投票给特朗普的选民。
- (B) Stein' s candidacy most likely aided Trump by drawing voters who would otherwise have voted for Clinton.  
( B ) 斯坦的参选很可能帮助了特朗普，因为他吸引了原本会投票给希拉里的选民。
- (C) Johnson' s candidacy most likely aided Trump by drawing voters who would otherwise have voted for Clinton.  
( C ) 约翰逊的参选很可能帮助了特朗普，因为他吸引了原本会投票给希拉里的选民。
- (D) Neither minor party candidate drew enough voters to impact the outcome of the election.  
( D ) 两个小党候选人都没有获得足够的选票来影响选举结果。

QUESTIONS 9 AND 10 REFER TO THE GRAPH.

第 9 题和第 10 题参考图表。



Source: Pew Research Center

资料来源：皮尤研究中心

9. Which of the following statements accurately describes a trend in the data set on the previous page?
9. 下列哪个陈述准确描述了上一页数据集中的趋势？
- (A) Newspaper publishers are the only industry to show an overall decline in newsroom employees from 2008 to 2017.
- (A) 从 2008 年到 2017 年，报业出版商是唯一新闻编辑室员工总数出现下降的行业。
- (B) The newspaper industry employed more newsroom employees in 2017 than any other news industry.
- (B) 2017 年，报业雇佣的新闻编辑室员工人数超过了其他任何新闻行业。

(C) Newspaper newsroom employees have declined significantly since 2008 while the numbers of newsroom employees in other industries have grown overall.

(C) 自 2008 年以来，报纸新闻编辑室员工人数大幅下降，而其他行业的新闻编辑室员工人数总体上有所增长。

(D) Television broadcasting showed the greatest increase in newsroom employees from 2008 to 2017.

(D) 2008 年至 2017 年，电视广播新闻编辑室员工人数增幅最大。

**10.** Given what you know about changes in the news media in recent decades, which of the following statements might accurately explain the changes in newsroom employee numbers presented in the data?

**10. 根据** 你对近几十年来新闻媒体变化的了解，下列哪项陈述可以准确解释数据中呈现的新闻编辑室员工人数的变化？

(A) Newspaper subscriptions have declined as news consumers have gained access to increasing numbers of free or low-cost online sources of news.

(A) 随着新闻消费者能够获得越来越多的免费或低成本的在线新闻来源，报纸订阅量有所下降。

(B) Increases in newsroom hiring in the television and digital media industries have created increasing demand for newsroom employees overall.

(B) 电视和数字媒体行业新闻编辑室招聘的增加，导致对新闻编辑室员工的整体需求不断增加。

(C) Growth in radio broadcasting has allowed the industry to offer newsroom employees higher salaries, drawing employees away from other news industries.

(C) 广播业的发展使该行业能够向新闻编辑室员工提供更高的薪水，从而吸引了其他新闻行业的员工。

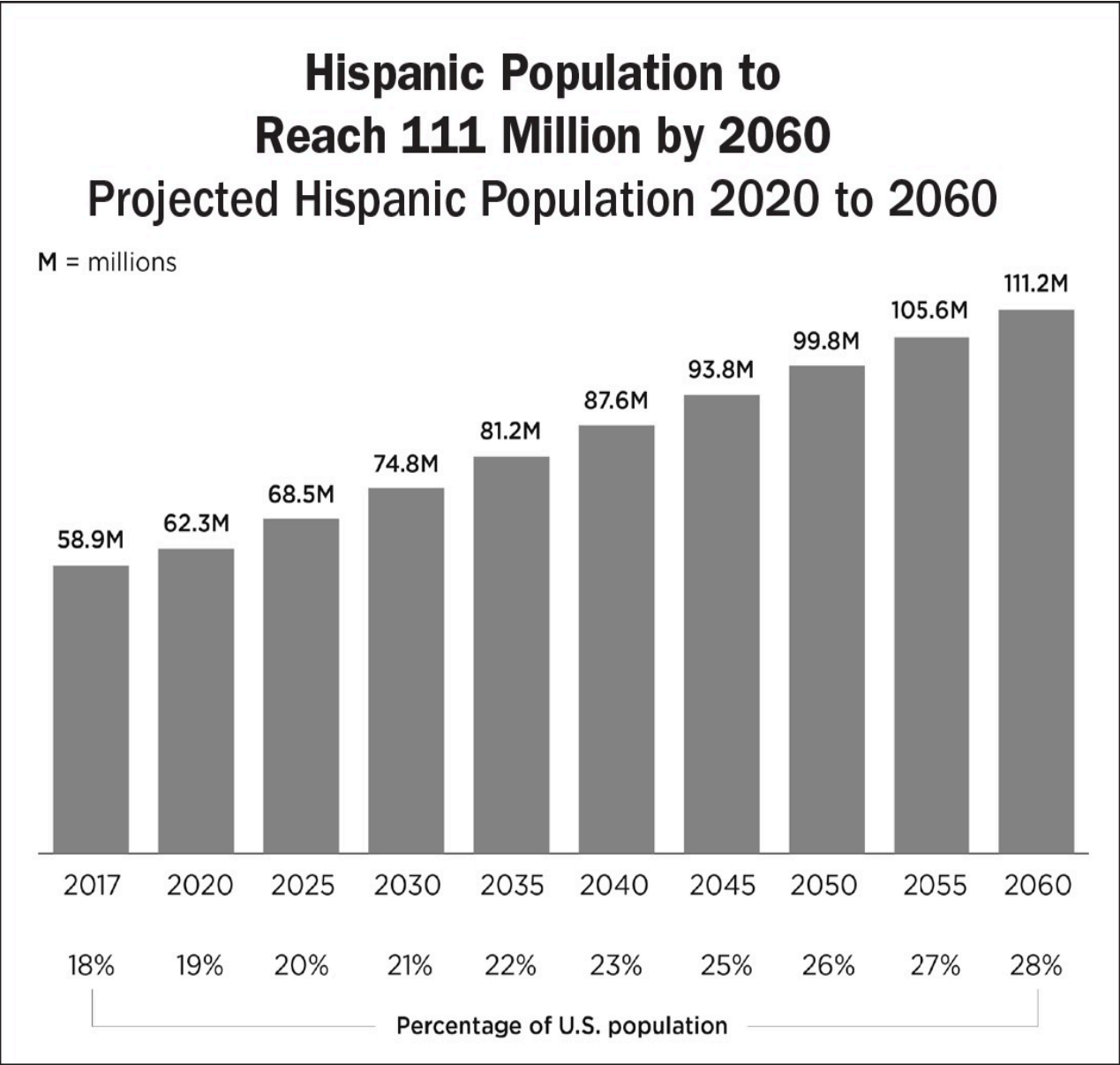
(D) Advertising revenues have increased for cable news and radio broadcasting, while declining for newspapers.

(D) 有线新闻和广播的广告收入有所增加，而报纸的广告收入则有所下降。



QUESTIONS 11 AND 12 REFER TO THE GRAPH.

第 11 题和第 12 题参考图表。



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017

资料来源：美国人口普查局，2017年

11. By what year will Hispanics reach one-quarter of the United States population?

11. 到哪一年，西班牙裔人口将占美国人口的四分之一？

- (A) 2025  
( A ) 2025 年
- (B) 2040  
( B ) 2040 年
- (C) 2045  
( C ) 2045
- (D) 2050  
( D ) 2050



12. Based on your understanding of demographics and politics, which of the following conclusions is true?

12. 根据你对人口统计和政治的理解，下列哪个结论是正确的？

(A) Because large numbers of Hispanic voters tend to favor Republican candidates and policies, Republicans are likely to gain political power.

(A) 由于大量西班牙裔选民倾向于支持共和党候选人和政策，共和党人可能会获得政治权力。

(B) Because large numbers of Hispanic voters tend to favor Democratic candidates and policies, Democrats are likely to gain political power.

(B) 由于大量西班牙裔选民倾向于支持民主党候选人和政策，民主党人可能会获得政治权力。

(C) Because the Hispanic population is diverse in their political views and party affiliations, the growing Hispanic demographic is unlikely to significantly affect partisan politics.

(C) 由于西班牙裔人口的政治观点和党派归属各不相同，不断增长的西班牙裔人口不太可能对党派政治产生重大影响。

(D) Democratic politicians should discontinue support for immigration reform measures and the DREAM Act, which are opposed by most Hispanic voters.

(D) 民主党政客应停止支持移民改革措施和《梦想法案》，因为大多数西班牙裔选民反对这些措施和法案。

**Questions 13–18 are sample text-based analysis items.**

**第 13-18 题是基于文本的分析示例题。**

**QUESTIONS 13–15 REFER TO THE PASSAGE.**

**第 13-15 题与文章内容相关。**

In 1984, Congress passed the National Minimum Drinking Age Act requiring the Secretary of Transportation to withhold 5 percent of federal highway funds from states that did not adopt a 21-year-old minimum drinking age. South Dakota, a state that permitted persons 19 years of age to purchase alcohol, challenged the law, arguing that regulation of alcohol sales is an exclusive power of state government. The Supreme Court held that the threat of withholding funds as an inducement to comply with a federally promoted policy is constitutional.

1984年，国会通过了《国家最低饮酒年龄法案》，要求交通部长扣留未将最低饮酒年龄设定为21岁的各州5%的联邦公路资金。南达科他州允许19岁的人购买酒精饮料，该州对这项法律提出质疑，认为监管酒精销售是州政府的专属权力。最高法院裁定，以扣留资金作为诱使各州遵守联邦政府推行的政策的手段是合宪的。

The Court stated: 法院声明：

The Constitution empowers Congress to “lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States.” Art. I, 8, cl. 1. Incident to this power, Congress may attach conditions on the receipt of federal funds, and has repeatedly employed the power “to further broad policy objectives by conditioning receipt of federal moneys upon

compliance by the recipient with federal statutory and administrative directives.” . . .

《宪法》赋予国会“征收税款、关税、进口税和消费税，以偿还债务，并为美国的共同防御和公共福利提供资金”的权力。（第一条第八款第一项）国会依据此项权力，可以对联邦资金的接收附加条件，并且曾多次运用该权力，“通过将联邦资金的接收与接受方遵守联邦法律和行政指令挂钩，来推进广泛的政策目标”。

Here Congress has offered relatively mild encouragement to the States to enact higher minimum drinking ages than they would otherwise choose. But the enactment of such laws remains the prerogative of the States not merely in theory but in fact. Even if Congress might lack the power to impose a national minimum drinking age directly, we conclude that encouragement to state action found in 158 is a valid use of the spending power.

在此，国会给予各州相对温和的鼓励，鼓励它们制定比原本更高的最低饮酒年龄。但制定此类法律仍然是各州的特权，这不仅在理论上如此，在事实上也是如此。即使国会可能没有权力直接制定全国最低饮酒年龄，我们仍然认为，第158条中对各州采取行动的鼓励是合理运用支出权的体现。

— *South Dakota v. Dole* (1987) Majority Opinion

— 南达科他州诉多尔案（1987年）多数意见

**13.** Which of the following enumerated powers of Congress allowed the Supreme Court to side with the federal government in the case of *South Dakota v. Dole* according to the majority opinion?

**13. 根据** 多数意见，下列列举的国会权力中，哪一项允许最高法院在南达科他州诉多尔案中站在联邦政府一边？

(A) Supremacy Clause

（A）最高条款

(B) Commerce Clause

（B）商业条款

(C) Tax and spend money

（C）税收和支出

(D) Standards of weights and measures

（D）度量衡标准

**14.** In which of the following court cases did the Supreme Court decide a case in the opposite manner by upholding the rights of states in balancing power between the national and state governments?

**14. 在** 下列哪个法庭案件中，最高法院通过维护各州在平衡国家政府和州政府权力方面的权利，做出了相反的判决？

(A) *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)

（A）麦卡洛克诉马里兰州案（1819年）

(B) *Tinker v. Des Moines* (1969)

(B) *Tinker* 诉得梅因 (1969)

- (C) *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)  
( C ) 马伯里诉麦迪逊案 ( 1803 年 )
- (D) *United States v. Lopez* (1995)  
( D ) 美国诉洛佩兹案 ( 1995 年 )

15. In *South Dakota v. Dole*, the Court upheld a requirement placed on the states by the federal government. Which of the following terms best describes the federal requirement that states comply with federal drinking age policy?

15. 在 *南达科他州诉多尔案* 中，法院维持了联邦政府对各州提出的要求。下列哪个术语最能描述联邦政府要求各州遵守联邦饮酒年龄政策的规定？

- (A) dual federalism  
( A ) 双重联邦制
- (B) devolution  
( B ) 权力下放
- (C) eminent domain  
( C ) 征用权
- (D) a mandate  
( D ) 拥有授权

#### QUESTIONS 16 AND 17 REFER TO THE PASSAGE.

第 16 题和第 17 题与文章内容相关。

Independent of the opinions of many great authors, that a free elective government cannot be extended over large territories, a few reflections must evince, that one government and general legislation alone never can extend equal benefits to all parts of the United States: Different laws, customs, and opinions exist in the different states, which by a uniform system of laws would be unreasonably invaded. The United States contain about a million of square miles, and in half a century will, probably, contain ten millions of people; and from the center to the extremes is about 800 miles.

尽管许多伟大作家认为自由选举产生的政府无法覆盖广袤的领土，但一些思考足以表明，仅靠一个政府和统一的法律永远无法使美国所有地区都享有同等的利益：各州存在不同的法律、习俗和观念，统一的法律体系会不合理地侵犯这些差异。美国面积约一百万平方英里，半个世纪后人口可能达到一千万；从中心到最南端大约八百英里。

Before we do away the state governments or adopt measures that will tend to abolish them, and to consolidate the states into one entire government several principles should be considered, and facts ascertained:—These, and my examination into the essential parts of the proposed plan, I shall pursue in my next.

在我们废除州政府或采取旨在废除州政府的措施，并将各州合并为一个整体政府之前，应当考虑几个原则，并查明事实：——这些以及我对拟议计划基本部分的考察，我将在下一篇文章中进行探讨。

—*Letters from the Federal Farmer No. 1*

—— 联邦农场主来信 第一期

16. Which of the following statements best summarizes the author's argument?

16. 以下 哪项陈述最能概括作者的论点？

- (A) Removing the authority of the state governments would make them vulnerable to invasion.  
( A ) 剥夺州政府的权力会使它们容易受到入侵。
- (B) The United States is too large of a territory to be governed by a federal government because standard national laws would intrude on the rights of states to protect different traditions.  
( B ) 美国领土太大，不适合由联邦政府统治，因为标准的国家法律会侵犯各州保护不同传统的权利。
- (C) Large centralized governments are the most effective way to eliminate factions and protect personal liberties.  
( C ) 大型中央集权政府是消除派系和保护个人自由的最有效方法。
- (D) State government should be eliminated, and a unitary system of government established because federalism cannot succeed in the real world where states will be in conflict with each other.  
( D ) 应该废除州政府，建立单一制政府，因为联邦制在现实世界中无法成功，各州之间会发生冲突。

17. In which of the following documents does the author make an argument that is most similar to the one presented in *Letters from the Federal Farmer No. 1*?

17. 在 下列哪份文件中，作者提出的论点与 《联邦农民来信》第 1 号中提出的论点最为相似？

- (A) *Federalist No. 10*  
( A ) 《联邦党人文集》第 10 篇
- (B) *Declaration of Independence*  
( B ) 独立宣言
- (C) *Brutus No. 1*  
( C ) 布鲁图斯 1 号
- (D) *Federalist No. 51*  
( D ) 《联邦党人文集》第 51 篇

## QUESTION 18 REFERS TO THE PASSAGE.

第 18 题与文章内容相关。

In the case of *Reed v. Reed* (1971), the Supreme Court struck down an Idaho law giving preference to males over females in selecting the administrator of a deceased person's estate (the person responsible for overseeing the belongings of the person who has died).

在 *Reed 诉 Reed* 案 ( 1971 年 ) 中，最高法院推翻了爱达荷州的一项法律，该法律在选择死者遗产管理人 ( 负责管理死者财产的人 ) 时给予男性优先于女性的权利。

The Court stated: 法院声明：

In applying that clause, this Court has consistently recognized that the Fourteenth Amendment does not deny to States the power to treat different classes of persons in different ways . . . [T]hat amendment does, however, deny to States the power to legislate that different treatment be accorded to persons placed by a statute into different classes on the basis of criteria wholly unrelated to the objective of that statute. A classification “must be reasonable, not arbitrary, and must rest upon some ground of difference having a fair and substantial relation to the object of the legislation, so that all persons similarly circumstanced shall be treated alike.” The question presented by this case, then, is whether a difference in the sex of competing applicants for letters of administration bears a rational relationship to a state objective.

在适用该条款时，本法院一贯认为，第十四修正案并未剥夺各州对不同类别的人采取不同方式的权力.....然而，该修正案确实剥夺了各州根据与该法规目标完全无关的标准，立法规定对被法规划分为不同类别的人给予不同待遇的权力。分类“必须合理，而非任意，并且必须基于与立法目标具有公平且实质性关联的差异理由，以便所有情况类似的人都应受到同等对待。”因此，本案提出的问题是，申请遗嘱执行书的申请人性别差异是否与州的目标存在合理的关联。

—*Reed v. Reed* (1971) Majority Opinion

— 里德诉里德案（1971年）多数意见

**18.** Based on the above excerpt and your existing knowledge, upon which constitutional clause was the Court relying in its decision to prohibit sex-based discrimination in this case?

**18. 根据** 以上摘录和你已有的知识，法院在本案中依据哪条宪法条款裁定禁止基于性别的歧视？

(A) The Supremacy Clause

( A ) 最高条款

(B) The Full Faith and Credit Clause

( B ) 完全信任与尊重条款

(C) The Equal Protection Clause

( C ) 平等保护条款

(D) The Due Process Clause

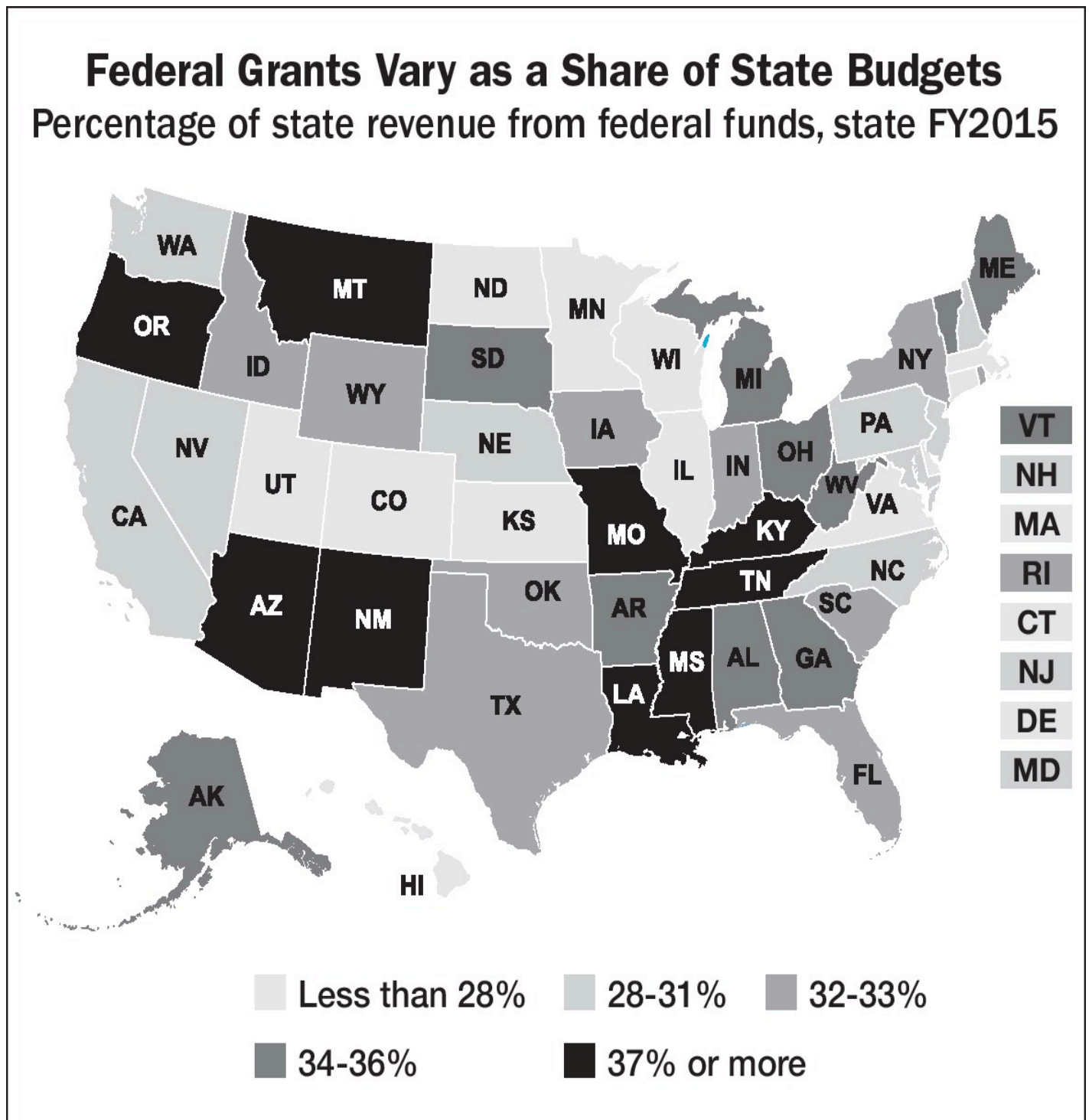
( D ) 正当程序条款

***Questions 19–22 are sample visual analysis items.***

**第 19-22 题是视觉分析示例题。**

QUESTIONS 19 AND 20 REFER TO THE MAP.

第 19 题和第 20 题参考地图。



19. Which of the following state pairs represent the highest and lowest groups of federal aid as a percentage of the state budget, respectively?

19. 下列 哪对州分别代表联邦援助占州预算百分比最高和最低的组别？

(A) Minnesota, Georgia

( A ) 明尼苏达州、佐治亚州

(B) Montana, North Carolina

( B ) 蒙大拿州、北卡罗来纳州



(C) Texas, California

( C ) 德克萨斯州、加利福尼亚州

(D) Kentucky, Illinois

( D ) 肯塔基州、伊利诺伊州

20. Which of the following statements is accurate based on the data in the graphic?

20. 根据图表中的数据，下列哪个陈述是准确的？

(A) Federal aid generally composes a larger share of the budget for coastal states than for interior states.

( A ) 联邦援助在沿海州的预算中所占比例通常比在内陆州的预算中所占比例更大。

(B) Federal aid generally composes a larger share of the budget for southern states than for northern states.

( B ) 联邦援助在南方各州的预算中所占比例通常比北方各州更大。

(C) States that rely more and less heavily on federal aid are distributed evenly throughout all geographic regions.

( C ) 对联邦援助依赖程度不同的各州在所有地理区域分布均匀。

(D) States that rely more heavily on federal aid generally do so as a result of natural disasters.

( D ) 那些更依赖联邦援助的州通常是由于自然灾害造成的。



QUESTIONS 21 AND 22 REFER TO THE CARTOON.

第 21 题和第 22 题与漫画有关。



*Courtesy of the Jay N. 'Ding' Darling Wildlife Society*

承蒙杰伊·N·“丁”·达林野生动物协会惠允

21. Franklin Roosevelt's early attempts to enact New Deal legislation were consistently struck down by the Supreme Court as exceeding Congress's constitutional powers. Roosevelt responded by proposing a plan to "pack the Court" by increasing the number of Supreme Court justices, which would allow him to nominate friendly judges who would be approved by a friendly Senate. Which presidential power allowed FDR to

propose this plan?

**21.** 富兰克林·罗斯福早期推行新政立法的尝试屡次被最高法院驳回，理由是这些立法超越了国会的宪法权力。罗斯福的回应是提出一项“扩充最高法院”的计划，即增加最高法院大法官的人数，这样他就可以提名对他友好的法官，并由对他友好的参议院批准。罗斯福提出的这项计划依据的是总统的哪项权力？

(A) the power to change the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

( A ) 改变最高法院管辖权的权力

(B) the power to change the number of judges on the Supreme Court

( B ) 改变最高法院法官人数的权力

(C) the power to make recess appointments

( C ) 休会期间任命官员的权力

(D) the power to recommend legislation

( D ) 提出立法建议的权力

**22.** Which of the following statements best describes the message of the cartoon?

**22. 以下** 哪项陈述最能描述这幅漫画所传达的信息？

(A) The president is the captain of the ship, a trustworthy person, and has the moral and constitutional authority to control the Court.

( A ) 总统是船长，是值得信赖的人，并且有道德和宪法权力来控制法院。

(B) The president does not have the constitutional power to change the direction of the Court, which is required to keep the country headed in the right direction.

( B ) 总统没有宪法权力改变法院的方向，而法院是使国家朝着正确方向前进所必需的。

(C) It is the duty of Congress to support the president, and his agenda must be supported by all three branches.

( C ) 国会的职责是支持总统，总统的议程必须得到所有三个部门的支持。

(D) Congress is a powerful co-equal branch of government and unafraid to stand up to his agenda, which is an abuse of power.

( D ) 国会是政府中一个强大的平等分支，并且无所畏惧地反对他的议程，因为那是滥用权力。

**Questions 23–25 are sample concept application items.**

**第 23-25 题是概念应用示例题。**

**23.** Which of the following is an example of judicial review?

**23. 下列** 哪项是司法审查的例子？

(A) The Supreme Court hears a case to determine whether an environmental regulation applies to a specific category of manufacturers.

( A ) 最高法院审理案件，以确定环境法规是否适用于特定类别的制造商。

(B) State police agencies review the performance of criminal court judges.

( B ) 州警察机构审查刑事法庭法官的绩效。

(C) A federal district court in Texas strikes down parts of the Affordable Care Act as unconstitutional.

( C ) 德克萨斯州联邦地区法院裁定《平价医疗法案》部分条款违宪。

(D) The Senate conducts confirmation hearings to determine the fitness of a presidential nominee to the Supreme Court.

( D ) 参议院举行确认听证会，以确定总统提名的最高法院大法官人选是否合适。

**24.** In *Riley v. California* (2014), the Supreme Court unanimously held that the warrantless search of a cell phone was unconstitutional. Which constitutional amendment protects the right violated by the search?

**24. 在** 莱利诉加利福尼亚州案 ( 2014 年 ) 中，最高法院一致裁定，未经搜查令搜查手机违宪。哪项宪法修正案保护了被该搜查侵犯的权利？

(A) First Amendment

( A ) 第一修正案

(B) Fourth Amendment

( B ) 第四修正案

(C) Fifth Amendment

( C ) 第五修正案

(D) Sixth Amendment

( D ) 第六修正案

**25.** Which of the following options would be a tool available to the president to ensure that an independent agency is effectively carrying out its mandate?

**25. 以下** 哪项是总统可以用来确保独立机构有效履行其职责的工具？

(A) appoint the head of the agency

( A ) 任命该机构负责人

(B) solicit opinions from interest groups for use in formulating regulations

( B ) 征求利益集团的意见，用于制定法规

(C) fire and replace a large percentage of lower-level agency employees

( C ) 解雇并替换大部分基层机构员工

(D) perform oversight by conducting public hearings

( D ) 通过举行公开听证会进行监督

1. (B) is correct. The idea of the social contract, proposed by John Locke, is foundational to the Declaration of Independence and the American Revolution itself. It is a concept you should be able to name and define. This question may challenge you because limited government (A) and popular sovereignty (C) both also relate to the broader ideas of democracy. Republicanism (D) is incorrect because it involves the unrelated principle of representative government. Answer (B) is the best choice because the statement provided is the definition of a social contract.
1. ( B) 正确。约翰·洛克提出的社会契约论是《独立宣言》和美国革命的基石。你应该能够说出并定义这个概念。这个问题可能对你来说有点挑战性，因为有限政府 (A) 和人民主权 (C) 都与更广泛的民主理念相关。共和主义 (D) 不正确，因为它涉及代议制政府这一无关的原则。答案 (B) 是最佳选择，因为提供的陈述正是社会契约的定义。
2. (D) is correct. Answers (A) and (B) are clearly wrong. The Establishment Clause (A) is the First Amendment clause that requires the separation of church and state. The Full Faith and Credit Clause (B), found in Article IV, requires that states respect official records and decisions of other states. The Commerce Clause (C) is more challenging. The Commerce Clause has been interpreted very broadly, and forms the basis for more implied powers than any other power of Congress. Choice (D), however, the Necessary and Proper Clause, actually grants Congress the authority to exercise powers that are implied and not specifically expressed in the Constitution.
2. ( D) 正确。选项 (A) 和 (B) 显然错误。政教分离条款 (A) 是第一修正案中的一项条款。完全信任与尊重条款 (B) 位于第四条，要求各州尊重其他州的官方记录和决定。商业条款 (C) 更具挑战性。商业条款的解释非常宽泛，它所隐含的权力比国会的任何其他权力都多。然而，选项 (D)，即必要且适当条款，实际上赋予了国会行使宪法中未明确规定的隐含权力的权力。
3. The correct answer is Choice (C) because both corresponding statements are correct. Choice (A) is incorrect because the second statement is false. Conservatives generally do not support increased regulation of industry. Choice (B) is incorrect because the liberal-side statement describes supply-side economics, a theory that is generally supported by conservatives. The conservative-side statement is also false; conservatives do not favor increased taxation or support the expansion of social welfare programs. Choice (D) is incorrect because the liberal and conservative positions are reversed. Liberals are more likely to oppose the death penalty, while conservatives generally favor it.
3. 正确 答案是选项 (C)，因为两个对应的陈述都正确。选项 (A) 错误，因为第二个陈述是错误的。保守派通常不支持加强对行业的监管。选项 (B) 错误，因为自由派的陈述描述的是供给侧经济学，而保守派通常支持这一理论。保守派的陈述也是错误的；保守派不赞成增加税收，也不支持扩大社会福利项目。选项 (D) 错误，因为自由派和保守派的立场正好相反。自由派更倾向于反对死刑，而保守派通常支持死刑。
4. The correct answer is (D). Remember that both parts of the answer must be correct for the answer to be correct. Choice (A) is incorrect as to the House (the Senate confirms ambassadors), but correct as to the Senate. Choice (B) is correct as to the House, but incorrect as to the Senate (the House brings impeachment charges). Choice (C) is incorrect because neither the practice of issuing rules for bills in the House, nor the filibuster in the Senate are constitutional powers. The question asks you to compare the constitutional powers of the House and Senate. This is a very difficult question. (Sorry!) Remember to carefully read the question. If you find yourself trying to decide between



two answers that both seem correct, go back and read the full question (RTFQ).

- 4. 正确** 答案是 (D)。请记住，答案的两个部分都必须正确。选项 (A) 关于众议院的权力是错误的（参议院确认大使任命），但关于参议院的权力是正确的。选项 (B) 关于众议院的权力是正确的，但关于参议院的权力是错误的（众议院提出弹劾指控）。选项 (C) 是错误的，因为众议院制定法案规则的做法以及参议院的阻挠议事都不是宪法赋予的权力。题目要求你比较众议院和参议院的宪法权力。这是一个非常难的问题。（抱歉！）请务必仔细阅读题目。如果你发现自己在两个看似都正确的答案之间犹豫不决，请返回并阅读完整的题目（RTFQ）。
- 5.** The correct answer is (A) because both corresponding statements are true. Choice (B) is incorrect because both statements are false. Reapportionment impacts representation in the House, and redistricting, the redrawing of district boundaries within a state, does not change the number of House seats or electoral votes. Choice (C) is incorrect because the redistricting statement is false. Redistricting occurs every ten years as a result of reapportionment. Choice (D) is incorrect because both parts are false. Gerrymandering is related to redistricting; the Census Bureau conducts the census and reapportions, but does not redistrict. Redistricting is carried out by the states and the Census Bureau is a federal agency.
- 5. 正确** 答案是 (A)，因为两个对应的陈述都正确。选项 (B) 错误，因为两个陈述都错误。重新分配席位会影响众议院的席位分配，而重新划分选区（即重新划分州内选区边界）并不会改变众议院的席位数量或选举人票数。选项 (C) 错误，因为关于重新划分选区的陈述是错误的。重新划分选区是每十年一次的重新分配的结果。选项 (D) 错误，因为两个部分都错误。选区划分不公与重新划分选区有关；人口普查局负责人口普查和重新分配席位，但不负责重新划分选区。重新划分选区由各州负责，而人口普查局是联邦机构。
- 6.** The correct answer is (A) because both corresponding statements are true. Choice (B) is incorrect because the second statement is false. The New York Times case did not involve criminal charges, and no one was imprisoned. Choice (C) is incorrect because both parts are false. The Espionage Act was not declared unconstitutional, and prior restraint of the press was rejected. Choice (D) is incorrect because both parts are false. *Schenck* did not involve symbolic speech and, again, the Espionage Act was not declared unconstitutional.
- 6. 正确** 答案是 (A)，因为两个对应的陈述都正确。选项 (B) 错误，因为第二个陈述是错误的。《纽约时报》案不涉及刑事指控，也没有人被监禁。选项 (C) 错误，因为两个部分都是错误的。《间谍法》没有被宣布违宪，对新闻自由的事先限制也被驳回。选项 (D) 错误，因为两个部分都是错误的。《申克案》不涉及象征性言论，而且，《间谍法》也没有被宣布违宪。
- 7.** The correct answer is (B). Black voters preferred Clinton by a margin of 81 to 3 percent, a far greater difference than the other three possible demographics: women voted for Clinton by a margin of 52 to 36 percent; 18- to 29-year-olds preferred Clinton by a margin of 49 to 28 percent; and postgraduates (more than a 4-year college degree) preferred Clinton by a margin of 64 to 25 percent.
- 7. 正确** 答案是 (B)。黑人选民以 81% 对 3% 的优势支持克林顿，这一差距远大于其他三个可能的人口统计群体：女性选民以 52% 对 36% 的优势投票支持克林顿；18 至 29 岁选民以 49% 对 28% 的优势支持克林顿；研究生（拥有四年以上大学学位）选民以 64% 对 25% 的优势支持克林顿。
- 8.** The correct answer is (B) the 3 percent of the voters who supported the Green Party candidate Jill Stein took votes away from the Democratic candidate, Clinton, thus aiding the Republican candidate, Trump. Choice (A) is incorrect because voters who supported

the Green Party candidate, Stein would have been more likely to support the Democratic candidate Clinton and not likely to support the Republican candidate Trump. Choice (C) is incorrect because voters who supported the Libertarian Party candidate, Johnson, would have been more likely to support the Republican candidate, Trump. Choice (D) is incorrect because the Libertarian and Green candidates received 6 and 3 percent of the vote, respectively. Either of these percentages could affect the outcome of the election since a very small percentage of votes could determine the winners of significant numbers of electoral votes and be determinative of the winner.

- 8. 正确** 答案是 (B)，支持绿党候选人吉尔·斯坦的 3% 的选民分散了民主党候选人希拉里·克林顿的选票，从而帮助了共和党候选人特朗普。选项 (A) 不正确，因为支持绿党候选人斯坦的选民更有可能支持民主党候选人克林顿，而不是共和党候选人特朗普。选项 (C) 不正确，因为支持自由党候选人约翰逊的选民更有可能支持共和党候选人特朗普。选项 (D) 不正确，因为自由党和绿党候选人分别获得了 6% 和 3% 的选票。这两个百分比都可能影响选举结果，因为很小比例的选票就可能决定大量选举人票的归属，从而决定最终的胜负。
- 9.** The correct answer is (C). Newspaper newsroom employees have declined significantly. The number of newsroom employees in most other industries has grown modestly, and their collective number overall has increased. Choice (A) is incorrect because radio broadcasting also showed an overall (small) decline. Choice (B) is incorrect because, although the statement is true, it describes a data point and not a trend. (RTFQ). Choice (D) is incorrect. Television broadcast news employees increased by only 1,000. Digital-native news employees increased by 6,000, the largest numeric and percentage increase shown in the data.
- 9. 正确** 答案是 (C)。报纸新闻编辑室员工人数显著下降。其他大多数行业的新闻编辑室员工人数略有增长，总体人数有所增加。选项 (A) 不正确，因为广播电台的员工人数也出现了总体（小幅）下降。选项 (B) 不正确，因为虽然该陈述正确，但它描述的是一个数据点，而不是一个趋势。（请阅读原文）。选项 (D) 不正确。电视广播新闻从业人员仅增加了 1000 人。数字原生新闻从业人员增加了 6000 人，这是数据中显示的最大增幅（无论从数量还是百分比来看）。
- 10.** The correct answer is (A). Choice (B) is incorrect because newspapers have lost 32,000 newsroom employees, while television and digital-native media combined have increased by 7,000. Demand cannot explain the loss of the other 25,000 employees. Choice (C) is incorrect. Radio broadcasting has not shown growth in market share, and the data does not indicate an increase in newsroom employees. Choice (D) is incorrect because there is no evidence in the data set regarding revenues.
- 10. 正确** 答案是 (A)。选项 (B) 不正确，因为报纸新闻编辑室员工减少了 32,000 人，而电视和数字原生媒体加起来增加了 7,000 人。需求无法解释另外 25,000 名员工的流失。选项 (C) 不正确。广播的市场份额没有增长，数据也没有显示新闻编辑室员工人数的增加。选项 (D) 不正确，因为数据集中没有关于收入的证据。
- 11.** The correct answer is (C). While the Hispanic population may grow to 25% sometime between 2040 and 2045, according to the data it cannot be concluded that it will happen before 2045.
- 11. 正确** 答案是 (C)。虽然西班牙裔人口可能在 2040 年至 2045 年之间的某个时候增长到 25%，但根据数据，不能断定这种情况会在 2045 年之前发生。
- 12.** The correct answer is (B) because as a group, Hispanic voters tend to support Democratic candidates and policies by a significant margin. Choice (A) is incorrect because, overall, Hispanic voters do not favor Republican candidates and policies.

Choice (C) is partly true. The Hispanic population is diverse, and certain groups within this population have historically preferred Republican candidates. However, while diversity exists within all demographic groups, Hispanic voters overall are decisively Democratic. Furthermore, the second part of the answer, that one-quarter of the voting population is unlikely to affect partisan politics, is false. Choice (D) is also false. Hispanic voters, as a group, are supportive of immigration reform.

- 12. 正确** 答案是 (B)，因为作为一个群体，西班牙裔选民往往以显著优势支持民主党候选人和政策。选项 (A) 不正确，因为总体而言，西班牙裔选民并不支持共和党候选人和政策。选项 (C) 部分正确。西班牙裔人口构成复杂，其中某些群体历来更倾向于共和党候选人。然而，尽管所有人口群体内部都存在差异，但西班牙裔选民总体上坚定地支持民主党。此外，答案的第二部分，即四分之一的选民不太可能影响党派政治，也是错误的。选项 (D) 也不正确。西班牙裔选民作为一个群体，支持移民改革。
- 13.** The correct answer is (C). In the majority opinion of *South Dakota v. Dole*, the Court upheld the law based on the expressed power of Congress to “lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States” and that Congress can attach conditions to funding. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not referenced in the opinion.
- 13. 正确** 答案是 (C)。在 *南达科他州诉多尔案* 的多数意见中，法院支持该法律，理由是国会拥有“征收税款、关税、进口税和消费税，以偿还债务并为美国的共同国防和公共福利提供资金”的明确权力，并且国会可以对拨款附加条件。选项 (A)、(B) 和 (D) 在判决意见中均未被提及。
- 14.** The correct answer is (D). In *South Dakota v. Dole*, the Supreme Court sided with the federal government over the states, but in *United States v. Lopez*, the Court sided with the states claiming that the federal government overreached with the Commerce Clause by banning guns in schools. Choice (A) is incorrect because in this federalism case the Court sided with the Federal government over the states. Choices (B) and (C) are incorrect because they are not related to federalism or the division of power between the national and state governments.
- 14. 正确** 答案是 (D)。在“*南达科他州诉多尔案*”中，最高法院支持联邦政府而非各州；但在“*美国诉洛佩兹案*”中，最高法院支持各州，认为联邦政府通过禁止在学校携带枪支滥用了商业条款。选项 (A) 不正确，因为在这个联邦制案件中，最高法院支持联邦政府而非各州。选项 (B) 和 (C) 也不正确，因为它们与联邦制或国家政府与州政府之间的权力划分无关。
- 15.** The correct answer is (D). An order to comply with a federal policy, as upheld in *South Dakota v. Dole*, is best described as a “mandate.” Choice (A) is incorrect because the term *dual federalism* (layer cake federalism) describes an ideal in which the state and federal governments regulate in separate spheres of power, and do not interact with each other. In this case, there is clearly an overlap of authority and a clash for power. Choice (B) is incorrect because devolution refers to the move to return more reserved powers to the states and this case gives the federal government greater power. Choice (C) is incorrect because eminent domain is the name for the power held by state and federal governments to take private property for public use. It is unrelated to this case.
- 15. 正确** 答案是 (D)。正如 *南达科他州诉多尔案* 中确立的，遵守联邦政策的命令最好被描述为“强制令”。选项 (A) 不正确，因为“双重联邦制”（或称“层叠式联邦制”）描述的是一种理想状态，即州政府和联邦政府在各自独立的权力范围内进行监管，互不干预。而本案中，显然存在权力重叠和权力冲突。选项 (B) 不正确，因为“权力下放”指的是将更多保留权力归还给各州，而本案赋予了联邦政府更大的权力。选项 (C) 不正确，因为“征用权”是指州政府和联邦政府为公共用途征用私人财产的权力，与本案无关。



16. The correct answer is (B). In *Letters from the Federal Farmer No. 1*, the author argues that the proposed federal government created by the Constitution will be unable to effectively govern a large, diverse nation and that it poses a threat to state autonomy. Choice (A) is incorrect because an invasion in the form of an attack is not discussed by the author. Choice (C) is incorrect because the Anti-Federalist author argues against a large national government. Choice (D) is incorrect because the Anti-Federalist author does not support the reduction of state power.
16. 正确 答案是 (B)。在《联邦农夫来信》第一篇中，作者认为宪法拟建立的联邦政府无法有效治理一个幅员辽阔、文化多元的国家，并且会对各州的自治构成威胁。选项 (A) 不正确，因为作者并未讨论以攻击形式出现的入侵。选项 (C) 不正确，因为反联邦主义者反对建立一个庞大的中央政府。选项 (D) 不正确，因为反联邦主义者不支持削弱州权。
17. The correct answer is (C). Anti-Federalists wrote both *Brutus No. 1* and *Letters from the Federal Farmer* in opposition to the ratification of the Constitution. The *Federalist Papers* in Choices (A) and (D) were both written in support of the Constitution, and *Federalist 10* makes an argument for how a large republic will protect liberty. Choice (B), the *Declaration of Independence*, does not argue for or against a federal form of government, but merely explains the justification for independence.
17. 正确 答案是 (C)。反联邦主义者撰写了《布鲁图斯第一号》和《联邦农夫来信》，反对批准宪法。选项 (A) 和 (D) 中的《联邦党人文集》都是为了支持宪法而写的，其中《联邦党人文集》第十篇论证了一个庞大的共和国如何保护自由。选项 (B)，即《独立宣言》，既不论证支持也不反对联邦制政府，而只是解释了独立的理由。
18. The correct answer is (C) because discrimination based on sex is a civil rights question. The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment prohibits discrimination on the basis of membership in a minority group. In *Reed*, the Court applied the Equal Protection Clause to sex-based distinctions. Choice (A), the Supremacy Clause, is the basis for the requirement that states comply with the federal Constitution generally, but is not the specific basis for this decision. The Full Faith and Credit Clause (B) applies to relationships between states. The Due Process Clause (C) of the Fourteenth Amendment requires that states respect the civil liberties of their citizens. It is the Equal Protection Clause that protects civil rights.
18. 正确 答案是 (C)，因为基于性别的歧视属于民权问题。第十四修正案的平等保护条款禁止基于少数群体成员身份的歧视。在里德案中，最高法院将平等保护条款应用于基于性别的歧视。选项 (A)，即最高条款，是要求各州普遍遵守联邦宪法的依据，但并非本案判决的具体依据。完全信任与尊重条款 (B) 适用于各州之间的关系。第十四修正案的正当程序条款 (C) 要求各州尊重其公民的公民自由。正是平等保护条款保护了民权。
19. The correct answer is (D). The map key divides states into five categories. States whose budgets are composed of federal funding by 37% or greater are the highest group. Those states whose budgets include less than 28% funding from the federal government are in the lowest group. Of the pairs presented, only Kentucky and Illinois are classified in the highest and lowest groups.
19. 正确 答案是 (D)。地图图例将各州分为五类。预算中联邦拨款占比达到或超过 37% 的州属于最高组。预算中联邦拨款占比低于 28% 的州属于最低组。在列出的各州中，只有肯塔基州和伊利诺伊州分别属于最高组和最低组。
20. The correct answer is (B). Although there are not clear linear divisions with regard to state reliance on federal aid, southern state budgets are composed of a higher

percentage of federal funds overall compared with other regions. Choice (A) is incorrect because the opposite is true: coastal states generally have budgets with a lower percentage of federal aid. Choice (C) is incorrect because states relying more heavily on state aid are clustered more heavily in certain regions. Choice (D) is incorrect because the map does not provide causal data.

- 20. 正确** 答案是 (B)。虽然各州对联邦援助的依赖程度并没有明显的线性分界线，但总体而言，南部各州预算中联邦资金的比例高于其他地区。选项 (A) 不正确，因为事实恰恰相反：沿海各州预算中联邦援助的比例通常较低。选项 (C) 不正确，因为更依赖州援助的州更集中分布在某些特定区域。选项 (D) 不正确，因为该地图没有提供因果数据。
- 21.** The correct answer is (D). This question requires you to understand distinctions between congressional and presidential powers. The question asks what power the *president* used to *propose* the plan. Both Choices (A) and (B) refer to powers of Congress. Choice (C) is also incorrect. The power to make recess appointments is a power of the president, but the president cannot create new positions; he or she may only fill certain positions that become vacant. With regard to changing the number of seats on the Court, the president may only recommend that Congress do so.
- 21. 正确** 答案是 (D)。本题要求你理解国会权力和总统权力之间的区别。题目问的是总统运用了什么权力来提出这项计划。选项 (A) 和 (B) 都指的是国会的权力。选项 (C) 也不正确。休会期间任命的权力属于总统，但总统不能设立新的职位；他/她只能填补空缺的职位。至于改变最高法院的席位数量，总统只能建议国会这样做。
- 22.** The correct answer is (B). The Court is symbolized as a compass, a scientific instrument that points to the truth. Choices (A) and (C) are incorrect because they suggest that the cartoonist is supportive of the president's agenda, which is clearly not the case. Choice (D) is incorrect because Congress is pictured as weak and fearful, rather than powerful and willing to challenge the president.
- 22. 正确** 答案是 (B)。法院被象征为指南针，一种指向真理的科学仪器。选项 (A) 和 (C) 不正确，因为它们暗示漫画家支持总统的议程，这显然与事实不符。选项 (D) 也不正确，因为国会被描绘成软弱无能、胆怯畏缩，而不是强大有力、敢于挑战总统。
- 23.** The correct answer is (C). Judicial review is the power of the courts to invalidate laws and government actions that are unconstitutional. It is not a power reserved to the Supreme Court. Choice (A) is incorrect because it does not involve a constitutional issue. Choices (B) and (D) do not describe judicial review scenarios. Choice (C) is the only answer that describes a court exercising the power of judicial review.
- 23. 正确** 答案是 (C)。司法审查是指法院有权宣告违宪的法律和政府行为无效。这项权力并非最高法院的专属权力。(A) 选项错误，因为它不涉及宪法问题。(B) 和 (D) 选项均未描述司法审查的情形。只有 (C) 选项描述了法院行使司法审查权的情况。
- 24.** The correct answer is (B). This question is a concept application question because it requires you to identify the type of right that has been violated and place that right in the correct constitutional amendment. The right in question is the right against unreasonable searches and seizures, found in the Fourth Amendment.
- 24. 正确** 答案是 (B)。这是一道概念应用题，因为它要求你识别被侵犯的权利类型，并将其归入正确的宪法修正案。所涉权利是免受无理搜查和扣押的权利，该权利规定在第四修正案中。
- 25.** The correct answer is (A). Choice (B) is incorrect because the president does not formulate regulations and does not make policy in the case of independent agencies.

Choice (C) is incorrect because the president may only remove and appoint certain high-ranking government employees, not regular civil service employees (lower-level employees). Choice (D) is incorrect because Congress, not the president, conducts hearings as part of its oversight role.

- 25. 正确** 答案是 (A)。选项 (B) 不正确，因为总统不制定规章制度，也不制定独立机构的政策。选项 (C) 不正确，因为总统只能免除和任命某些高级政府雇员的职务，而不能免除和任命普通公务员（低级别雇员）的职务。选项 (D) 不正确，因为国会而非总统负责举行听证会，以履行其监督职责。