Self-Evaluation Test. Roskin et alii Political Science. An Introduction.

**Chapter 10 Pluralism and Interests groups**

What is an interest group? What is its purpose?

Name different types of interest groups, according to goals and membership

What is a single issue group? What is the difference with other groups?

What is the role of trade unions?

What are the main strategies an interest group?

What is Mancur Olson’s main idea about organized groups in “the Logic of Collective Action”?

Interest groups in the United States tend to over-represent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. business interests

b. social welfare causes

c. specialized labor groups

d. non-profit organizations

Political parties differ from interest groups because parties \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. are less responsive to public opinion

b. must win elections to influence policy

c. influence policy outside of the electoral process

d. rely only on public money to finance their activities

Rousseau influenced French attitudes toward pluralism by arguing that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. interest groups were vital to a strong civil society

b. the general will was more important than particular wills

c. individual freedom was more important than the collective welfare

d. a decentralized state promoted liberty more effectively than a centralized one

What are two reasons that elections are so much more expensive in the United States than in Western Europe?

a. constitutional protections and the size of the U.S. population

b. bureaucratic inefficiency and the strength of special interest groups

c. the size of U.S. territory and the strength of the federal government

d. the weakness of American political parties and the decentralized nomination process

According to Olson, small, well-organized groups often override the broader public interest because they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. have much to gain from favorable but narrow laws and rulings, so they lobby intensely

b. have an easier time attracting wealthy donors, so they are better-funded than other groups

c. know that their interests are not well understood, so they spend a lot of money on advertising

d. understand how to manipulate public opinion better, so they influence politicians more than other groups

Which is a major shortcoming of a government that is heavily influenced by interest groups?

a. Minority rights will receive more attention than the broader public good.

b. Public policy will be skewed toward the groups that have the largest membership.

c. Political parties will become irrelevant because of greater public support for interest groups.

d. Many people do not have the resources to organize into a group that can influence the government.