

16 Multiple choice questions

Term

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_____ is the single best predictor of whether or not someone will vote in an election or engage in other types of political participation.

- state/local
- negative
- education
- 10; 0.5

Term

2 of 16

In presidential primary elections, the party's eventual nominee tends to be the candidate who performs well in early contests (Iowa, New Hampshire, Nevada, and South Carolina). Why is this case? Well, strong media coverage for winners in early states sends signals to voters in later voting states that they are _____ and _____. This helps the candidate win more media coverage, name recognition, donations, and general campaign support.

- satisfied; the opposition
- they are not registered; change residences more often; registered to vote; AVR(automatic voter registration); higher than
- new voters, with overwhelming support from people of color and young voters
- viable (can win the nomination); electable (can win the general election)

Term

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If a canvasser knocks on your door and encourages to vote, your prospects of voting increase by ____ percent. If you receive a piece of mail encouraging you to vote, your prospects of voting increase by ____ percent.

- negative
- education
- state/local
- 10; 0.5

Term

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The 26th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was proposed and ratified in 1971. This amendment lowers the _____ from _____ to _____. The amendment was a response to protests related to _____.

- 2-3; racial minorities, the elderly, the young, and people with low income or disabilities
- who have little trouble gathering supporters who will help them raise funds and bring their names to the attention of the media, potential donors, and voters; who are already well known; attracting supporters and contributors
- primary; no
- voting age; 21; 18; protests against the Vietnam War done by students

Term

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The responsibility of administering an election – distributing ballots, choosing polling places, staffing polling places – lies with _____ governments.

- attending campaign events, rallies, and fundraisers; contributing money to campaigns, candidates, and parties; contacting elected officials; working on behalf of candidates and campaigns, such as canvassing voters; displaying campaign signs; and signing political petitions; protests; demonstrations, and strikes
- negative
- education
- state/local

Candidates for the general election ballot are selected by voters in _____ elections. Is this type of election used in most other countries? (Write yes or no.)

- civil rights
- primary; no
- 2-3; racial minorities, the elderly, the young, and people with low income or disabilities
- voting age; 21; 18; protests against the Vietnam War done by students

One of the most common reasons that Americans provide for not voting is that _____. This is the case for young people, people with lower incomes, and people with lower levels of education because they tend to _____. In most democratic countries, this is not a problem because residents are automatically _____ in elections at adult age. Recognizing that this is a barrier to voting, nineteen states and the District of Columbia have approved _____ and in these states, voter turnout is _____ (choose one: higher than, lower than, the same as the) national average.

- satisfied; the opposition
- new voters, with overwhelming support from people of color and young voters
- they are not registered; change residences more often; registered to vote; AVR(automatic voter registration); higher than
- viable (can win the nomination); electable (can win the general election)

In the United States, election laws that determine who votes, how they vote, and where they vote are made by _____ governments. Thus, _____ governments determine whether you can register to vote and then vote on the same day or whether you are required to bring photo identification to the polling place. This explains why the United States has _____ variation in the laws governing elections and voting.

- 2-3; racial minorities, the elderly, the young, and people with low income or disabilities
- civil rights
- who have little trouble gathering supporters who will help them raise funds and bring their names to the attention of the media, potential donors, and voters; who are already well known; attracting supporters and contributors
- state and local; state;

In the United States, incumbents are candidates _____. These people have an advantage over their opponents because usually they are already _____ and have little difficulty _____.

- 2-3; racial minorities, the elderly, the young, and people with low income or disabilities
- civil rights
- state and local; state;
- who have little trouble gathering supporters who will help them raise funds and bring their names to the attention of the media, potential donors, and voters; who are already well known; attracting supporters and contributors

_____ (choose one: Negative, Positive) ads are more likely to highlight policy differences between the candidates.

- education
- state/local
- 10; 0.5
- negative

In presidential elections, most voters use partisanship to select between the candidates. A very small number of voters, however, float between the two parties — that is, they sometimes vote Democratic and sometimes vote Republican. These voters are motivated by the economy. If they are ___ with their economic conditions, they tend to support the party in power, while concern about the economy tends to favor ___.

- satisfied; the opposition
- viable (can win the nomination); electable (can win the general election)
- state/local
- they are not registered; change residences more often; registered to vote; AVR(automatic voter registration); higher than

When a state adopts voter ID laws, the turnout rate goes down by about ___ percentage points among the following groups who disproportionately lack government ID: _____.

- state and local; state;
- 2-3; racial minorities, the elderly, the young, and people with low income or disabilities
- who have little trouble gathering supporters who will help them raise funds and bring their names to the attention of the media, potential donors, and voters; who are already well known; attracting supporters and contributors
- civil rights

In the 1960s, the _____ movement helped encourage more uniformity in state-level election laws.

- who have little trouble gathering supporters who will help them raise funds and bring their names to the attention of the media, potential donors, and voters; who are already well known; attracting supporters and contributors
- state and local; state;
- 2-3; racial minorities, the elderly, the young, and people with low income or disabilities
- civil rights

The term political participations brings to mind the act of voting in elections. But your book tells you that we also use the term to refer to a wide range of additional activities including _____.

- state/local
- education
- they are not registered; change residences more often; registered to vote; AVR(automatic voter registration); higher than
- attending campaign events, rallies, and fundraisers; contributing money to campaigns, candidates, and parties; contacting elected officials; working on behalf of candidates and campaigns, such as canvassing voters; displaying campaign signs; and signing political petitions; protests; demonstrations, and strikes

Biden won the 2020 elections by convincing floating voters to support him and by mobilizing a large number of _____.

- viable (can win the nomination); electable (can win the general election)
- negative
- new voters, with overwhelming support from people of color and young voters
- they are not registered; change residences more often; registered to vote; AVR(automatic voter registration); higher than

Under federal law, individuals may donate as much as \$___ to a particular candidate in a particular election cycle.

- 2800
- voting age; 21; 18; protests against the Vietnam War done by students
- primary; no
- civil rights