

# Chapter 7 Drill

See Chapter 11 for answers and explanations.

1. In an *open* Republican primary
- (A) only Republicans can vote
  - (B) only Democrats can vote
  - (C) only Republicans and Democrats can vote
  - (D) only Independents can vote
  - (E) every registered voter can vote
2. In a given election cycle, a political action committee (PAC) may contribute to a candidate no more than
- (A) \$2,000
  - (B) \$3,000
  - (C) \$4,000
  - (D) \$5,000
  - (E) \$6,000
3. At a nominating convention, the position that the political party will take is decided by the
- (A) Platform Committee
  - (B) Committee on Permanent Organization
  - (C) Credentials Committee
  - (D) Rules Committee
  - (E) Ideology Committee
4. In order to win the election for the presidency, a candidate must
- (A) receive a majority of the votes in the electoral college
  - (B) receive a majority of the popular vote
  - (C) receive a plurality of votes in the electoral college
  - (D) receive a plurality of the popular vote
  - (E) receive a unanimous vote from the electoral college

5. Which of the following people is *most* likely to vote in a general election?
- (A) a 25-year-old high school dropout
  - (B) a 65-year-old professor
  - (C) a 19-year-old college student
  - (D) a 16-year-old high school student
  - (E) a 30-year-old college graduate
6. In a presidential election, state caucuses differ from state primaries in which of the following ways?
- (A) Only primary winners send delegates to the convention.
  - (B) Caucuses usually have lower turnout.
  - (C) More states use caucuses than primaries.
  - (D) Winners of caucuses must get a majority of votes.
  - (E) Voters in primaries choose representatives to vote for them.
7. Results of the 1992 presidential election:

Presidential Candidate	Popular Vote	Percentage of Vote	Electoral Votes
George H. W. Bush	39,104,550	37.5%	168
William J. Clinton	44,909,806	43.0%	370
Ross Perot	19,743,821	18.9%	0

Based on the data in the table above, William J. Clinton won the election because

- (A) he won a majority of the popular vote
- (B) he won a plurality of the popular vote
- (C) he won a majority of electoral votes
- (D) he won a plurality of electoral votes
- (E) he won the highest percentage of the vote