REVIEW MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Question Type: Text-Based Stimulus with a Primary or Secondary Document
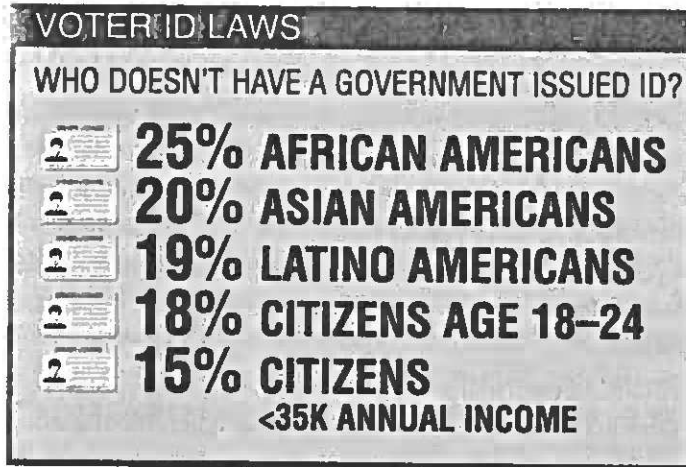
Hispanic Population

"Data from the 2010 Census provide insights to our ethnically diverse nation. According to the 2010 Census, 308.7 million people resided in the United States on April 1, 2010, of which 50.5 million (or 16 percent) were of Hispanic or Latino origin. The Hispanic population increased from 35.3 million in 2000 when this group made up 13 percent of the total population. The majority of the 27.3 million growth in the total population between 2000 and 2010 came from increases in those who reported their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.

More than half of the growth in the total population of the United States between 2000 and 2010 was due to the increase in the Hispanic population. The Hispanic population increased by 15.2 million between 2000 and 2010, accounting for over half of the 27.3 million increase in the total population of the United States. Between 2000 and 2010, the Hispanic population grew by 43 percent, which was four times the growth in the total population at 10 percent."

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

1. Which of the following reflects the major finding of the report?

    (A) Total population growth in the United States decreased from 2000 to 2010.
    (B) The Hispanic population increase between 2000 and 2010 represented the largest growth segment of the U.S. population.
    (C) The Hispanic population increase between 2000 and 2010 represented a quarter of the population growth in the United States.
    (D) There was a greater percentage growth of the white population compared to the Hispanic population after the 2010 census.

2. Which of the following concepts represent how Hispanics develop their political ideology?

    (A) Demographics
    (B) Ethnic diversity
    (C) Political socialization
    (D) Political efficacy

3. Based on the statistics in the passage, which is a likely outcome?

    (A) Congress will pass an immigration law restricting the number of Hispanics who can come to the United States.
    (B) There will be an increase in the unemployment rate as a result of the increased number of Hispanic immigrants.
    (C) Future presidential elections will be determined by how the increased number of Hispanics vote.
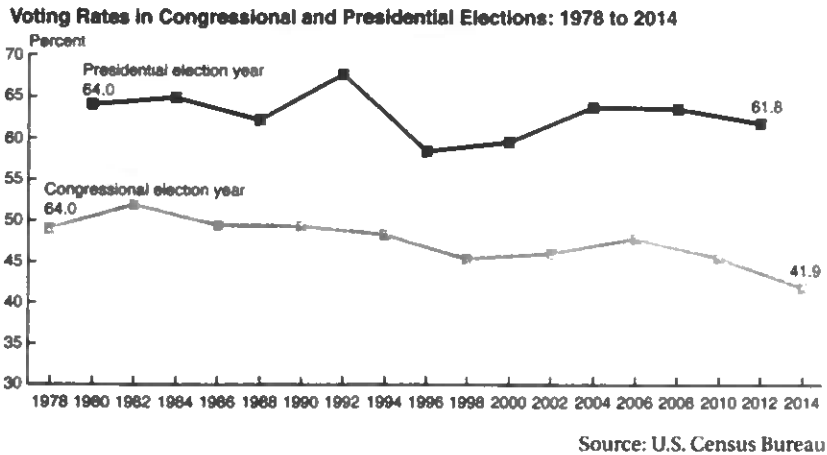   (D) States will pass voter ID laws aimed at making it more difficult for Hispanics to vote.

VOTER ID LAWS

WHO DOESN'T HAVE A GOVERNMENT ISSUED ID?

25% AFRICAN AMERICANS
20% ASIAN AMERICANS
19% LATINO AMERICANS
18% CITIZENS AGE 18–24
15% CITIZENS
<35K ANNUAL INCOME

Source: Democratic National Committee (DNC)

4. Based on the information in this graphic, what conclusion can be reached regarding voter ID laws?

(A) There will be a greater effort to provide people without government issued IDs a valid form of identification.

(B) People without government issued IDs do not want to vote in state and federal elections.

(C) Minorities who do not have a government issued ID do not register to vote.

(D) The Democratic National Committee believes that the people without a government ID will not be able to vote because of voter ID laws.

5. Based on the information in this graphic, what criteria would a court consider in determining the legality of a voter ID law?

(A) The law would result in an increase in voter turnout.

(B) The law would create ID centers where a valid ID would be available.

(C) Whether the law violates the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

(D) States passing voter ID laws do not have gerrymandered voting districts.

Question Type: Visual Stimulus Using a Graph

Voting Rates in Congressional and Presidential Elections: 1978 to 2014

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

6. Which of the following trends is reflected in this graph?

   (A) There is a higher turnout in midterm elections than presidential elections.
   (B) Presidential elections held after 2000 have the same turnout as midterm election rates before 2000.
   (C) Presidential elections have higher turnout rates than congressional elections held after the second year of a president's first or second term.
   (D) Presidential election turnout rates from 1980 to 2012 have increased every four years.

7. Which of the following is an accurate statement that reflects the voting turnout trend in midterm elections?

   (A) Local media does not cover congressional races extensively.
   (B) The reelection rates for incumbents is very high.
   (C) Candidate debates are not scheduled.
   (D) Gerrymandered districts create competitive districts.

Question Type: Comparison Question That Asks for a Similarity or Difference

8. Which is an accurate difference between the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 and the Supreme Court case, *Citizens United v FEC* (2010)?

	Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act	*Citizens United v FEC*
(A)	Raises hard money limits on individuals	Limits hard money limits
(B)	Unlimited soft money donations illegal donations	Allows unlimited soft money
(C)	Bans direct or indirect contributions from foreign nationals	Allows direct contributions from foreign nationals
(D)	Allows party to make coordinated expenditures for a candidate	Prohibits corporations from making independent expenditures

9. Which of the following results after a critical election occurs?

   (A) Redistricting
   (B) Party realignment
   (C) Party dealignment
   (D) Divided government

10. Which of the following happens in a presidential election if no candidate receives an Electoral College majority?

   (A) The winner of the popular vote becomes president.
   (B) A run-off election is held with a new slate of electors.
   (C) The election is determined by the House of Representatives.
   (D) The Supreme Court determines the winner.

Answers

1. **(B)** Choice (B) is the correct answer because from 2000 to 2010 the Hispanic population increased by 15.2 million between 2000 and 2010, accounting for over half of the 27.3 million increase in the total population of the United States. Choice (A) is incorrect because the population of the United States increased between 2000–2010. Choices (C) and (D) are incorrect because the increase of the Hispanic population represented more than half of the increase. Choice (D) also is incorrect because the majority of the growth in the total population came from increases in those who reported their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.

2. **(C)** Choice (C) is the correct answer because political socialization is defined as the factors that determine a person's ideology, a person's ethnic background being one of those factors. Choices (A) and (B) are incorrect because demographics is defined as the study of population trends, and ethnic diversity means that the country has many different racial components. Choice (D) is incorrect because political efficacy is defined as how people act based on their trust and faith in government.

3. **(C)** Choice (C) is the correct answer because one of the consequences of the demographic shift caused by the increase of Hispanic growth is that swing states will have a larger number of Hispanics who could determine the outcome of the presidential election. Choices (A) and (B) are incorrect because the immigration laws being considered by Congress are not aimed at reducing the number of Hispanic immigrants. The unemployment rate does not increase because there is an increase in the Hispanic population. Choice (D) is incorrect because voter ID laws are not passed by states to make it more difficult for Hispanics to vote. That may be a consequence of stricter voter ID laws but not the intent.

4. **(D)** Choice (D) is the correct answer because the Democratic National Committee, the parent organization of the Democratic Party, is against state voter ID laws. They believe these laws discriminate against minority groups, making it more difficult to vote. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are incorrect because states passing voter ID laws have not made it easier to get a valid form of identification. People without government issued IDs are turned away when they try to vote. People can register to vote without a government-issued ID.

5. **(C)** Choice (C) is the correct answer because state and federal courts have invalidated voter ID laws based on the fact that these laws discriminate against minority groups who do not have a valid ID and therefore end up suppressing the vote. This is a violation of the equal pro-

tection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Choices (A) and (B) are incorrect because these laws do not increase voter turnout. The laws do not create ID centers but specify what types of government issued IDs are valid. Choice (D) is incorrect because states who have passed these laws do have gerrymandered districts.

6. **(C)** Choice (C) is correct because the definition of a midterm election is the election following the second year of the president's first or second term of office. Therefore, the chart shows that turnout rates are higher in presidential elections compared to midterm elections. Choices (A) and (B) are incorrect because there is a lower turnout in midterm elections than presidential elections. Choice (D) is incorrect because presidential election turnout rates dropped in 1988 and 1996.

7. **(B)** Choice (B) is correct, incumbency reelection rates are over 95 percent. This creates around 45 competitive races out of the 435 seats that are voted on every two years. Choice (A) is incorrect because even though local media does cover these races, the turnout rate is still much lower than presidential races. Choice (C) is incorrect because in most cases congressional candidates do have debates. Choice (D) is incorrect because gerrymandered districts are a primary reason why many races are not competitive.

8. **(B)** Choice (B) is the correct answer because the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act bans unlimited soft money donations while the Supreme Court said that was unconstitutional because of the free speech provision of the First Amendment. Choice (A) is incorrect because the *Citizens United* decision did not change the limits of hard money limits. Choice (C) is incorrect because the *Citizens United* case did not allow direct contributions from foreign nationals. Choice (D) is incorrect because the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act prohibited political parties from making coordinated expenditures for a candidate while the *Citizens United* case allowed all corporations to make independent expenditures.

9. **(B)** Choice (B) is correct because part of the results of a critical election is that there is a party realignment. Choice (A) is incorrect because redistricting takes place after the census. Party dealignment can occur after any election (choice (C)), and divided government has no relationship with a critical election (choice (D)).

10. **(C)** Choice (C) is correct because the Constitution establishes that if a candidate does not receive a majority of the Electoral College votes (270), the House of Representatives must vote with each state having one vote. Choice (A) is incorrect because a candidate can win the popular vote and still lose the Electoral College majority (for example, the 2000 and 2016 elections). Choice (B) is incorrect because there is no provision for a run-off election. The Supreme Court hears election cases based on violation of election laws (for example, Florida 2000).