

Lesson Quiz 22-1



Making Social and Domestic Policy

DIRECTIONS: Modified True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F). If the statement is false, rewrite it to make it true by changing the underlined word(s).

- _____ 1. Subsidies, or taxes on imports, are one way the government protects U.S. businesses.

- _____ 2. The Sherman and Clayton Antitrust Acts were designed to prevent collective bargaining.

- _____ 3. The goal of the Securities and Exchange Commission is to stop unfair trading practices.

- _____ 4. Under President Franklin D. Roosevelt, many laws were passed strengthening unions.

- _____ 5. The FTC provides services to help small businesses be competitive.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. A tax incentive that allows a business to deduct certain expenses from its tax return is a

A. security.	C. tariff.
B. subsidy.	D. trust.
- _____ 7. Which of the following was implemented to limit the power of unions?

A. Pure Food and Drug Act	C. Sherman Antitrust Act
B. Sarbanes-Oxley Act	D. Taft-Harley Act
- _____ 8. In the 1960s, Ralph Nader wrote a book that encouraged the government to create the

A. Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.	C. Federal Trade Commission.
B. Consumer Product Safety Commission.	D. National Labor Relations Board.
- _____ 9. The National Labor Relations Board

A. enforced the Landrum-Griffin Act.
B. implemented the labor laws passed under the New Deal.
C. made closed and union shops illegal.
D. prevented the implementation of state right-to-work laws.
- _____ 10. Opponents say that a disadvantage of right-to-work laws is that these laws

A. allow union shops, but do not allow closed shops.
B. allow workers to not pay union dues but still benefit from the union.
C. prohibit workers from organizing any kind of union.
D. require everyone in the workplace to join the union.

Lesson Quiz 22-2

**networks**

Making Social and Domestic Policy

DIRECTIONS: True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. Until the 1970s, the federal government did not set environmental policy.
- _____ 2. An important goal of today's Farm Bills is to keep crop prices from rising too high.
- _____ 3. An advantage to having price supports for crops is that they help to stabilize prices.
- _____ 4. The Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 required private companies, but not cities, to obtain permits to dump waste into waterways.
- _____ 5. As a result of technological advances, there are fewer farms today, but they produce larger amounts of food.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. The main way that FDR's New Deal raised the price of farm products was by
 - A. establishing unfunded mandates.
 - B. implementing tariffs on imported crops.
 - C. limiting the production of crops that were in oversupply.
 - D. shipping surplus crops overseas.
- _____ 7. The EPA was established in the 1970s to
 - A. enforce new environmental protection laws.
 - B. guarantee steady work for U.S. oil workers.
 - C. provide low-interest loans to farmers.
 - D. reduce crop surpluses.
- _____ 8. Since 1973, a major focus of U.S. energy policy has been to
 - A. encourage the use of fracking to extract fuel from shale deposits.
 - B. ensure that the United States has a continuous and secure supply of oil.
 - C. increase price supports.
 - D. mediate disputes between business groups and environmentalists.
- _____ 9. A conflict arises between environmentalists and business activists because one group
 - A. fights for unfunded mandates and the other fights for stronger regulations.
 - B. is concerned about damage to Earth and the other with increasing production.
 - C. supports fracking and the other supports increased drilling for offshore oil.
 - D. worries about excessive regulation and the other worries about low profits.
- _____ 10. Unfunded mandates issued by the EPA
 - A. can place heavy financial burdens on state and local governments.
 - B. have done little to improve air and water quality.
 - C. have led to increased oil drilling in the United States.
 - D. provide a high degree of energy sustainability.

Lesson Quiz 22-3



Making Social and Domestic Policy

DIRECTIONS: True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. Health care programs protect people against loss of income due to disability.
- _____ 2. President Woodrow Wilson proposed the Social Security Act to give Americans some income security.
- _____ 3. The Affordable Care Act requires all Americans to have health insurance.
- _____ 4. The federal government provides funding for scientific research in hopes of improving public health.
- _____ 5. The purpose of Medicare is to help low-income families obtain more food.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. The Great Depression led to the Social Security Act because
 - A. farmers were producing an oversupply of some crops.
 - B. large numbers of people were hungry and living in poverty.
 - C. money was desperately needed for scientific research.
 - D. the war on poverty had been unsuccessful.
- _____ 7. A physically disabled person could apply for government financial help under
 - A. CHIP.
 - B. SNAP.
 - C. SSI.
 - D. TANF.
- _____ 8. The goal of TANF was to provide
 - A. affordable health care for all Americans.
 - B. funding for scientific research.
 - C. health insurance for people over age 65.
 - D. temporary help to families until members could find permanent work.
- _____ 9. Some people say a major disadvantage to programs such as Medicare is that they
 - A. contribute to rising health care costs.
 - B. do not allow patients to choose their own doctors.
 - C. fail to support medical research.
 - D. lead to substandard care.
- _____ 10. One way in which Medicare is different from Medicaid is that
 - A. Medicare is an insurance program whereas Medicaid is for low-income individuals.
 - B. Medicare is for low-income individuals whereas Medicaid provides research funding.
 - C. Medicare is funded by the states whereas Medicaid is funded by the federal government.
 - D. Medicare is part of the Affordable Care Act whereas Medicaid is not.

Lesson Quiz 22-4

The logo for 'networks' features the word 'networks' in a bold, lowercase sans-serif font. A stylized graphic of intersecting lines, resembling a network or starburst, is positioned behind the letter 'o'.

Making Social and Domestic Policy

DIRECTIONS: True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. Since World War II, the federal government has played an increasingly smaller role in public education.
- _____ 2. G.I. bills of rights have helped many veterans of the armed forces attend college.
- _____ 3. The FHA helps low- and middle-income families buy homes by insuring their mortgages.
- _____ 4. The goal of the Federal Aid Highway Act was to improve urban streets.
- _____ 5. To be part of Race to the Top, schools must make changes to align with federal policies.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. A major reason for the No Child Left Behind law was that
- A. many educators wanted to minimize the role of standardized testing in schools.
 - B. many people felt the federal government was taking too much control of public schools.
 - C. parents wanted more input into the way in which their children were educated.
 - D. there was a significant "achievement gap" between white and minority students.
- _____ 7. The housing choice voucher system
- A. allows families to get financial help when renting from private landlords.
 - B. has special incentives for retired homeowners.
 - C. provides government-insured mortgages.
 - D. provides public housing for low-income families.
- _____ 8. Enforcing safety rules for air traffic is the responsibility of
- A. Fannie Mae.
 - B. the Department of Transportation.
 - C. the Federal Aviation Administration.
 - D. the National Highway Safety Administration.
- _____ 9. How is the Race to the Top program different from No Child Left Behind?
- A. In NCLB, schools can be punished if students continue to fail.
 - B. In NCLB, students are offered low-interest college loans.
 - C. NCLB is a competitive grant program.
 - D. Race to the Top does not require students to take standardized tests.
- _____ 10. The federal government provides financial aid for building interstate highways
- A. and also does the work of constructing them.
 - B. and has sole responsibility for maintaining them.
 - C. and keeps ownership of them for the lifetime of the roads.
 - D. but the states do the work of constructing them.

Lesson Quiz 22-5



Making Social and Domestic Policy

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

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|---|--------------------------|
| _____ 1. may require a person to serve the public good rather than their private responsibilities | A. naturalization |
| _____ 2. used in the past to limit the number of people allowed into the United States from specific countries | B. quotas |
| _____ 3. a document issued by the U.S. government that allows a person to stay in the United States for a specific period of time | C. jury duty |
| _____ 4. legal process by which a person can become a citizen | D. refugee |
| _____ 5. a person who has fled a country to escape persecution | E. visa |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Which of the following is primarily a personal, as contrasted with a civic, responsibility?
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| A. keeping informed about civic affairs | C. serving in the military |
| B. remaining healthy by exercising | D. voting in a school board election |
- _____ 7. In 1965, the Immigration and Nationality Act
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|---|
| A. abolished all quotas based on national origin. |
| B. established quotas based on race. |
| C. standardized the rules for people seeking asylum. |
| D. was passed to control illegal immigration. |
- _____ 8. If a foreign-born person wants to stay in the United States indefinitely, he or she needs to
- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| A. be classified as an illegal immigrant. | C. get a student visa. |
| B. get a green card. | D. get a work visa. |
- _____ 9. If a child is born in the United States, the child
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|---|
| A. becomes a citizen by naturalization. |
| B. is a U.S. citizen only if the parents are also citizens. |
| C. is a U.S. citizen only if the parents are in the United States legally. |
| D. is automatically a U.S. citizen. |
- _____ 10. A growing number of states have passed laws concerning illegal immigrants because
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|--|
| A. Homeland Security has given the states permission to pass these laws. |
| B. the states claim the federal government is failing to control this situation. |
| C. the states have supreme power over naturalization. |
| D. the Supreme Court has ruled that the federal government has no authority in this area. |